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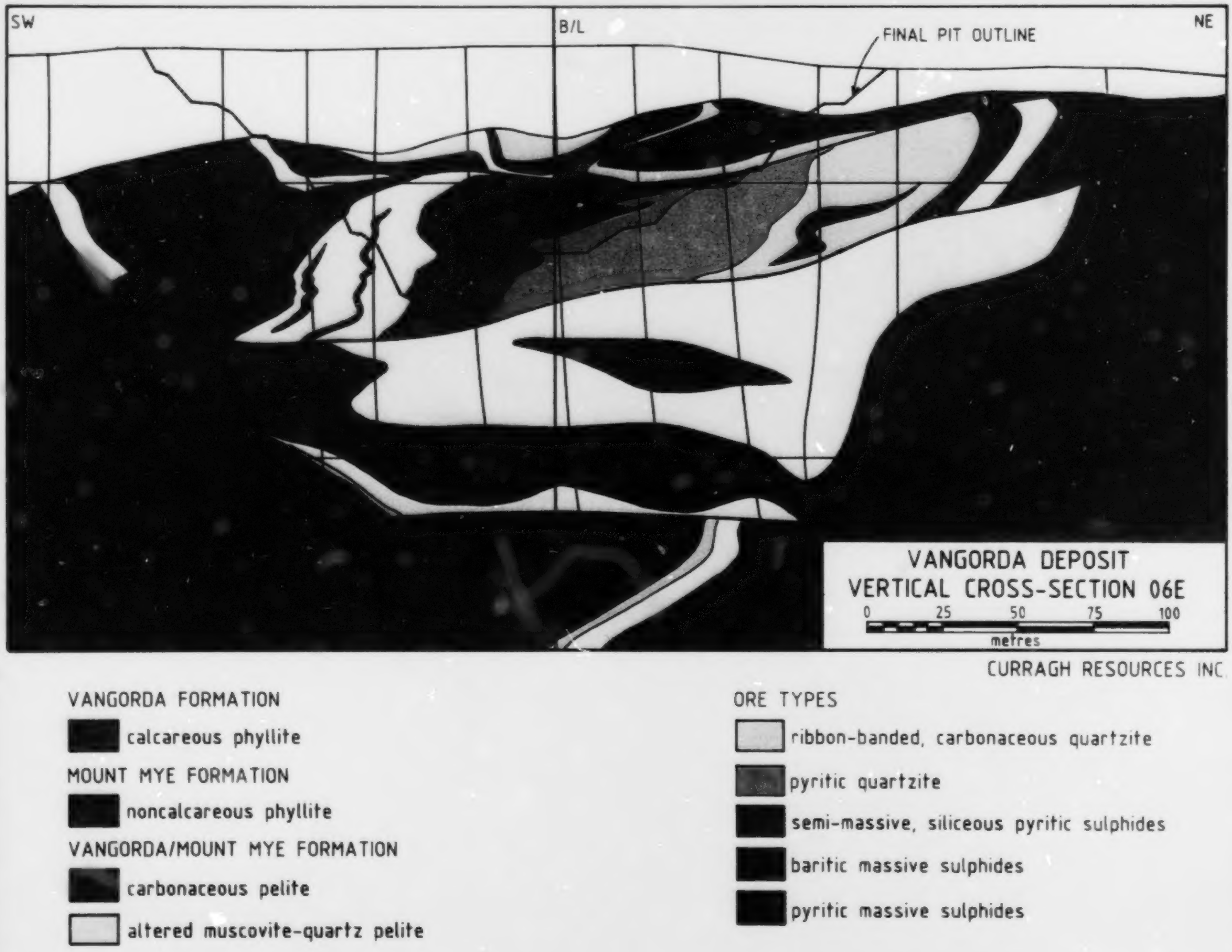
YUKON EXPLORATION 1989


SW
B/L
NE
FINAL PIT OUTLINE
VANGORDA DEPOSIT
VERTICAL CROSS-SECTION 06E
0
25
50
75
100
metres
CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
VANGORDA FORMATION
calcareous phyllite
MOUNT MYE FORMATION
noncalcareous phyllite
VANGORDA/MOUNT MYE FORMATION
carbonaceous pelite
altered muscovite-quartz pelite
ORE TYPES
ribbon-banded, carbonaceous quartzite
pyritic quartzite
semi-massive, siliceous pyritic sulphides
baritic massive sulphides
pyritic massive sulphides

Canada

YUKON EXPLORATION 1989

Exploration and Geological Services Division
Mineral Resources Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Yukon Region
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Whitehorse, Yukon

On the cover:
In 1953, Al Kulan discovered a showing in Vangorda Creek which ultimately led to the discovery of 5 major lead-zinc-silver deposits with combined geological reserves of 120 million tonnes grading 9.3% combined Zn-Pb and 36 to 82 g/t Ag. Development of these deposits, first by Anvil Mining Corporation and later by Curragh Resources Incorporated, has created what is currently the world's largest zinc-lead-silver mining operation, with present production of 13 500 tonnes/day.

Thirty seven years after the original discovery, the Faro deposit is nearly depleted and the Vangorda deposit at the site of the original discovery is under development, along with the Grum deposit. Although originally concordant with the enclosing black shale, these deposits have been subjected to regional metamorphism, polyphase deformation and dissection by late extensional faults. The successful exploitation of these deposits is the result of many years of intense and persistent exploration by Anvil and Curragh, and is a tribute to the geologists who have unravelled the complex structure and stratigraphy of the area.

This cross-section is from a paper by L.C. Pigage entitled Anvil Pb-Zn-Ag District, Yukon Territory, Canada: in Abbott and Turner eds., Mineral Deposits of the Northern Canadian Cordillera, Yukon and Northern British Columbia, Field Trip 14, 8th IAGOD Symposium, Field Trip Guidebook; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2169, 320 p.

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Exploration and Geological Services Division
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Whitehorse, Yukon

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PREFACE

This volume represents the last of this series of reports which began with the publication of Yukon Exploration and Geology 79-80 in 1981. These publications have been replaced by the Yukon Minfile, a text-based inventory of mineral occurrences which was formerly known as the Northern Cordillera Mineral Inventory. This mineral inventory was purchased through the Canada/Yukon Economic Development Agreement from Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd in 1990, and a contract funded by the same program will computerize the Yukon Minfile in 1991. Summaries of confidential assessment reports which were previously published in the Yukon Exploration series will be merged with Yukon Minfile mineral occurrence data, after approval by the claim owners. The Yukon Exploration Overview, released in January of every year, will take on a new look with more detailed descriptions of active exploration properties.

We hope that this volume will be of use to those interested in 1989 Yukon exploration activity and look forward to the use of Yukon Minfile as the new systematic exploration research tool. We thank the individuals and companies who spent valuable time in the field with Geology Division Staff during property visits and approved the publication of these exploration assessment report summaries.

S.R. Morison
Chief Geologist
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Northern Affairs Program

Affaires Indiennes et du Nord Canada

EXPLORATION ET EXPLOITATION MINIERES 1989

PREFACE

L'exploitation minière est la plus importance industrie du Yukon, avec une production minérale en 1988 évaluée à 465 530 000 $ (Association minière du Canada 1989). L'avenir de cette industrie dépend d'un effort suffisant d'exploration. Ce rapport montre que même l'exploration minérale a chuté en 1989, au moins neuf gisements auraient pu être mis en valeur dans un avenir proche, et quelques découvertes intéressantes justifient une exploration plus poussée. Les perspectives de mise en valeur de grands gisements de métaux communs dans le territoire sont étonnamment bonnes actuellement.

Cette publication sommaire repose sur des contributions de l'industrie minière, des visites de propriétés par des géologues de la fonction publique et des articles parus dans divers journaux et revue de l'industrie. Les données ont d'abord été compilées pour le 17e Forum géoscientifique annuel et ont été mises à jour à la fin de décembre. De plus amples détails sur chaque propriété sont donnés dans YUKON EXPLORATION 1989, à paraître à l'automne 1990. Nous remercions sincèrement les prospecteurs et le personnel de l'industrie minière de leur aide dans la préparation du présent rapport.

EXPLORATION ET EXPLOITATION MINIERES AU YUKON 1989

INTRODUCTION

Le Yukon a connu un important ralentissement en matière d'exploration minérale en 1989, les dépenses chutant à 18 millions $ après un sommet de 50 millions $ en 1988. Seulement quinze programmes de forage ont été réalisés par rapport à plus de 30 l'année précédente.

Le jalonnement de claims a chuté de 53 % par rapport à 1988. Un total de 4644 claims de quartz ont été jalonnés, 48 342 restant en attente à la fin de 1989. Le ralentissement est attribuable aux faibles prix de l'or et de l'argent, aux modifications du régime des actions accréditives, aux taux d'intérêt élevés qui ont favorisé d'autres formes de placements, et à d'autres facteurs liés à la levée de fonds.

Par ailleurs, la mine de zinc-plomb-argent de FARO et la mine d'or de KETZA RIVER ont été exploitées à pleine capacité toute l'année , et plusieurs petites exploitations ont produit du charbon, du jade et de la rhodonite. Le reffermissement des prix des métaux communs a stimulé la recherche de zinc, de nickel, de cuivre et de plomb. Des travaux ont été effectués sur au moins 64 propriétés différentes, même si plus de 75 % des fonds d'exploration ont été dépensés par 6 grandes sociétés dans quelques grands projets.

Parmi les plus grands projets, citons les travaux de mise en valeur de Curragh Resources Inc. sur les gisements stratiformes de plomb et de zinc de VANGORDA, DE GRUM et de DY, le projet des skarns de zinc et plomb de Curragh/Hillsborough Resources au mont HUNDERE, et le gisement d'or O'BRIEN d'Energold Corporation au mont Antimony.

La découverte la plus impressionnante de 1989 est une manifestation stratiforme de zinc et d'argent mise au jour par First Yukon Silver Resources Inc. près de Swift River. L'entente de Placer Dome pour acquérir une participation dans Skukum Gold Inc. devrait générer une reprise de l'activité dans le district de Wheaton River l'an prochain.

MINES EN EXPLOITATION

Mine de zinc-plomb-argent de Faro

L'exploitation à ciel ouvert de zinc-plomb-argent de Curragh Resources Inc. à FARO serait actuellement la plus grande mine de zinc et plomb du monde. Le taux de production actuel est de 12 000 tonnes par jour à même le gisement de FARO qui recèle encore de 18 à 24 mois de réserves.

Curragh met en valeur plusieurs autres gisements à proximité sur le plateau de Vangorda, dont les réserves sont assez abondantes pour soutenir le taux actuel de production jusqu'au XXIe siècle. Les premières exploitations qui seront mises en production à compter de 1990 sont une mine souterraine sous le coin sud-est de la mine à ciel ouvert de FARO et une mine à ciel ouvert dans le gisement VANGORDA de 6 millions de tonnes . A FARO, l'entrée d'une galerie inclinée d'accès aux réserves souterraines a été aménagée dans le mur de la mine actuelle, et les installations de surface sont en construction. Un échantillon en vrac de 100 000 tonnes de VANGORDA doit être traité à l'usine de FARO cet hiver. En plus du zinc, du plomb et de l'argent, les gisements du plateau de Vangorda renferment une quantité importante d'or (environ 1 g/t), et des essais métallurgiques sur des échantillons du gisement VANGORDA indiquent qu'une quantité intéressante d'or pourrait être extraite du concentré de plomb.

Les morts terrains prédécapés sur le gisement GRUM de 25 millions de tonnes continuent d'assurer un approvisionnement en granulats pour la construction d'un route de transport de 14 km reliant les nouvelles mines au concentrateur de FARO, et un séchoir, un complexe de bureaux et une usine de traitement de l'eau ont été construits.

Dans le gisement DY de 21 millions de tonnes, deux sondages ont été forés immédiatement au nord-est du corps minéralisé pour aider à situer un puits exploratoire. Un programme détaillé de forages souterrains s'impose toujours pour délimiter entièrement le corps minéralisé.

Des cartes de surface détaillées des régions de Faro et du plateau de Vangorda ont révélé que les gisements du plateau de Vangorda sont traversés par des failles d'extension et pourraient être des fragments d'un même grand gisement maintenant découpé par les failles.

Mine d'or de Ketza River

Canamax Resources Inc. a augmenté sa participation dans la mine d'or de KETZA RIVER à 100 % au début de 1989 et a continué de produire au rythme de 400 à 450 tonnes par jour à Même les zones minéralisées de substitution par des oxydes PEEL et RIDGE. Entre mars 1988 et septembre 1989, la mine a coulé 1 225 691 grammes d'or. Les autres réserves d'oxyde des zones PEEL et RIDGE (au 30 septembre) sont d'environ 120 000 tonnes titrant 12 g/t Au. Ces zones renferment aussi 1 millions de tonnes environ de réserves de sulfures (titrant au m,oins 4 g/t Au). En 1989, au minerai souterrain s'est ajouté celui extrait à ciel ouvert des zones BREAK et NU qui contenaient environ 50 000 tonnes titrant 9,9 g/t Au.

Canamax a aussi exploré d'autres gisements dans la région en sondant 3284 m par forage au diamant. Des réserves d'oxyde totalisant 38 000 tonnes ont été délimitées dans les zones GULLY, TARN et KNOLL. Ces réserves titraient en moyenne 12 g/t Au. Des titres d'or élevés ont aussi été relevés dans des minéraux sulfurés de la zone QB.

RECHERCHE DE METAUX COMMUNS

ZINC-PLOMB-ARGENT

Près du lac Watson, Curragh Resources Inc. et Hillsborough Resources Inc. ont acheté à Canamax Resources Inc. le gisement de skarn à zinc-plomb-argent MT HUNDERE et ont réalisé 29 078 m de forages au diamant répartis dans 155 sondages pour confirmer les réserves existantes de 5,2 millions de tonnes titrant 18,5 % de Pb et Zn combinés et 60 g/t Ag, y compris 662 000 tonnes d'oxyde. La production à ciel ouvert à partir de la zone oxydée d'Upper Main sur la colline Jewelbox doit commencer en 1991 au rythme de 1000 à 3000 tonnes par jour.

Une minéralisation semblable titrant jusqu'à 28 % Zn a été découverte dans les roches de silicates calciques litées près de Swift River par First Yukon Silver Resources Inc. Des tranchées dans le gisement DAN ont mis au jour deux couches de sphalérite noire associée à de la pyrrhotite et à du grenat sur une distance d'environ 90 m en direction.

Dans le défilé MacMillan, Cominco Ltd. a sondé par forage le prolongement en aval-pendage de zones à forte teneur sur le flanc ouest du gisement TOM de zinc-plomb-argent logé dans des schistes argileux. Deux sondages ont aussi été foncés pour vérifier l'étendue en direction d'un corps minéralisé épais à faible teneur sur la propriété NIDD.

Dans les montagnes Pelly, Yukon Minerals Corporation a signalé la découverte d'une minéralisation stratiforme de plomb-zinc-argent-cuivre sur une distance de 400 m en direction à côté de leur propriété GROUNDHOG.

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. a continué à sonder au diamant le gisement MARG de sulfures massifs volcanogéniques au nord-est de Mayo pour le compte de NDU Resources Inc. Il y a du cuivre, du plomb, du zinc, de l'argent et de l'or dans deux zones sub-parallèles sur une distance de 280 m en direction. Les sondages de 1989 ont porté à 50 % de plus les réserves indiquées par forage et les réserves déduites. Les réserves non diluées sont maintenant évaluées à 3 480 600 tonnes titrant 1,76 % Cu, 2,68 % Pb, 5,01 % Zn, 65,8 g/t Ag et 1,17 g/t Au. La manifestation JANE, cible semblable située à 7,5 km au sud-ouest, a été explorée par levés pédologiques et géophysiques.

Egalement au nord-est de Mayo, on trouve du plomb et du zinc épigénétiques dans la dolomie protérozoïque bréchifiée sur la propriété BLENDE de NDU Resources Inc. Le meilleur des trois sondages de 1988 a recoupé 86 m titrant 8,4 % de Pb et Zn combinés et 106,3 g/t Ag. En 1989, Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. a réalisé un programme de cartographie et de géochimie détaillées et a réussi à suivre une minéralisation de surface intermittente sur une distance de 6 km en direction. Billiton Metals Canada Inc. a depuis pris une option sur la propriété et prévoit réaliser un audacieux programme d'exploration et de forage au diamant en 1990.

CUIVRE

Au lac Aishihik, Casau Resources Ltd. et Aurora Gold Ltd. ont sondé la propriété HOPKINS de skarn à cuivre-or qui appartenait auparavant à Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd. Jusqu'à 5 horizons de skarns ont pu être suivis sur 1 km en direction vers le nord depuis la manifestation principale du ruisseau Franklin, et des forages d'extension sur la rive sud du ruisseau Franklin ont recoupé 7,8 m titrant près de 2 % Cu.

Dans le chaînon Dawson, deux gisements de cuivre logés dans de la granodiorite feuilletée ont été réévalués. Le gisement WILLIAMS CREEK. découvert en 1970, renferme des réserves indiquées par forage de 7,2 millions de tonnes titrant 1,13 % Cu. Le gisement est oxydé jusqu'à une profondeur de 244 m et Teck Corporation étudie la possibilité d'utiliser un procédé d'extraction par solvant et par électrolyse pour récupérer le cuivre. En 1989, Teck a mené des études environnementales de référence et effectue actuellement des essais métallurgiques sur un échantillon en vrac de 1,5 tonne.

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. a réalisé 4897 m de forage rotary exploratoire pour vérifier des cibles géochimiques près du gisement DEF de 6 550 891 tonnes qui titre en moyenne 1,86 % Cu. Une minéralisation titrant jusqu'à 0,93 % Cu a été suivie sur une distance en direction de 39,6 m. Un trou de forage rotatif dans la nouvelle manifestation a recoupé 4,5 m titrant 0,22 % Cu.

Dans la région de Faro, Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. a foré deux trous pour Eagle Lake Resources Ltd. sur la propriété RESERVE pour vérifier une anomalie de gravité associée à un skarn de sulfures massifs titrant 1,5 % Cu recoupé par un sondage de 1972. De la pyrite et de la pyrrhotite massives ont aussi été trouvées en profondeur lors des forages de 1989.

Près de Haines Junction, Harjay Exploration Ltd. a examiné une manifestation de cuivre anciennement sondée par Canadian Barranca Mines Ltd. Sur la propriété ELLEN, de la chalcopyrite massive est présente dans trois couches de schiste noir à l'intérieur d'un tuf andésitique vert. Un échantillon d'éclats prélevé aur 2 m titrait 8,55 % Cu, et jusqu'à 0,78 ppm Au.

NICKEL

All-North Resources Ltd. a rendu publique une étude de préfaisabilité sur son grand gisement de Ni-Cu-Pt WELLGREEN dans le chaînon Kluane. Les réserves probables et possibles indiquées par foragesont d'environ 50 millions de tonnes titrant 0,36 % Ni, 0, 35 % Cu, 0,51 g/t Pt et 0,34 % Pd, ainsi que des quantités importantes d'autres éléments du groupe du platine, de cobalt et d'or. L'étude indique que 70 % du gisement est exploitable par des méthodes à ciel ouvert bon marché avec un rapport d'extraction de 3,5/1. Des essais métallurgiques indiquent que de 80 à 85 % du nickel, 95 % du cuivre et 70 % du platine et du palladiumm sont récupérable par les techniques de flottation habituelles.

Au nord-est de Mayo, Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. a cherché des indices de nickel dans des sédiments pour Inco Ltd. Une première minéralisation de ce type a été découverte sur la propriété NICK dans la région en 1987.

RECHERCHE DE METAUX PRECIEUX

OR

Dans la région du lac Watson, Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. aménagent une route d'hiver et des chantiers de forage en vue d'un programme hivernal de forage à percussion avec circulation inverse sur la propriété HYLAND GOLD de NDU. L'or est dispersé dans des zones de stockwerks et de brèches silicifiés associés à un complexe de failles de 2483 m sur 198 m recoupant les roches sédimentaires. Le gisement est oxydé jusqu'à une profondeur de plus de 61 m et, selon des échantillons de tranchée, la zone principale pourrait contenir environ 6,8 millions de tonnes titrant 2,05 g/t Au, chiffre qui sera confirmé ou infirmé par les forages de l'hiver 1989-1990. Des essais de lixiviation de 24 h sur des échantillons de tranchée broyés ont révélé un taux de récupération moyen de 96 %.

Dans la région de Dawson, Total Energold Corporation a exploré la propriété O'BRIEN où plusieurs essaims de veines riches en arsénopyrite titrant jusqu'à 120 g/t Au bordent des failles dirigées vers l'est en bordure de l'intrusion de syénite du mont Antimony. Des tranchées creusées à la main dans la zone AJ en 1989 ont révélé la présence d'or sur des largeurs atteignant 5 m. Des forages au diamant ont recoupé plusieurs lentilles aurifères et une forte anomalie géophysique de 325 m qui traverse la manifestation AJ.

Dans la même région de Dawson, Noranda Exploration Co. a exploré plusieurs propriétés dans le piedmont Ogilvie. Sur la propriété BREWERY CREEK, des veines de stibnite et de faibles teneurs en or ont été décelées dans des roches sédimentaires et de petits massifs de latite à quartz du Paléozoïque supérieur. Le programme d'exploration de 1989 a comporté des travaux de géochimie des sols, de géophysique, de creusement de tranchées et de forage au diamant.

United Keno Hill Mines a effectué 60 forages rotary le long de QUARTZ CREEK et 8 forages au diamant le long de GOLD BOTTOM CREEK à la recherche de failles contenant des filons aurifères.

Goldnev Resources a publié les résultats d'une étude de préfaisabilité sur le gisement d'or épithermal GREW CREEK près de Faro. La zone principale contient 773 025 tonnes titrant en moyenne 8,9 g/t Au et 33,6 g/t Ag et semble pouvoir justifier une petite exploitation minière.

Sur la propriété SLEET le long du ruisseau Clear, d'étroits filons aurifères et des anomalies géochimiques étendues ont été décelés près du contact entre un petit massif de granodiorite du Crétacé et les roches métasédimentaires de l'unité "Grit" du Protérozoïque-Cambrien inférieur. Une minéralisation de pyrite-séricite litée semblable aux fragments d'altération aurifères trouvés dans des placers de cours d'eau est exposée dans une zone de failles abruptes de direction est. En 1989, J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd. a sondé au diamant une anomalie PP intense pour Secret Pass Minerals Corp. Le meilleur des 4 sondages a recoupé 0,49 m d'une brèche argileuse à pyrite-séricite-quartz titrant 18,7 g/t Au. Cependant, un horizon d'argilite graphitique présent dans tous les sondages serait à l'origine de l'anomalie PP.

Dans le défilé Mac, AGIP Resources Ltd. a fait une brève étude sur le terrain de la propriété WALL qui renferme un réseau peu développé de filons de quartz à or-arsénopyrite dans des schistes argileux et des grès du Protérozoïque transformés en cornéenne en bordure d'une intrusion de biotite-quartz- monzonite du Crétacé. Le filon s'étend sur une longueur intermittente en direction de 325 m et une largeur moyenne de 10 à 20 cm. Les titres d'or sont par endroits élevés, sans atteindre 3 g/t dans la plupart des filons.

Dans la région du mont Freegold, Doron Explorations Inc. a découvert des traces d'or visible dans un affleurement à près d'un demi-kilomètre en direction à partir de la découverte originale de CARIBOU CREEK. L'or est réparti dans un stockwerk de filons de quartz au contact entre le grès graphitique noir et le granit sous-jacent. Au début de 1989, 6 sondages au diamant ont révélé des teneurs atteignant 42,1 g/t Au sur 4,6 m.

Au ruisseau Big près du mont Freegold, Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. a foré 6 trous pour vérifier le potentiel cuprifère-aurifère du porphyre sous le gisement NUCLEUS d'oxyde pauvre en or de 4,3 millions de tonnes. De l'or et du cuivre ont été découverts dans une zone de sulfure secondaire sous le chapeau lixivié. Une intersection de 38 m dans le sondage 89-1 titrait 0,87 g/t Au et 0,52 % Cu, et une intersection de 31 m dans le sondage 89-4 titrait en moyenne 4,1 g/t Au et 0,28 % Cu.

B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc. a publié une étude de faisabilité sur le gisement d'or MT NANSEN en 1989. Les réserves totales (y compris possibles) dans 6 zones sont évaluées à près de 1 million de tonnes. Quatre de ces zones renferment 575 979 tonnes de réserves prouvées et possibles titrant 11,8 g/t Au et 197 g/t Ag, justifiant 6 ans de production à 272 tonnes/jour.

Sur la propriété voisine GOULTER d'Aurchem Exploration Ltd., des filons d'or-argent-plomb altérés par l'argile et associés à des dykes de porphyre blanc forment un réseau anastomosé sur un axe nord-sud de 1 km. Deux phases filoniennes ont été identifiées dans la zone principale WILLOW CREK. Le filons de la deuxième phase mieux minéralisée renferment en général des noyaux riches de cérusite ou de galène qui titrent jusqu'à 29,8 g/t Au, 582,8 g/t Ag et 17,0 % Pb. L'argent et le plomb dominent dans la plupart des filons, titrant jusqu'à 3428 g/t Ag et 62 % Pb. La zone ELSA CREEK récemment découverterenferme deux filons parallèles dirigées vers le nord, de 11 et de 22 m de large, associées à de nombreux filons sub-parallèles plu petits. Le filons du ruisseau Elsa sont constitués d'argile, de quartz et d'oxydes de manganèse et de fer, et ressemblent aux filons de deuxième phase de la région du ruisseau Willow. Des levés magnétométriques ont retracé les filons sur une distance en direction de plus de 1000 m. La zone ELSA CREEK serait l'équivalent en profondeur de la zone WILLOW CREEK, exposée à la suite d'événements tectoniques postérieurs à la minéralisation.

Au sud-ouest du mont Nansen, Noranda a exploré la propriété DOWS du prospecteur Eugène Curley, où des filons de sulfure à quartz calcédoniques aurifères sont associés à des dykes de rhyolite altérée par l'argile, à une silicification étendue et à des nivraux anormaux d'arsenic et de mercure. Des anomalies coïncidentes d'arsenic et de mercure sont dirigées vers le nord-est, parallèlement à une stratification de composition dans le schiste hôte. Une forte dépression magnétique, qui délimiterait le filon principal, a une direction nord-ouest. Les travaux de 1989 comprenaient des levés magnétométriques et PP, et un sondage au diamant. Les résultats du sondage indiquent que l'arsénopyrite et l'or sont concentrés dans le toit du porphyre.

Un ancien gisement près de la source du ruisseau Granite a été redécouvert par Eugène Curley et rejalonné sous le nom des concessions GRIZZLY. Une tranchée creusé au bulldozer a exposé un filon d'arsénopyrite à quartz de 6 m sur une distance en direction de 21 m. Le filon se dirige vers le nord-nordest, et comporte des taches de scorodite et d'oxydes de fer et de manganèse. Deux échantillons d'éclats titraitent en moyenne 7,2 g/t Au sur 3,5 m.

Au sud de la rivière Klaza, Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. a mis au jour trois nouveaux filons d'or-argent sur la propriété TAWA de B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc. Le meilleur échantillon titrait 5,62 g/t Au et 31,5 g/t Ag sur 2,5 m.

Au début de 1989, Omni Resources et Skukum Gold Inc. ont fait une évaluation minière préliminaire du gisement d'or-argent SKUKUM CREEK au sudouest de Whitehorse. Le gisement renferme 800 150 tonnes de réserves géologiques titrant 7,6 g/t Au et 275 g/t Ag, avec des réserves exploitables entièrement diluées, estimées à 465 393 tonnes de minerai de teneur comparable.

Egalement dans la région de la rivière Wheaton, Mount Skukum Gold Mining Corporation a exploré en direction les failles bordant la caldeira au sud et à l'ouest de la mine MT SKUKUM, effectuant des études détaillées de cartographie géologique, de géochimie et de géophysique. Quatre nouvelles zones de minéralisation intense ont été repérées. Une d'elles, le filon WATUSI, est un filon d'arsénopyrite à quartz de 200 m de long atteignant 4 m d'épais, associé à des teneurs atteignant 0,879 ppm Au et 0,0197 Ag dans le sol. Treize forages au diamant ont permis de vérifier la continuité des filons OCEAN, TANGO et GOAT déjà connus.

Immédiatement au sud de la propriété du mont Skukum, Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. a exploré la propriété EARL pour Northern Minerals Ltd. et la propriété voisine CHARLESTON pour Total Energold Corporation. Des filons de sulfure à quartz aurifères jalonnent sur les deux propriétés la zone de cisaillement graphitique de direction nord-ouest. Les travaux de 1989 ont comporté le creusement de tranchées et des levés géophysiques sur les deux propriétés, ainsi que la remise en état et le levé cartographique des anciennes galeries à flanc de coteau sur la propriété CHARLESTON. Une section du filon CHARLESTON dans la galerie supérieure titrait 4,778 ppm Au et 0,054 ppm Ag sur une largeur de 0,48 m et une distance en direction de 12,5 m.

Adastral Resources Ltd. a rendu publics les résultats d'essais métallurgiques effectués sur du minerai du filon STEVE sur sa propriété MACAULEY CREEK. Des échantillons d'Éclats prélevés dans le filon de 1,8 m en quatre endroits titraitent en moyenne 3120,2 g/t Ag et 6,0 g/t Au. Les premiers essais de flottation ont révélé que 95 % de l'argent et 90 % de l'or sont récupérables du concentré de plomb et zinc.

Sur le flanc sud de Pugh Peak, Graham Davidson a découvert plusieurs filons d'arsénopyrite-fluorite-quartz épithermaux sur une largeur atteignant 2 m en association avec une petite masse de rhyolite.

A la suite d'un programme détaillé d'échantillonnage géochimique, United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. a sondé deux anomalies sur la propriété JOE PETTY sur le mont Montana, où l'or et l'argent gisent dans un filon de quartz bréchifié qui recoupe des roches volcaniques lessivées et altérées. D'étroites bandes contenant de 25 à 30 % de tétraédrite ont été observées en bordure du filon. Les sondages ont été abandonnés lorsqu'une violente tempête de vent a démoli le camp.

Au nord-est de Whitehorse, un levé géologique a été réalisé sur la propriété MT BYNG de Larry Carlyle où l'or et l'argent sont logés dans des filons de carbonate à quartz vacuolaire bréchifié, associés à de larges dykes de rhyolite et à de petites masses recoupant des roches volcaniques et intrusives intermédiaires à mafiques plus anciennes. Des échantillons prélevés au hasard dans les filons titraient jusqu'à 68,6 g/t Au.

Près du lac Squanga au sud de Whitehorse, Dunvegan Explorations Ltd. a exploré la propriété TOG où de l'or visible est associé à du graphite, de la galène, de la sphalérite et de la chalcopyrite dans un filon de sulfure à quartz gris de 1,2 à 3,7 de large le long du contact faillé entre les roches ultramafiques et métavolcaniques du groupe de Cache Creek. De l'or visible est dispersé sur une distance en direction de 9,1 m, le long de cisaillements bordant le filon de quartz. Les cisaillements seraient des fractures conjuguées dabs ube zone d'extension de direction nord, le long d'un important décrochement.

Au ruisseau Reed dans le chaînon Kluane, Reed Creek Placers a exposé une grande zone de quartz-carbonate-graphite associée à un important dyke de porphyre feldspathique. Le matériau altéré est analogue à la gangue adhérant aux grosses pépites d'or trouvées dans le canyon et titre par endroits des valeurs élevées. Une minéralisation similaire pourrait se trouver sur la propriété GLEN de Nathan Minerals Ltd. dans les terres hautes de Burwash, où des forages au diamant totalisant 600 m sont en cours à la suite de levés géophysiques détaillés. Près de Haines Junction, Harjay Exploration Ltd. a relevé une teneur de plus de 17,1 g/t Au dans un échantillon d'un filon de quartz recoupant un filon-couche de gabbro sur les concessions COLTON.

Dans le chaînon Ruby, United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. a échantillonné le sol et cartographié trois blocs de concessions comprenant la propriété RUBY. Les titres anormaux d'or et d'arsenic sont associés à une brèche tachée de scorodite le long d'une faille chevauchante de direction nord.

Dans la région de Rancheria, Oropex Minerals Inc. a creusé des tranchées et prélevé des échantillons sur la propriété MATTHEW où une petite masse de rhyolite à forte teneur pénètre dans la phyllite et la dolomite du Cambrien inférieur. L'intrusion est traversée par une zone de failles de direction est contenant 1 m de matériau de filon de rhyolite et quartz bréchifiés avec une matrice de roche silicifiée à très fines paillettes titrant jusqu'à 6 g/t Au. Vers la fin de la campagne, une deuxième structure a été mise au jour dans une tranchée à 213 m à l'ouest de la manifestation principale WINNIE.

ARGENT

Il y a des filons d'argent-plomb-zinc à forte teneur sur la propriété argentifère MURNION près de Faro. Des sondages antérieurs ont révélé des titres atteignant 4354 g/t Ag et 32 % Zn sur 7,9 m. Les tranchées ouvertes au bulldozer en 1989 ont mis au jour d'étroits filons en bordure d'une zone broyée graphitique de 50 m de large.

A la source du ruisseau Silver près du lac Kluane, le prospecteur Ron Stack a découvert un stockwerk de filons de quartz-chalcopyrite-tétraédrite traversant du calcaire silicifié fracturé sur la propriété KINCORA, et une manifestation séparée de skarn zincifère.

Dans la région de la rivière Wheaton, Graham Davidson a obtenu des valeurs de 703,8 g/t Ag, 1,7 % Pb et 1,3 % Cu à partir d'un échantillon de filon de 1,5 m de salbande-argileuse à limonite, prélevé dans un contact rhyolite-calcaire sur la propriété EVIEW.

JADE

Il y a de la néphrite dans des enveloppes d'altération de quartz-carbonate dans la base de failles chevauchantes régionales dans le chaînon Campbell. Sur la propriété KING près du lac Watson, sept lentilles de jade atteignant 5 m de large et 15 m de long sont logées dans un séquence serpentinite-argilite-calcaire. Max Rosequist a exploité environ 70 tonnes de ce matériau.

Jim Dodge a cartographié trois corps de serpentine néphritique et a ramené sur son dos environ 300 kg de jade de bonne qualité provenant de sa propriété LEE.

JALONNEMENT DES CONCESSIONS DE QUARTZ

Plusieurs grands blocs de concessions ont été jalonnés en 1989. Seamus Young a jalonné 758 concessions NICK dans la région du lac Aishihik (115 H 10). Total Energold Corp. a ajouté 438 concessions CLEAR à la propriété de plomb et zinc du lac Clear (105 L 14). Doug Schellenberg et Hardy Hibbing ont ajouté plus de 300 concessions à la propriété BAR dans la région de la rivière Swift (105 B 3). Dredge Master Gold Ltd. a jalonné plus de 300 concessions sur le cours supérieur du ruisseau Big Gold (116 C 2).

L'INDUSTRIE DES PLACERS DU YUKON: SAISON 1989

Au cours des cinq dernières années, l'industrie des placers du Yukon est passée d'une activité liée au prix de l'or à une industrie florissante bien établie malgré les fluctuations du cours de l'or. La production d'or des placers du Yukon en 1989 a été de 165 571 onces brutes, soit 3079 onces de plus que la production totale d'or de 1988. Il s'agit là d'une augmentation de près de 2 % par rapport à 1988, c'est-à-dire un sommet inégalé depuis 72 ans. La valeur de cette production de 1989 approche 58 millions $, même si le prix de l'once d'or a été en moyenne de 90 $ CAN inférieur à celui de 1988. Depuis 1987, les placers se sont classés deuxièmes derrière la mine de plomb et zinc de Curragh Resources en termes de la valeur du métal extrait et donc deuxième dans l'économie à base de ressources du Yukon.

La superficie des concessions de placers a évoluée historiquement en fonction du prix de l'or. La situation a peu changé en 1989: un total de 2700 milles répartis sur les ruisseaux du Yukon étaient détenus en concessions et baux de placers.

Environ 220 exploitations de placers employaient directement un nombre de personnes estimé à 700 ou 800 pendant la saison minière de 5 à 6 mois, avec un nombre d'emplois indirects beaucoup plus considérable à l'appui de l'industrie des placers. En outre, de nombreux travailleurs ont été employés durant les mois d'hiver dans des travaux de transport de matériel, de décapage de morts-terrains, d'exploration et de fabrication de divers instruments de récupération ou de classement. Les exploitations souterraines de placers dans le gravier gelé requièrent les services de travailleurs toute l'année pour forer et dynamiter l'hiver, et laver au sluice le gravier productif dégelé l'été.

La plupart des grands producteurs d'or de placer en 1989 étaient concentrés dans le district minier de Dawson.

Teck Mining Corporation a continué son exploitation sur le ruisseau Gold Run, tributaire du ruisseau Dominion. Leur production totale d'or pour la saison minière de 1989 a été de 8383 onces d'or fin.

Gold City Resources Ltd. a continué à exploiter trois emplacements sur la rivière Indian aux embouchures des ruisseaux Quartz, Ruby et Mckinnon. Ce travail nécessitant 20 travailleurs a porté sur une superficie de 2,7 millions de pieds carrés de socle rocheux, et a produit 5400 onces d'or fin.

La rivière Indian, essentiellement non exploitée avant 1984, est maintenant la plus grande région de production d'or du Yukon. Au cours des 5 dernières années, il s'est produit plus de 80 000 onces brutes à même ces graviers autrefois considérés comme non rentables à cause de leur trop faible teneur.

Parmi les autres grands exploitants, Queenstake Resources Ltd. a produit 3250 onces d'or fin à partir de son exploitation sur le ruisseau Maisy May et 660 onces d'or fin à partir de son exploitation sur le ruisseau Blackhills. Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation a produit 4932 onces d'or fin à partir de son exploitation du ruisseau Swamp dans le chaînon Moosehorn.

Même si les exploitations de placers ont été actives partout au Yukon, l'or a été extrait en grande partie (plus de 75 %) dans des régions non glaciaires comme les bassins des rivières Klondyke, Sixtymile et Indian. Les exploitations de placers dans les régions du ruisseau Livingstone, du ruisseau Clear, de la Burwash, du ruisseau Big et de Mayo ont produit les autres 25 % de la production d'or de 1989.

La dernière fois que la production de 1989 a été dépassée fut en 1917 lorsque 13 dragues et nombre de grandes exploitations hydrauliques étaient actives. Le record de cette année tient probablement à la grosseur du matériel de terrassement, à la qualité des usines de récupération et à l'expérience des mineurs (George Gilbert, communication personnel, 1988). Pendant les 60 ans où des dragues ont été utilisées dans les champs aurifères, le volume total traité par ces machines a été en moyenne d'environ 6 millions de verges cubes par année. Le volume de gravier productif extrait en 1989 est évalué à 8 ou 10 millions de verges cubes, et il a fallu décaper 2 à 3 fois au moins ce volume. Les morts-terrains consistent en général en matières organiques gelées et en sable transporté par le vent ("black muck"), résidus et graviers stériles. Même si la taille des exploitations a encore varié selon que les mineurs lavent au sluice quelques centaines de verges par saison ou quelques centaines de verges par heure, les grands producteurs s'en sont remis au volume de gravier déplacé pour réaliser des profits. La production record est étonnante vu la chute du prix de l'or et le manque d'eau abondante cette année. L'an dernier, les premiers D10 ont été introduits, tandis que les D9Lsont utilisés depuis un certain temps déjà. Par rapport à quelques années passées, tout bulldozer plus petit qu'un D8 est maintenant considéré comme un "jouet". La capacité des gros bulldoxers d'éventrer le sol gelé par rapport à l'ancienne méthode lente consistant à attendre le dégel et à décaper la surface a grandement accéléré la préparation du terrain avant l'exploitation. Ce facteur est très important dans la capacité de production actuelle.

La Section de l'exploitation des placers des Affaires du Nord applique les règlements découlant de six lois fédérales et effectue des tâches comme l'inspection des concessions et la documentation des exploitations destinée au rapport de l'industrie des placers. Son rôle principal dans ses relations avec l'industrie des placers a trait à l'Annexe des débits admissibles du Document d'autorisation sur la protection des pêches au Yukon. Ce document, signé par le Ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord, le Ministre de l'Environnement et le Ministre de Pêches et Océans, renferme un protocole d'entente stipulant que la Section de l'exploitation des placers est le seul organisme responsable de l'inspection et de la mise en application des règlements sur les effluents.

La chute du prix de l'or pourrait être un facteur dans le ralentissement de l'effort d'exploration au Yukon cette année, mais cela n'a pas semblé freiner la production d'or de placer.

1989 EXPLORATION AND MINING ACTIVITY IN YUKON

INTRODUCTION

Yukon experienced a sharp drop in mineral exploration in 1989, with expenditures falling to $18 million from a record high of $50 million in 1988. Only fifteen diamond drill programs were carried out, compared to more than 30 the previous year. To the end of September, claim staking was down 60% compared to the same period in 1988. A total of 4644 quartz claims were staked leaving 48,342 in good standing to the end of 1989. The slowdown in activity is attributed to low prices for gold and silver, changes to the structure of the flow through share system, high interest rates which encouraged other forms of investment, and the poor performance of the Vancouver Stock Exchange in 1989.

On the positive side, the FARO zinc-lead-silver mine and the KETZA RIVER gold mine were operating at capacity all year, and several smaller operations produced coal, jade and rhodonite. Strong base metal prices encouraged exploration for zinc, nickel, copper and lead. Work was done on at least 64 separate properties, although more than 75% of the exploration dollars were spent by 6 major companies on a few large projects. Some of the most significant projects included Curragh Resources Inc.'s development work on the VANGORDA, GRUM and DY stratabound lead-zinc deposits, the Curragh/Hillsborough Resources zinc-lead skarn project at MT HUNDERE, and Total Energold Corporation's O'BRIEN gold property at Antimony Mountain. The most impressive new showing in 1989 is a stratiform zinc-silver occurrence uncovered by First Yukon Silver Resources Inc. near Swift River. Placer Dome's agreement to acquire an interest in Skukum Gold Inc. is expected to generate a higher level of activity in the Wheaton River district next year.

OPERATING MINES

Faro Zinc-Lead-Silver Mine

Curragh Resources Inc.'s lead-zinc-silver open-pit operation at FARO is reported to be the world's largest lead-zinc mine at the present time. Current production rate is 12 000 milled tonnes per day from the FARO deposit, which has 18 to 24 months of remaining reserves.

Curragh is developing several other deposits nearby on the Vangorda Plateau with enough reserves to sustain the current rate of production into the 21st century. The first new production starting in 1990 will come from an underground mine beneath the southeast corner of the FARO open pit, and from an open pit on the 6 million tonne VANGORDA deposit. At FARO the portal for a decline to access underground reserves has been established in the current pit wall and surface facilities are being constructed. A 100 000 tonne bulk sample from VANGORDA is scheduled to run through the FARO mill this winter. In addition to lead, zinc and silver, the Vangorda Plateau deposits contain a significant amount of gold (about 1 g/t), and metallurgical tests on samples from the VANGORDA deposit indicate that good gold recovery can be obtained from the lead concentrate.

Prestripping of overburden from the 25 million tonne GRUM deposit continued to supply material for the construction of the 14 km long haul road connecting the new pits to the FARO concentrator, and a mine dry, office complex and water treatment plant were built.

At the 21 million tonne DY deposit, two pilot holes were drilled immediately northeast of the orebody to help locate an exploratory shaft. Detailed underground drilling is still necessary to fully define the orebody.

Detailed surface mapping in the Faro and Vangorda Plateau areas showed that the Vangorda plateau deposits are truncated by extensional faults and may represent fragments of a single very large orebody now disrupted by faulting.

Ketza River Gold Mine

Canamax Resources Inc. increased its interest in the KETZA RIVER gold mine to 100% in early 1989 and continued production at a rate of 400 to 450 tonnes per day from the PEEL and RIDGE oxide replacement ore zones. Between March, 1988 and September, 1989 the mine poured 1 225 691 grams of gold. Remaining oxide reserves in the PEEL and RIDGE zones (as of September 30) are approximately 120 000 tonnes grading 12 g/t Au. About 1 million tonnes of sulphide reserves (based on a cutoff grade of 4 g/t Au) also remain in the PEEL and RIDGE zones. In 1989, underground ore was supplemented with open pit production from the BREAK and NU zones, which contained approximately 50 000 tonnes grading 9.9 g/t Au.

Canamax also explored other deposits in the area with 3 284 m of diamond drilling. Oxide reserves totalling 38 000 tonnes were outlined in the GULLY, TARN and KNOLL zones. These reserves had an average grade of 12 g/t Au. Elevated gold values were also obtained from sulphide material in the QB zone.

BASE METALS EXPLORATION

ZINC-LEAD-SILVER

Near Watson Lake, Curragh Resources Inc. and Hillsborough Resources Ltd purchased the MT HUNDERE zinc-lead-silver skarn deposit from Canamax Resources Inc., and carried out 29 078 m of infill diamond drilling in 155 holes to confirm existing reserves of 5.2 million tonnes grading 18.5% combined Pb/Zn and 60 g/t Ag, including 662 000 tonnes of oxide. Open pit production from the oxidized Upper Main zone on Jewelbox Hill is planned to begin in 1991 at a rate of 1000-3000 tonnes per day.

Similar mineralization containing up to 28% Zn was discovered in layered calc-silicate rocks near Swift River by First Yukon Silver Resources Inc. Trenches exposed two layers of black sphalerite associated with pyrrhotite and garnet over a strike length of approximately 90 m.

At MacMillan Pass, Cominco Ltd drilled to test the down-plunge extension of high-grade zones on the west side of the 9 283 700 tonne TOM shale-hosted zinc-lead-silver deposit. Two holes were also drilled to check the strike extent of thick low grade mineralization on the NIDD property .

In the Pelly Mountains, Yukon Minerals Corporation reported the discovery of stratiform lead-zinc-silver-copper mineralization over a 400 m strike length adjacent to their GROUNDHOG property.
Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd continued diamond drilling on the MARG volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit northeast of Mayo for NDU Resources Inc. Copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold occur in two subparallel zones over a strike length of 280 m. The 1989 drilling increased the drill-indicated and inferred reserves by 50%. Undiluted reserves are now estimated at 3 480 600 tonnes grading 1.76% Cu, 2.68% Pb, 5.01% Zn, 65.8 g/t Ag and 1.17 g/t Au. The JANE occurrence, a similar target located 7.5 km to the southwest, was explored with soil and geophysical surveys.

Also northeast of Mayo on NDU Resources Inc.'s BLENDE property, epigenetic lead and zinc occur in brecciated Proterozoic dolomite. The best of three 1988 drillholes intersected 86 m grading 8.4% combined Pb/Zn and 106.3 g/t Ag. In 1989, Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd carried out a program of detailed mapping and geochemistry, and were successful in tracing intermittent surface mineralization over a strike length of 6 km. Billiton Metals Canada Inc. have since optioned the property and are planning an aggressive exploration and diamond drilling program in 1990.

COPPER

At Aishihik Lake, Casau Resources Ltd and Aurora Gold Ltd drilled on the HOPKINS copper-gold skarn property formerly owned by Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd. Up to 5 skarn horizons were successfully traced 1 km northward along strike from the main Franklin Creek showing, and stepout drilling on the south side of Franklin Creek intersected 7.8 m grading almost 2% Cu.

In the Dawson Range, two copper deposits hosted by foliated granodiorite were reevaluated. The WILLIAMS CREEK deposit, discovered in 1970, contains drill-indicated reserves of 7.2 million tonnes grading 1.13% Cu. The deposit is oxidized to a depth of 244 m and Teck Corporation is studying the possibility of using a solvent extraction-electrowinnings process may be suitable for recovering the copper. In 1989 Teck carried out baseline environmental studies and is presently conducting metallurgical tests on a 1.5 tonne bulk sample.

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd carried out 4897 m of exploratory rotary drilling to test geochemical targets near the 6 550 891 tonne DEF deposit which has an average grade of 1.86% Cu. A new surface showing was discovered northeast of the deposit. Mineralization grading up to 0.93% Cu was traced over a strike length of 39.6 m. A rotary drillhole on the new showing intersected 4.5 m of 0.22% Cu.

In the Faro area, Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. drilled two holes for Eagle Lake Resources Ltd on the RESERVE property to test a gravity anomaly associated with massive sulphide skarn grading 1.5% Cu intersected by a 1972 drillhole. Massive pyrite and pyrrhotite were also encountered at depth during the 1989 drilling.

Near Haines Junction, Harjay Exploration Ltd investigated a copper occurrence previously drilled by Canadian Barranca Mines Limited. On the ELLEN property, massive chalcopyrite occurs in three black shale layers in green andesitic tuff. A chip sample across 2 metres assayed 8.55% Cu, and gold values up to 780 ppb were also obtained.

NICKEL

All-North Resources Ltd released a pre-feasibility study on its large WELLGREEN nickel-copper-platinum deposit in the Kluane Range. Drill-indicated probable and possible reserves are approximately 50 million tonnes grading 0.36% Ni, 0.35% Cu, 0.51 g/t Pt and 0.34 g/t Pd, together with significant values of other platinum group elements, cobalt and gold. The pre-feasiblility study indicates that 70% of the deposit can be mined using low cost open-pit methods, with a stripping ratio of 3.5:1. Metallurgical tests indicate that 80-85% of the nickel, 95% of the copper and 70% of the platinum and palladium can be recovered using conventional flotation techniques.

Northeast of Mayo, Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd explored for sediment-hosted nickel for Inco Ltd. Mineralization of this type was first discovered on the NICK property in this area in 1987.

PRECIOUS METAL EXPLORATION

GOLD

In the Watson Lake Area, Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd are building a winter road and drill sites in preparation for a winter reverse-circulation percussion drill program on NDU's HYLAND GOLD property. Gold is widespread in silicified stockwork and breccia zones associated with a 2438 x 198 m fault complex cutting sedimentary rocks. The deposit is oxidized to a depth of more than 61 m and based on trench sampling the main area has the potential for about 6.8 million tonnes grading 2.05 g/t Au, a figure that will be confirmed or modified by the 1989-90 winter drilling. Twenty-four hour leach tests on crushed trench samples averaged 96% gold recovery.

In the Dawson area, Total Energold Corporation explored the O'BRIEN property, where several swarms of arsenopyrite-rich veins containing up to 120 g/t Au occur along east-trending faults at the margin of the Antimony Mountain syenite intrusion. Hand trenching on the AJ zone in 1989 returned gold values over widths up to 5 m. Diamond drillholes intersected several gold-bearing lenses associated with a strong 325 m geophysical anomaly which passes through the AJ showing.

Also in the Dawson area Noranda Exploration Co. explored several properties in the foothills of the Ogilvie Mountains. On the BREWERY CREEK property, stibnite veins and low grade gold occur in Upper Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and small quartz latite stocks. Exploration in 1989 included soil geochemistry, geophysics, trenching and diamond drilling.

United Keno Hill Mines explored for gold-mineralized vein-faults with 60 rotary drillholes along QUARTZ CREEK and 8 diamond drill holes along GOLD BOTTOM CREEK.

Goldnev Resources released the results of a pre-feasibility study on the GREW CREEK epithermal gold deposit near Faro. The main zone contains 773 025 tonnes averaging 8.9 g/t Au and 33.6 g/t Ag and appears to have the potential to support a small mining operation.

On the SLEET property at Clear Creek, narrow gold-bearing veins and extensive geochemical anomalies occur near the contact of a Cretaceous granodiorite stock and metasedimentary rocks of the Proterozoic-Lower Cambrian "Grit" Unit. Banded pyrite-sericite mineralization similar to gold-bearing float found in stream placers is exposed in a steep east-trending fault zone. In 1989, J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd diamond drilled an intense IP anomaly for Secret Pass Minerals Corp. The best of four holes intersected 0.49 m of pyrite-sericite-quartz-clay gouge which assayed 18.7 g/t Au. However, a graphitic argillite horizon encountered in all the drillholes is believed to be the primary cause of the IP anomaly.

At Mac Pass, AGIP Resources Ltd conducted a brief field examination of the WALL property. This covers a weakly developed gold-arsenopyrite bearing quartz vein system in hornfelsed Proterozoic shales and siltstones at the margin of a Cretaceous biotite quartz monzonite intrusion. The vein has a discontinuous strike length of 325 m and an average width of 10 to 20 cm. Erratic high gold values occur, but most veins contain below 3 g/t Au.

In the Mt Freegold area, Doron Explorations Inc. discovered visible gold in outcrop almost half a kilometre along strike from the original CARIBOU CREEK discovery. The gold occurs in stockwork quartz veins at the contact between black graphitic siltstone and underlying granite. Six diamond drillholes in early 1989 returned values up to 42.1 g/t Au over 4.6 m.

At Big Creek near Mt Freegold, Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd drilled 6 holes to test the porphyry copper-gold potential beneath the 4.3 million tonne NUCLEUS low-grade oxide gold deposit. Gold and copper were discovered in a supergene sulphide zone below the leached cap. A 38 m intersection in drillhole 89-1 assayed 0.87 g/t Au and 0.52% Cu, and a 31 m intersection in hole 89-4 averaged 4.1 g/t Au and 0.28% Cu.

B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc. released a feasibility study of the MT NANSEN gold deposit in 1989. Total reserves (including possible) of almost 1 million tonnes are estimated in 6 zones. Four of these contain 575 979 tonnes of proven and possible reserves grading 11.8 g/t Au and 197 g/t Ag, sufficient for 6 years of production at 272 tonnes/day.

On the adjoining GOULTER property owned by Aurchem Exploration Ltd, clay-altered gold-silver-lead veins associated with white porphyry dykes form an anastomosing network along a 1 km north-south trend. Two phases of veining have been identified in the main WILLOW CREK zone. The better-mineralized second phase veins typically have high-grade cores of cerussite or galena which assay up to 29.8 g/t Au, 582.8 g/t Ag and 17.0% Pb. Silver and lead predominate in most of the veins, with values as high as 3428 g/t Ag and 62% Pb. The newly discovered ELIZA CREEK zone on the west side of the property includes two parallel north-trending veins 11 and 22 m wide, associated with numerous smaller subparallel veins. The Eliza Creek veins consist of clays, quartz and manganese and iron oxides and resemble the second phase veins from the Willow Creek area. Magnetometer surveys traced the veins over a strike length of more than 1000 m. The ELIZA CREEK zone is interpreted as the deep-seated equivalent of the WILLOW CREEK zone, exposed due to tectonic events which post-date the mineralization.

Southwest of Mt Nansen, Noranda explored the DOWS property owned by prospector Eugene Curley, where gold-bearing chalcedonic quartz-sulphide veins are associated with clay-altered rhyolite dykes, widespread silicification and anomalous levels of arsenic and mercury. Coincident arsenic and mercury anomalies trend northeast, parallel to compositional layering in the host schist. A strong magnetic low, believed to outline the main vein, trends northwest. The 1989 work included magnetometer and IP surveys and one diamond drillhole. Drill results suggest that arsenopyrite and gold are concentrated at the hanging wall of the porphyry.

An old showing near the head of Granite Creek was rediscovered by Eugene Curley and restaked as the GRIZZLY claims. Bulldozer trenching exposed a 6 m wide quartz-arsenopyrite vein over a strike length of 21 m. The vein strikes north to northeast and is stained with scorodite and iron and manganese oxides. Two chip samples averaged 7.2 g/t Au over 3.5 m.

South of the Klaza River, Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd exposed three new gold-silver veins on the TAWA property owned by B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc. The best chip sample assayed 5.62 g/t Au and 31.5 g/t Ag across 2.5 m.

In early 1989, Omni Resources and Skukum Gold Inc. completed a preliminary mine evaluation on the SKUKUM CREEK gold-silver deposit southwest of Whitehorse. The deposit has 800 150 tonnes of geological reserves grading 7.6 g/t Au and 275 g/t Ag, with fully diluted mineable reserves estimated at 465 393 tonnes of comparable grade material.

Also in the Wheaton River area, Mount Skukum Gold Mining Corporation explored along the trend of caldera boundary faults south and west of the MT SKUKUM mine with detailed geological mapping, geochemistry and geophysics. Four new areas of significant mineralization were identified. One of these, the WATUSI vein, is a quartz-arsenopyrite vein 200 m long and up to 4 m thick, associated with values of up to 879 ppb Au and 19.7 ppm Ag in soil. Thirteen diamond drillholes tested the continuity of the previously known OCEAN, GOAT and TANGO veins.

Immediately south of the Mt Skukum property, Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. explored the EARL property for Northern Minerals Ltd and the adjoining CHARLESTON property for Total Energold Corporation. Gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veins on both these properties are localised along the same northwest-trending graphitic shear zone. Work in 1989 included trenching and geophysics on both properties, and rehabilitation and mapping of the old adits on the CHARLESTON property. One section of the CHARLESTON vein in the upper adit averaged 4778 ppb Au and 59.4 ppm Ag over a width of 0.48 m and a strike length of 12.5 m.

Adastral Resources Ltd reported the results of metallurgical testing on material from the STEVE vein at their MACAULEY CREEK property. Chip samples taken across the 1.8 m vein at four places averaged 3120.2 g/t Ag and 6.0 g/t Au. Preliminary flotation tests gave recoveries of 95% of the silver and 90% of the gold from a lead-zinc concentrate.

On the south flank of PUGH PEAK, Graham Davidson discovered several epithermal arsenopyrite-fluorite-quartz veins up to 2 m wide associated with a small rhyolite stock.

Following an extensive geochemical sampling program, United Keno Hill Mines Ltd drilled two large anomalies on the JOE PETTY property on Montana Mountain, where gold and silver occur in a brecciated quartz vein cutting bleached and altered volcanic rocks. Narrow bands containing 25 to 30% tetrahedrite were encountered near the vein margin. Drilling was abandoned when a violent windstorm demolished the camp.

Northeast of Whitehorse, geological mapping was carried out on Larry Carlyle's MT BYNG property, where gold and copper occur in vuggy, brecciated quartz-carbonate veins associated with wide rhyolite dykes and small stocks cutting older intermediate to mafic intrusive and volcanic rocks. Grab samples of the vein material have returned values as high as 68.6 g/t Au.

Near Squanga Lake south of Whitehorse, Dunvegan Explorations Ltd explored the TOG property, where visible gold occurs with graphite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite in a 1.2-3.7 m wide grey quartz-sulphide vein along the faulted contact between ultramafic and metavolcanic rocks of the Cache Creek Group. Visible gold occurs sporadically over a 9.1 m strike length, adjacent to shears bounding the quartz vein. The shears are believed to be conjugate fractures in a north-trending zone of extension along a major strike slip fault.

At Reed Creek in the Kluane Range, Reed Creek Placers exposed a large zone of quartz-carbonate-graphite associated with a large feldspar porphyry dyke. The alteration is similar to the gangue adhering to coarse gold nuggets found in the canyon and returns sporadic assays. Similar mineralization could occur on the Nathan Minerals Ltd GLEN property on the Burwash uplands, where 600 m of diamond drilling is in progress, following extensive geophysical surveys. Near Haines Junction, Harjay Exploration Ltd obtained more than 17.1 g/t Au from a sample of quartz vein material cutting a gabbro sill on the COLTON claims.

In the Ruby Range, United Keno Hill Mines Ltd soil sampled and mapped three claim blocks which comprise the RUBY property. Anomalous gold and arsenic values are associated with scorodite-stained breccia along a north-striking thrust fault.

In the Rancheria area, Oropex Minerals Inc. trenched and sampled on the MATTHEW property where a small high-level rhyolite intrudes Lower Cambrian phyllite and dolomite. The intrusion is cut by an east-trending fault zone containing 1 metre of brecciated rhyolite and quartz vein material with a silicified rock flour matrix assaying up to 6 g/t Au. Late in the season a second structure was uncovered in a trench 213 m west of the main WINNIE showing.

SILVER

High grade silver-lead-zinc veins occur on the MURNION silver property near Faro. Assays up to 4354 g/t Ag and 32% Zn over 7.9 m were reported from previous drillholes. Bulldozer trenching in 1989 uncovered two narrow veins at the margin of a 50 m wide zone of graphitic gouge.

At the head of Silver Creek near Kluane Lake, prospector Ron Stack discovered a stockwork of quartz-chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite veins cutting fractured silicified limestone, separate zinc-bearing skarn showing.

In the Wheaton River area, Graham Davidson obtained values of 703.8 g/t Ag, 1.7% Pb and 1.3% Cu from a 1.5 m channel sample of limonitic gouge at a rhyolite-limestone contact on the EVIEW property.

JADE

Nephrite occurs in quartz-carbonate alteration envelopes in the sole of regional thrust faults in the Campbell Range. On the KING property near Watson Lake, seven jade lenses up to 5 m wide and 15 m long occur in a serpentinite-argillite-limestone sequence. Max Rosequist mined about 70 tonnes of this material.

Jim Dodge mapped three nephritic serpentine bodies and backpacked out about 300 kg of good quality jade from his LEE property.

QUARTZ CLAIM STAKING

Several large blocks of claims were staked in 1989. Seamus Young staked 758 NICK claims in the Aishihik Lake area (115 H 10). Total Energold Corp. added 438 CLEAR claims to the Clear Lake lead-zinc property (105 L 14). Doug Schellenberg and Hardy Hibbing added over 300 claims to the BAR property in the Swift River area (105 B 3). Dredge Master Gold Ltd staked over 300 claims on upper Big Gold Creek (116 C 2).

1989 MINING SUMMARY

MINE	OPERATOR	PRODUCTION (tonnes)	COMMODITY	DIAMOND DRILLING (metres)	UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT (metres)
FARO	Curragh Resources Inc.	4 391 062	108 143 830 kg Pb 176 831 834 kg Zn 95 427 684 g Ag		
KETZA RIVER	Canamax Resources	141 148	1 216 116 g Au 74 648 g Ag	3983.2 (s) 0.0 (u)	633 (h) 97 (v)
SHAMROCK	Archer Cathro	221	1 580 991 g Ag* 120 295 kg Pb*		
WHISKEY LAKE	Nadahini Coal	40 000	coal		
KING	Max Rosequist	70	jade		

* (estimate), s (surface), u (underground), h (horizontal), v (vertical)

1989 DIAMOND DRILLING SUMMARY

DEVELOPMENT DIAMOND DRILLING

Property	Operator	Holes	Metres
GRUM	Curragh Resources Inc.	35	5024.0
HUNDERE	Curragh Resources Inc.	155	28 773.1

EXPLORATION DIAMOND DRILLING

Property	Operator	Holes	Metres
MT SKUKUM	Mt Skukum Gold Mining	13	3266.5
JOE PETTY	United Keno Hill Mines	3	363.6
KETZA RIVER	Canamax Resources Inc.	?	868.7
RESERVE	Eagle Lake Resources	2	457.2
GLEN	Nathan Minerals Inc.	10	728.0
TOM	Cominco Ltd	4	2171.0
NIDD	Cominco Ltd	2	394.7
MARG	NDU Resources Inc.	5	2000.0
HOPKINS	Casau Resources Ltd	5	376.0
DOWS	Noranda Exploration Ltd	1	198.7
CARIBOU	Doron Explorations Inc.	6	?
NUCLEUS	Big Creek Resources Ltd	6	595.4
KLONDIKE	United Keno Hill Mines	8	914.4
SLEET	Secret Pass Minerals	4	275.8
BREWERY CREEK	Noranda Exploration Ltd	9	1096.8
O'BRIEN	Total Energold Corp.	6	765.0

EXPLORATION ROTARY DRILLING

Property	Operator	Holes	Metres
BREWERY CREEK	Noranda Exploration Ltd	14	1646
DEF	United Keno Hill Mines	84	4896.6
KLONDIKE	United Keno Hill Mines	60	3352.8

YUKON PLACER INDUSTRY : 1989 SEASON

Over the past five years, Yukon's placer mining industry graduated from an activity dependent on gold price to a well established, successful industry, - despite fluctuations in gold price. Yukon's 1989 placer gold production was 165,571 crude ounces, which exceeds the total 1988 gold production by 3079 ounces. This placer gold production represents an almost two percent increase over the 1988 season, and sets a latter-day record which has not been exceeded for 72 years. The value of this 1989 gold is approximately $58 million, in spite of the fact that gold prices per ounce averaged $90 Canadian lower in 1989 than in 1988. Since 1987 placer mining has been second only to Curragh Resources lead-zinc mine in value of metal extracted and thus the number two contributor to the Yukon's resource based economy.

The amount of placer ground held in good standing has historically reflected the fluctuating price of gold. Little changed in 1989 as a total of over 2700 miles of Yukon creeks were held in placer claims and leases.

There were approximately 220 placer operations directly employing an estimated 700 to 800 people for the five to six month mining season, with a great many more employed indirectly in support of the placer industry. In addition there are many workers employed during the winter months in such activities as overhauling equipment, stripping overburden, exploratory work and fabricating various recovery or classification devices.

Although placer operations were active throughout the Yukon, most of the gold (over 85 percent) was mined from unglaciated areas such as the Klondike, Sixtymile and the Indian River drainages. Most of the major 1989 placer gold producers were located in the Dawson Mining District.

Teck Mining Corporation continued their operation on Gold Run Creek, a tributary of Dominion Creek. Their total gold production for the 1989 mining season was 8383 fine ounces.

With over 25,000 crude ounces of gold credited to it in 1989, Dominion Creek emerged ahead of the Indian River as the largest gold-producing stream. Major operations included Norm Ross (Ross Mining Services), Lorne Ross, Airgold Ltd. and Gatenby Mining.

Dominion Creek is a tributary of the Indian River, which in 1989 produced over 20,000 crude ounces of gold. Major operators included Indian River Gold (P. Risby) and Gold City Resources Ltd.

Operations on the Sixtymile River drainage continued to yield major amounts of gold with over 12,000 crude ounces produced in 1989. At Miller Creek, a tributary to the Sixtymile River, Klondike Underground Mining Ltd. continued mining frozen gravels underground in the winter and sluicing thawed gravels in the summer months. Eldorado Placers, Brisbois Bros., Aardvark Placers and Sixtymile Enterprises also continued their Sixtymile River placer operations.

Queenstake Resources Ltd. produced 3250 fine ounces from their operation on Maisy May Creek and 660 fine ounces from their operation on Blackhills Creek. Both creeks are tributaries of the Stewart River.

Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation produced 4932 fine ounces from their Swamp Creek operation in the Moosehorn Range, the largest in the Whitehorse Mining District.

Placer operations in Livingstone Creek, Clear Creek, Burwash, Big Creek and Mayo areas produced the remaining 10 percent of 1989 Yukon placer gold.

The last time 1989's production was exceeded was in 1917 when there were 13 dredges and many large-scale hydraulic operations active. The record is probably a function of larger earth-moving equipment, better recovery plants and more experienced miners in the field. During the 60-year period that dredges operated in the goldfields the total volume processed by those machines averaged about six million cubic yards per year. The amount of pay gravel mined in 1989 is estimated to be eight to ten million cubic yards, and at least two or three times that volume had to be stripped off. Although the size of operations still varied from miners who sluiced a few hundred yards per season to miners who sluiced a few hundred yards per hour, the major producers relied on volume of gravel moved to garner a profit. The ability of larger bulldozers to rip frozen ground versus the old time-consuming method of thawing and stripping has greatly accelerated the preparation of ground for mining. This is a very significant factor in today's production capabilities.

The dropping price of gold may have been a factor which resulted in lower levels of Yukon exploration activity in 1989, but it did not affect the production of placer gold. Projections for 1990 are for another highly productive placer industry.

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Canada manages mineral resources in Yukon and Northwest Territories through the Northern Affairs Program of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. The Mineral Resources Directorate of the Northern Affairs Program consists of Mineral Rights, Mineral Development, and the Exploration and Geological Services Division. **Yukon Exploration 1989** discusses the geology of Yukon mineral deposits which were under active exploration in 1989. Much of the information was gathered from exploration reports submitted for assessment credit to the Exploration and Geological Services Division of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada under the terms of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. Additional information was derived from property visits by staff geologists and questionaires completed by individuals and mining companies.

MINERAL RESOURCES DIRECTORATE, NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM

SERVICES

Exploration and Geological Services Division (EGSD)

The Exploration and Geological Services Division of Northern Affairs consists of a Regional Manager, five geologists, an office manager, and a Map Sales Manager. Present staff includes S.R. Morison (Regional Manager/Chief Geologist), J.G. Abbott (Minerals Geologist), T.J. Bremner (Mineral Deposits Geologist), W.P. LeBarge (Staff Geologist), D.J. Ouellette (Staff Geologist), A. Wagner (Office Manager), and E. Phillips (Map Sales Manager). The Division is responsible for documenting and approving exploration assessment work on Yukon quartz and placer claims under the terms of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and the Yukon Placer Mining Act. The Division also maintains an outlet of the Canada Map Office and sells topographic, geological (surficial and bedrock), aeromagnetic, aeronautical and land use maps. Recent Geological Survey of Canada publications including geochemical surveys are also available for purchase. A geological library of texts and journals and selected air photos covering the Yukon from latitude 60° to 65°N are also available for viewing.

The Geology Division maintains the H.S. Bostock Core Library, which contains diamond drill core from 172 Yukon mining properties. A list of all the core housed at the core library is included in this report. Diamond drill core from properties on which claims are maintained in good standing remains confidential and may be viewed only with the written consent of the owner. The H.S. Bostock Core Library also contains a lab equipped with petrographic microscopes and facilities for rock cutting, staining, and core splitting. Industry personnel may use the core library facilities by arrangement with the Map Sales Manager at 200 Range Road, Whitehorse, Yukon, (403) 667-3204, or FAX (403) 668-4070.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This publication was prepared by the staff of Exploration and Geological Services Division, Northern Affairs Program, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Mineral Deposits Geologist Trevor Bremner summarized most of the assessment reports, with contributions from Staff Geologists Dennis Ouellette, William LeBarge, and Diane Emond. Drafting Services (Ian Stallabrass, Laurie Butterworth, and Bob Lewis) prepared figures and maps for this publication with little advance notice and their efforts are much appreciated. Publishing arrangements for this volume were made by Tony Carson, Acting Director of Communications Services.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

All known mineral occurrences in the Yukon and areas proven to have been staked for their mineral potential are represented by symbols on the following series of NTS (National Topographic System) maps. Much of this information has been compiled from confidential assessment reports which were summarized by EGSD staff and submitted to the claim owners for publication approval.

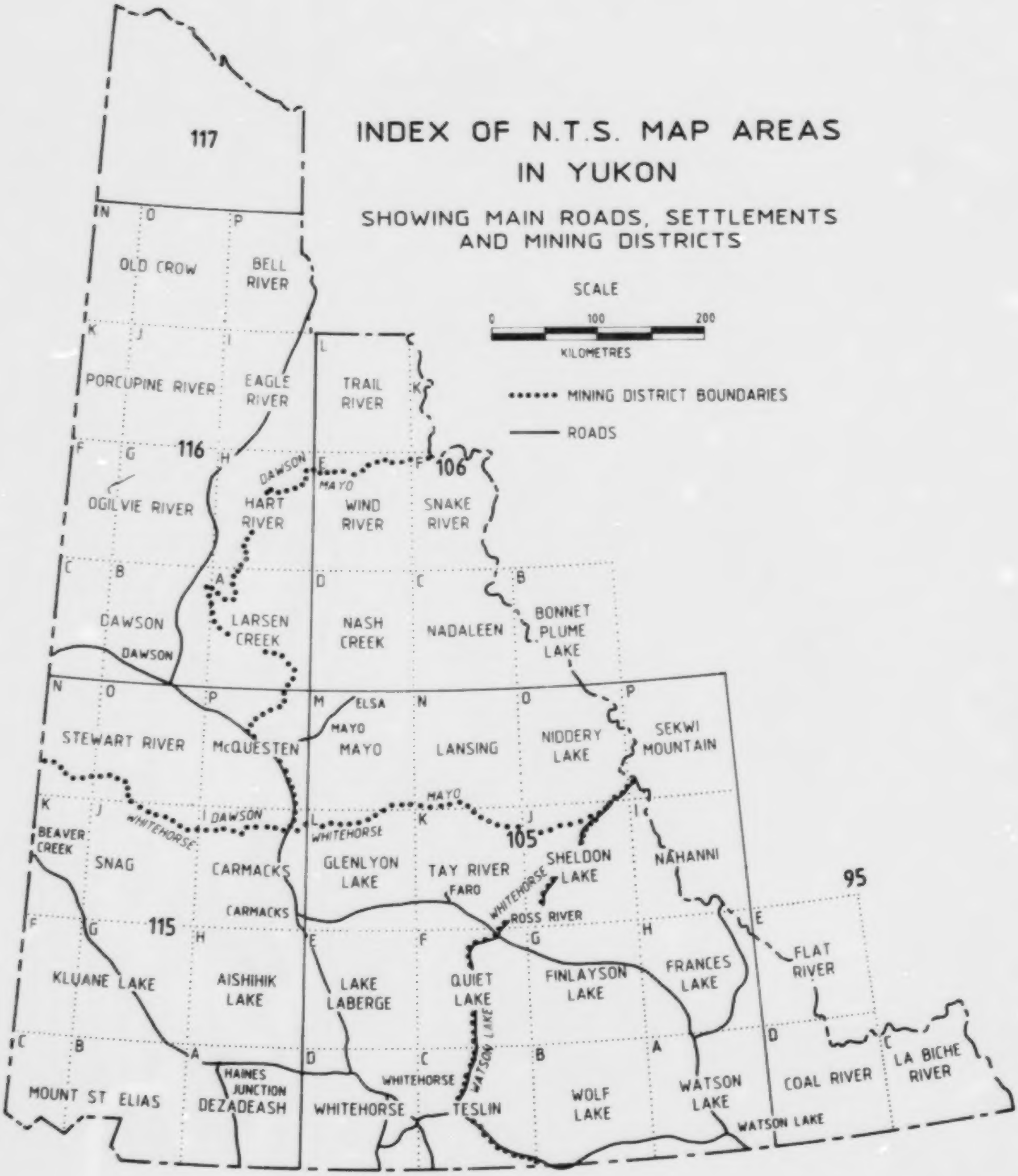
Assessment report summaries in this volume have been alphanumerically arranged by 1:250 000 scale map divisions. Reduced versions of all relevant 1:250 000 scale maps are included with corresponding lists of all known mineral occurrences, which include the property name, number, 1:50 000 subdivision, deposit status and current references. Each occurrence or exploration target has been assigned a number which corresponds to a symbol and number on the accompanying NTS map. The shape of each symbol indicates the deposit type and the most significant elements present, as explained in the legend for mineral occurrence maps on the following page. The NTS maps also depict areas which have been withdrawn from staking pending land claims negotiations.

Each assessment report summary includes the property name, the owner/operator, and the year the assessment report was received. Locations of each occurrence are given in latitude and longtitude, as well as the 1:50 000 scale NTS map division. References include the Yukon Minfile, (formerly known as the Northern Cordillera Mineral Inventory, available from EGSD), the National Mineral Inventory (a text file maintained by Energy, Mines and Resources Canada and available for viewing at EGSD), and selected Geological Survey of Canada and EGSD open files and publications. Deposit status is a number which reflects the stage of development the property has reached based on published information. Status numbers are interpreted as follows:

1) In production
2) Calculated reserves, never produced
3) Past producer with calculated reserves
4) Past producer without calculated reserves
5) Length, thickness and grade defined, but no published reserves
6) Grade and one dimension (length or thickness) established
7) Mineralization present in outcrop; grab sample assays may be available
9) Work target: information not available or mineralization not yet found in outcrop

LEGEND FOR MINERAL OCCURRENCE MAPS

SYMBOL	COMMODITY	DEPOSIT TYPE
◆	Pb-Zn (±Au ±Ag ±Ba ±Cu)	Stratabound Concordant
◀	Ba (±Ag ±Au ±Pb ±Zn)	
◈	Fe (±Pb ±Zn)	
⌣	Au	
⌢	Ni-Cu	
◇	Other	
▼	Pb-Zn (±Ag ±Ba ±Cu)	Stratabound Discordant
◤	Cu	
◥	U	
■	Cu (±Mo ±Au ±Ag ±Pb)	Intermediate and Felsic Intrusion Associated (Porphyry, Sheeted Vein System)
◨	Mo (±Cu ±W ±Pb)	
◧	W (±Mo ±Sn ±Au)	
⬓	U	
●	Cu (±Au ±Ag ±Fe ±Pb ±Zn ±W ±Co ±Mo ±Pt ±Pd)	Skarn
◒	Pb-Zn (±Ag ±Sn ±Cu ±W)	
◐	W (±Au ±Mo ±Sn ±Zn ±Cu ±Pb)	
◑	Sn (±Au ±Ag ±W ±Zn)	
◓	Other	
◖	Au (±Sn ±Mo ±Cu ±Pb)	Vein, Replacement Breccia
◗	Ag (±Pb ±Zn ±Ba ±Sb ±Sn ±Cu ±W)	
⧫	Au-Ag (±Pb ±Zn ±Sb ±Cu ±Ba ±Bi	
▲	Cu (±Au ±Ag ±Pb ±Zn ±Ba ±Mo ±W ±Co ±Ni)	
▼	Sn (±Ag ±Zn ±Cu ±Au ±Pb)	
△	U, Rare Earth Elements (±Th ±Nb ±Cu ±Co ±Ag ±Au ±Sn)	
◊	Pb-Zn (±Cu ±Ag ±Ba ±Sb ±Co ±Mo)	
◊	Other / Barite	
◮	Ni, Cu (±Platinum Group Elements ±Asbestos	Mafic and Ultramafic Intrusion Associated
◭	Cr	
▲	Asbestos	
△	Jade	
●	U and /or Cu (±Co ±Au ±Mo ±Ba ±Ag)	Wernecke Breccia
◒	Pb-Zn	
▬	Coal	
◗	Commodity known	Unclassified
*	Unknown	Exploration Target

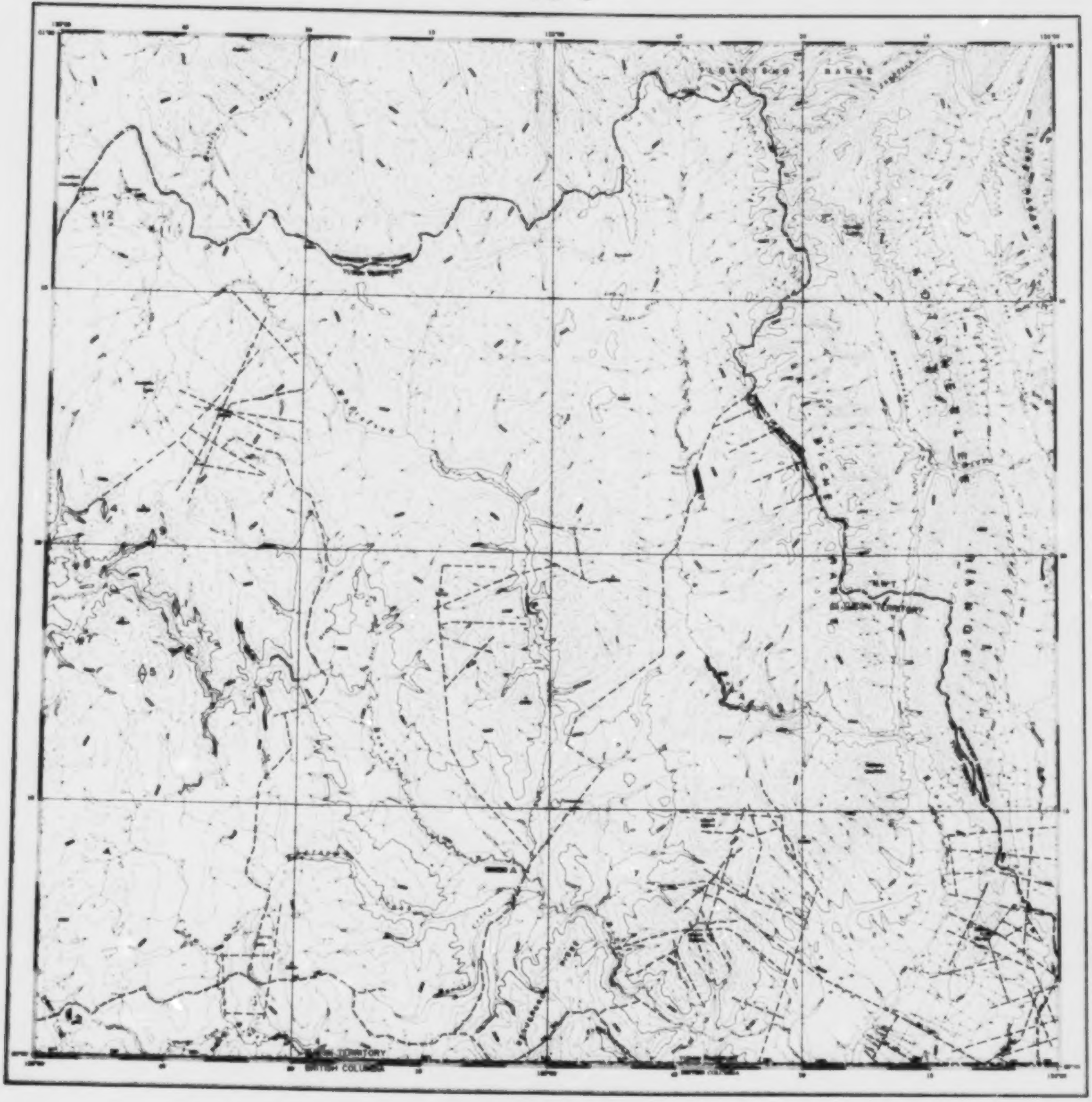


INDEX OF N.T.S. MAP AREAS IN YUKON

SHOWING MAIN ROADS, SETTLEMENTS AND MINING DISTRICTS

SCALE
0
100
200
KILOMETRES
MINING DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
ROADS
117
116
106
105
115
95
N
O
P
OLD CROW
BELL RIVER
K
J
I
PORCUPINE RIVER
EAGLE RIVER
L
K
TRAIL RIVER
F
G
H
OGILVIE RIVER
HART RIVER
E
F
WIND RIVER
SNAKE RIVER
DAWSON
MAYO
C
B
A
DAWSON
LARSEN CREEK
D
C
B
NASH CREEK
NADALEEN
BONNET PLUME LAKE
DAWSON
N
O
P
M
N
O
P
ELSA
STEWART RIVER
McQUESTEN
MAYO
MAYO
LANSING
NIDDERY LAKE
SEKWI MOUNTAIN
K
J
I
L
K
J
I
DAWSON
WHITEHORSE
MAYO
WHITEHORSE
BEAVER CREEK
SNAG
CARMACKS
GLENLYON LAKE
TAY RIVER
FARO
SHELDON LAKE
WHITEHORSE
NAHANNI
CARMACKS
ROSS RIVER
F
G
H
E
F
G
H
E
KLUANE LAKE
AISHIHIK LAKE
LAKE LABERGE
QUIET LAKE
FINLAYSON LAKE
FRANCES LAKE
FLAT RIVER
WATSON LAKE
C
B
A
D
C
B
A
D
C
MOUNT ST ELIAS
HAINES JUNCTION
DEZADEASH
WHITEHORSE
WHITEHORSE
TESLIN
WOLF LAKE
WATSON LAKE
COAL RIVER
LA BICHE RIVER
WATSON LAKE

95 C


YUKON TERRITORY
BRITISH COLUMBIA

LA BICHE RIVER

YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

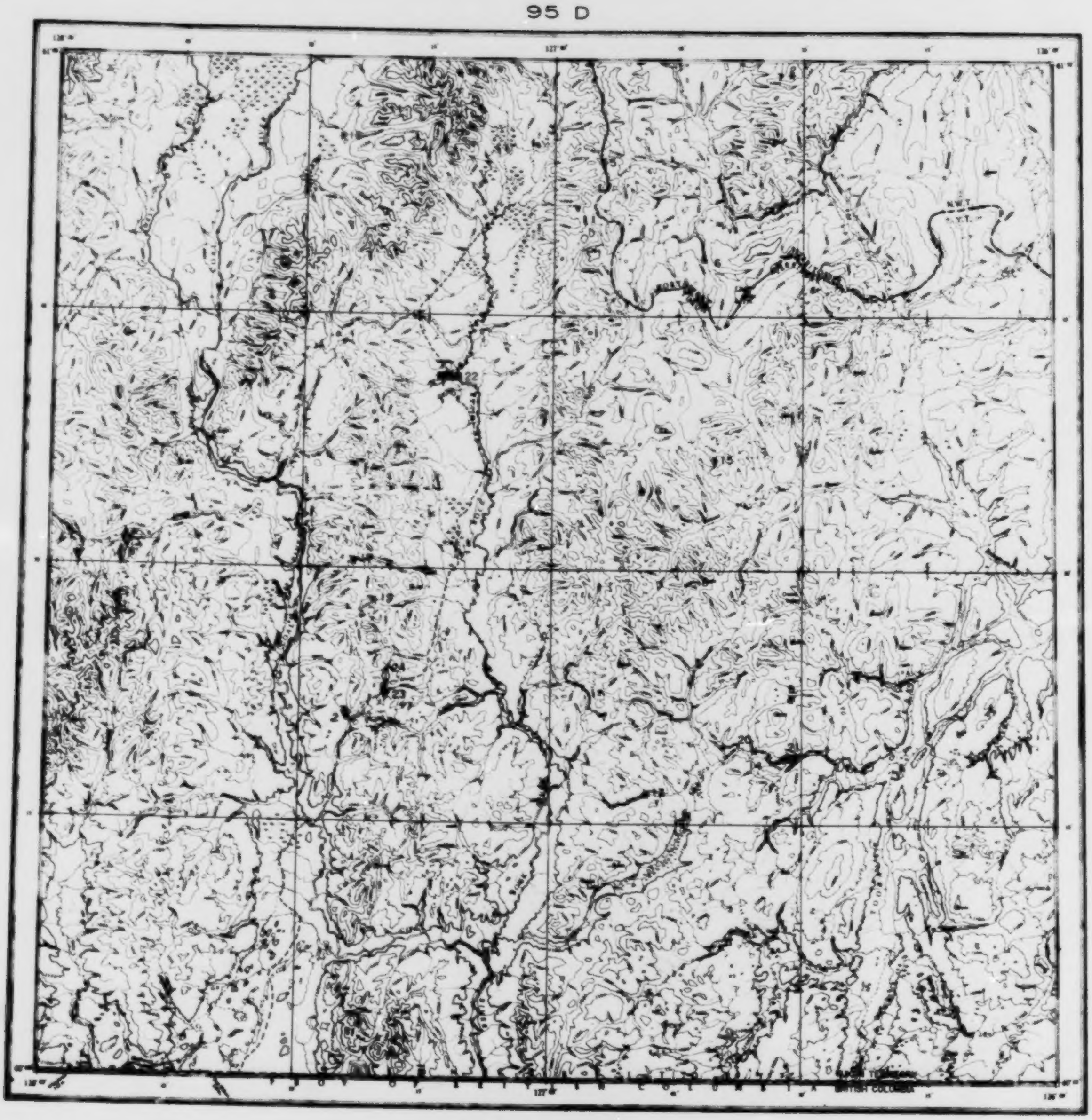
- - - - - - Tote Trail
——— Driveable Road
▬ A Airstrip

LA BICHE RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 95 C)

General Reference: GSC map 1380A by R.J.W. Douglas, 1976

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	POOL	Vein Ba	95 C 5	7	Yukon Minfile
2	TROPICAL	Occurrence Ba Pb Zn	95 C 4	7	Yukon Minfile
4	TING	Vein Pb Ag Zn	95 C 12	6	INAC (1981, p. 131); Morin (1989)
5	VISTA	Vein REE	95 C 12	7	INAC (1989, p. 6)
7	THOR	Work Target	95 C 5	9	INAC (1982, p. 83)
8	TRANZ	Work Target	95 C 5	9	INAC (1983, p. 81)
9	BEAV	Vein Pb Zn	95 C 5	9	INAC (1986, p. 28-29)
11	MARS	Work Target	95 C 13	9	INAC (1985, p. 120; 1983, p. 81)
12	RUSH	Work Target	95 C 13	9	INAC (1983, p. 81)

95 D


128°00'
127°00'
126°00'
61°00'
60°00'
N.W.T.
Y.T.
YUKON TERRITORY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

COAL RIVER

YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - - - - -	Tote Trail.
———	Driveable Road.
▬ A	Airstrip.

COAL RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 95 D)

General Reference: GSC Map 11-1968 by H. Gabrielse, 1969.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	GUSTY	Occurrence Pb Zn Ba	95 D 8	7	Gabrielse & Blusson (1969, p. 16)
2	MEL-HOSER	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn Ba	95 D 6	2	INAC (1989, p. 8); This Report
3	McMILLAN	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn Ag	95 D 12	2	Morin (INAC 1981, p. 105-109); INAC (1982, p. 85); Vaillancourt (INAC 1983, p.73-77); INAC (1989, p. 8); Morin (1989)
4	CHU	Skarn Pb Zn	95 D 13	7	Yukon Minfile
5	GABE	Work Target	95 D 15	9	Gabrielse & Blusson (1969, p. 16), INAC (1981, p. 133)
6	LAST	Work Target	95 D 15	9	GSC Open File 68-38, p. 16
7	STONEMARTEN	Work Target	95 D 15	9	GSC Open File 68-38, p. 16
8	HYLAND GOLD (PORKER)	Vein Replacement Au	95 D 12 95 D 5	6	INAC (1989, p. 9-11); Morin (1989); This Report
9	WOLF	Work Target	95 D 7	9	INAC (1982, p. 86)
10	SPORK	Work Target	95 D 14	9	INAC (1981, p. 133)
11	CUZ	Vein Au	95 D 5	7	INAC (1987, p. 95-97); Morin (1989)
13	LOOTZ	Work Target	95 D 7	9	INAC (1983, p. 83-84)
14	JT	Work Target	95 D 7	9	INAC (1983, p. 83-85)
15	OUDDER	Work Target	95 D 10	9	INAC (1983, p. 83, 85)
16	DK	Work Target	95 D 10	9	INAC (1983, p. 83, 85-86)
17	STAR	Work Target	95 D 11	9	INAC (1982, p. 86)
18	HERPES	Work Target	95 D 14	9	INAC (1983, p. 83, 85-86)
19	QUO	Work Target	95 D 6	9	INAC (1983, p. 83, 86)
20	LOBO	Work Target	95 D 7	9	INAC (1983, p. 83, 86)
21	SPRUCE	Stratiform Zn Ba	95 D 7	7	INAC (1985, p. 124)
22	ROCK RIVER	Coal	95 D 11	2	INAC (1982, p. 83, 86); Long (1986); Wright and Miller (1986)
23	MEL-EAST	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn	95 D 6	9	INAC (1986, p. 32)
24	JERI	Vein/Replacement Zn	95 D 6	6	INAC (1987, p. 97-98)

MEL-HOSER
Breakwater Resources Ltd, option from Barytex Resources Corp.

Zinc-lead-barite stratabound concordant
95 D 6 (2)
60°21'N,127°24'W
1989

References: Miller & Wright (1986); INAC (1988, p. 63-64; 1989, p. 8)

Claims: MEL 11-16; JEAN 1-21; WET 1-16; SOV 1-6; JOE 1-2FR., KELI 1-8; JONI 1-8; HOSE 1-8; JERI 1-8; RALFO 1-7; CHUNGO 1-8; OTT 1-8; EDY 1-7; TOMI 1-8; MUMBO 1-8; BOZ 1-4; SIN 1-8; YANG 1-6; DAVE 1-8; ANDY 1-8

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092833 by D.C. Miller

Current Work and Results:

In 1989 four BQ infill holes were drilled to test the continuity of mineralization in the upper north part of the MEL deposit. This area is being considered as the site of a future open pit. The holes intersected good grades of mineralization in both limbs of the folded deposit. The best intersection averaged 9.60% Zn, 0.41% Pb and 65.30% barite over a true width of 8.62 m in hole 89-33.

HYLAND GOLD
NDU Resources Ltd, Adrian Resources Ltd, Silverquest Resources Ltd

Gold vein/ replacement
95 D 5,12 (8)
60°31'N,127°52'W
1990

References: INAC (1987, p. 94-95; 1988, p. 64); Morin (1989)

Claims: PIGLET 1-32; QUIVER 1-34; SOW 1-5

Source: Information supplied by J. Dennett and W.D. Eaton (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd. for 1989 Yukon Exploration and Mining Overview; Silverquest Resources News Release 17 April, 1990; D. Emond and T. Bremner visited the property in March, 1990 while rotary drilling was underway.

Description:

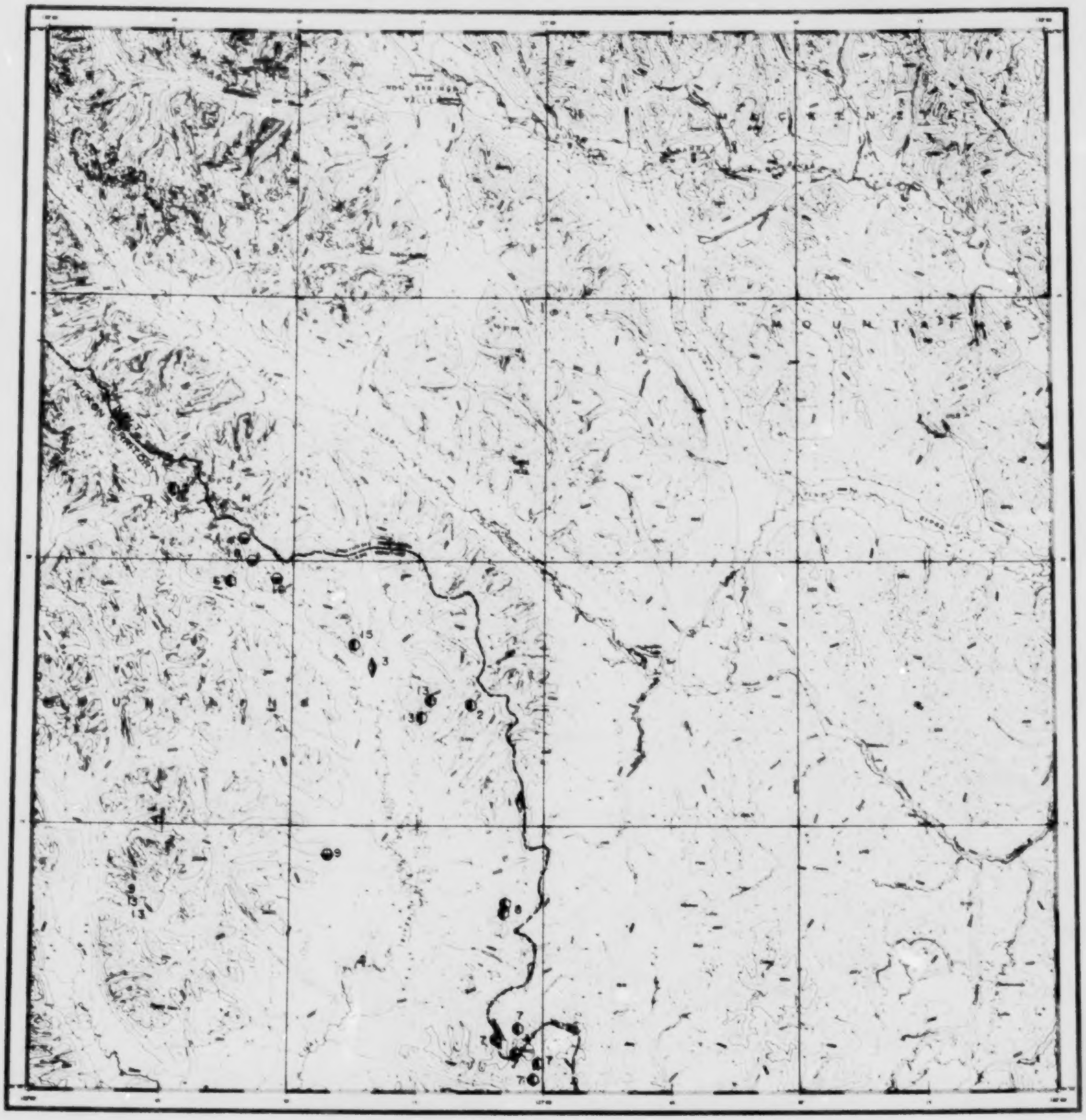
Gold is associated with abundant iron oxide in subhorizontal siliceous horizons and clay altered gouge along north-trending fault zones which cut interbedded quartzite, limestone and phyllite of the Hyland Group. Gold also occurs in a limestone breccia with a limonite-goethite matrix, containing pyrite and arsenopyrite in sideritic replacement zones and in quartz-sulphide veinlets. Based on previous trenching, the deposit is estimated to contain geological reserves of 6.75 million tonnes of oxide material averaging 2.0 g/t Au.

Current Work and Results:

In March, 1989, a winter road was constructed to the property and 16 reverse circulation percussion holes totalling 1367.94 m were drilled across the southwest part of the deposit. Thirteen drillholes intersected up to 3 stratabound gold-bearing oxide zones grading up to 4.9 g/t Au. Results from the three best drillholes are summarized below:

Hole	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
90P-02	4.6	1.54
	4.6	1.95
	21.6	0.80
90P-09	16.8	2.98
	31.1	1.20
90P-11	6.1	1.95
	21.3	1.65

95 E



FLAT RIVER

YUKON TERRITORY

▤	Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Kilometres

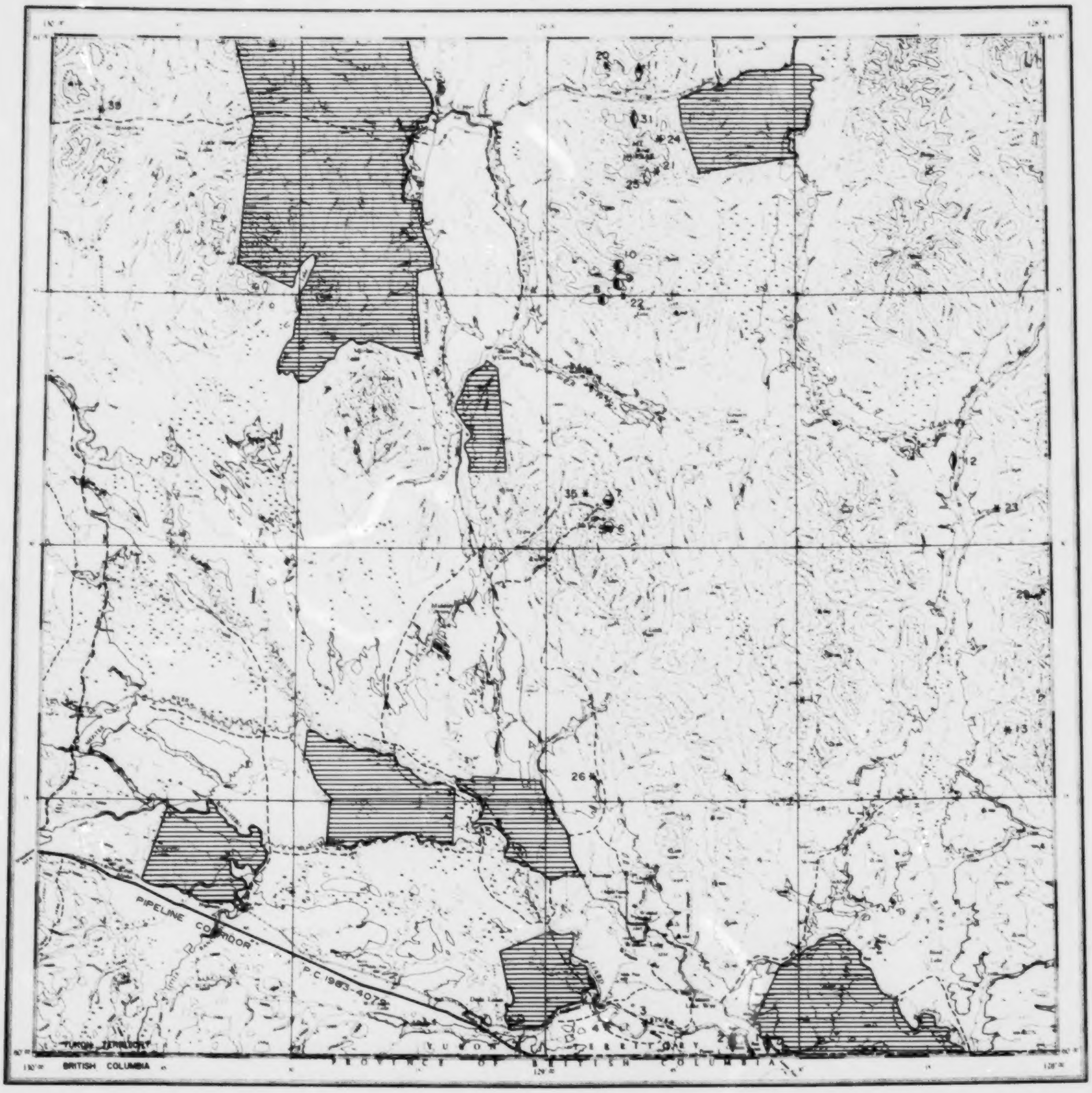
- - - - - - -	Tote Trail.
————	Driveable Road
▬ A	Airstrip.

FLAT RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 95 E)

General References: GSC Map 1313A and Memoir 366 by H. Gabrielse; J.A. Roddick, S.L. Blusson, 1973;

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	TWIN (SUNSET)	Vein Cu Ag Pb Zn Au	95 E 6	6	Morin *et al* (1980,p. 50); Morin (1989)
2	KOMISH	Skarn W	95 E 6	7	Yukon Minfile
3	MARION	Vein Ag Pb Zn	95 E 6	7	Mulligan (1964, p. 81); Gabrielse *et al* (1965, p. 28); Morin (1989)
4	HEATHER	Skarn Zn Pb (Ag)	95 E 12	7	Yukon Minfile; Morin (1989)
5	CAESAR	Skarn W	95 E 12	7	Yukon Minfile
6	CHARLIE	Skarn W Mo	95 E 5	7	INAC (1981, p. 135)
7	IVO	Skarn W	95 E 3	6	INAC (1983, p. 89)
8	SNEET	Skarn W	95 E 3	7	INAC (1981, p. 136)
9	FYIQ	Skarn Pb Zn Cu	95 E 3	7	INAC (1981, p. 136-137)
13	CREAM	Skarn W	95 E 6	7	INAC (1983, p. 89)
15	ROSE	Skarn W	95 E 6	6	INAC (1982, p. 90)
16	RIO	Skarn Ag Pb Zn	95 E 5	5	INAC (1982, p. 90); Morin (1989)
18	KEY	Skarn Ag Pb Zn	95 E 12	6	Morin (1989)

105 A


PIPELINE CORRIDOR
P.C. 1983-4075
YUKON TERRITORY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
YUKON TERRITORY
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WATSON LAKE
YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - - - - - - Tote Trail.
——— Driveable Road.
▬ A Airstrip.

WATSON LAKE MAP-AREA (NTS 105 A)

General Reference: GSC Map 19-1966 by J. Gabrielse, 1966.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	WATSON	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 A 2	7	INAC (1986, p. 38); Morin (1989)
2	NAZO	Vein Ag Pb Ba	105 A 2	5	INAC (1986, p. 39); Morin (1989)
3	CAROL	Work Target	105 A 2	9	Lord (1944, p. 19)
4	ALBERT	Work Target	105 A 2	9	Lord (1944, p. 19)
5	SAWMILL	Work Target	105 A 3	9	Lord (1944, p. 19)
6	HUNDERE	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 A 10 105 A 7	2	INAC, (1989); Morin (1989) This Report
7	RITCO	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 A 10	7	INAC (1986, p. 40)
8	BAILEY (OSCAR)	Skarn W Cu Mo	105 A 10	2	INAC, (1989)
9	PAT	Skarn W Cu	105 A 15	2	INAC (1981, p. 140)
10	MARTIN	Skarn W Cu	105 A 15	7	Yukon Minfile
11	NOTT	Vein Cu Pb Zn Ag	105 A 15	6	INAC (1982, p. 93-94; 1986, p. 42, 1988, p. 68)
12	WARBURTON	Vein Ag Cu Pb Zn	105 A 9	6	INAC (1985, p. 131, 132); Morin (1989)
13	HYLAND	Work Target	105 A 8	9	INAC (1982, p. 94)
17	CELESTIAL	Work Target	105 A 8	9	INAC (1982, p. 94)
20	BLACK	Work Target	105 A 15	9	INAC (1982, P. 94-94)
21	MURRAY (RAY)	Work Target	105 A 15	9	INAC (1981, p. 140)
22	PEGASUS	Work Target	105 A 15	9	INAC (1981, p. 141)
23	GUM BEE	Work Target	105 A 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 51)
24	EMILY	Work Target	105 A 15	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 52
25	MARK	Vein W	105 A 15	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 52)
26	GE	Work Target	105 A 7	9	INAC (1985, p. 131, 132; 1983, p. 91-92)
29	AUP	Work Target	105 A 8	9	INAC (1983, p. 91-92); This Report
31	MOLLY	Vein Au Mo	105 A 15	7	INAC, (1989); Morin (1989)
35	NORTHWEST	Work Target	105 A 10	9	INAC (1986, p. 41)
39	LIV	Work Target	105 A 13	9	INAC (1987, p. 104)

MT HUNDERE PROJECT: RESERVE ESTIMATE

Zone	Reserve (tonnes)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)
JEWELBOX HILL				
Sulphide (probable):	1 584 000	9.2	14.5	55
(possible):	177 000	5.3	9.6	64
Oxide (probable + possible) :	662 000	8.0	11.0	84
GRIBBLER RIDGE				
Sulphide (possible):	392 000	10.4	19.1	138
NORTH HILL				
Sulphide (possible):	431 000	7.4	4.8	74
BURNICK				
Sulphide (possible):	2 021 000	0.4	12.4	40

MT HUNDERE
Curragh Resources Inc.

Zinc, lead
zinc skarn/ replacement
105 A 7,10 (6)
60°32'N, 128°53'W
1989

References: Abbott (1981, p. 45-50); INAC (1987, p. 104, 1988, p. 67-68)

Claims: MICA 1-41; CIMA 13-102; HUN 1-308

Source: Information supplied by W. Mann and G. Jilson for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview. D. Emond and S. Morison visited the property in 1989.

Description:

The skarn zinc-lead-silver deposits at Mt Hundere occur in an isoclinally folded sequence of Lower Cambrian limestone and intercalated phyllites in three main areas: Jewelbox Hill, Gribbler Ridge, and North Hill (Figure 1). The skarn deposits occur on the margins of the limestone bodies. Medium to coarse grained sphalerite and galena occur with actinolite, diopside, green garnet, quartz, and calcite. While very little iron sulphide is contained in Pb-Zn ore, some iron-copper skarns occur locally and contain magnetite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor pyrite and hematite.

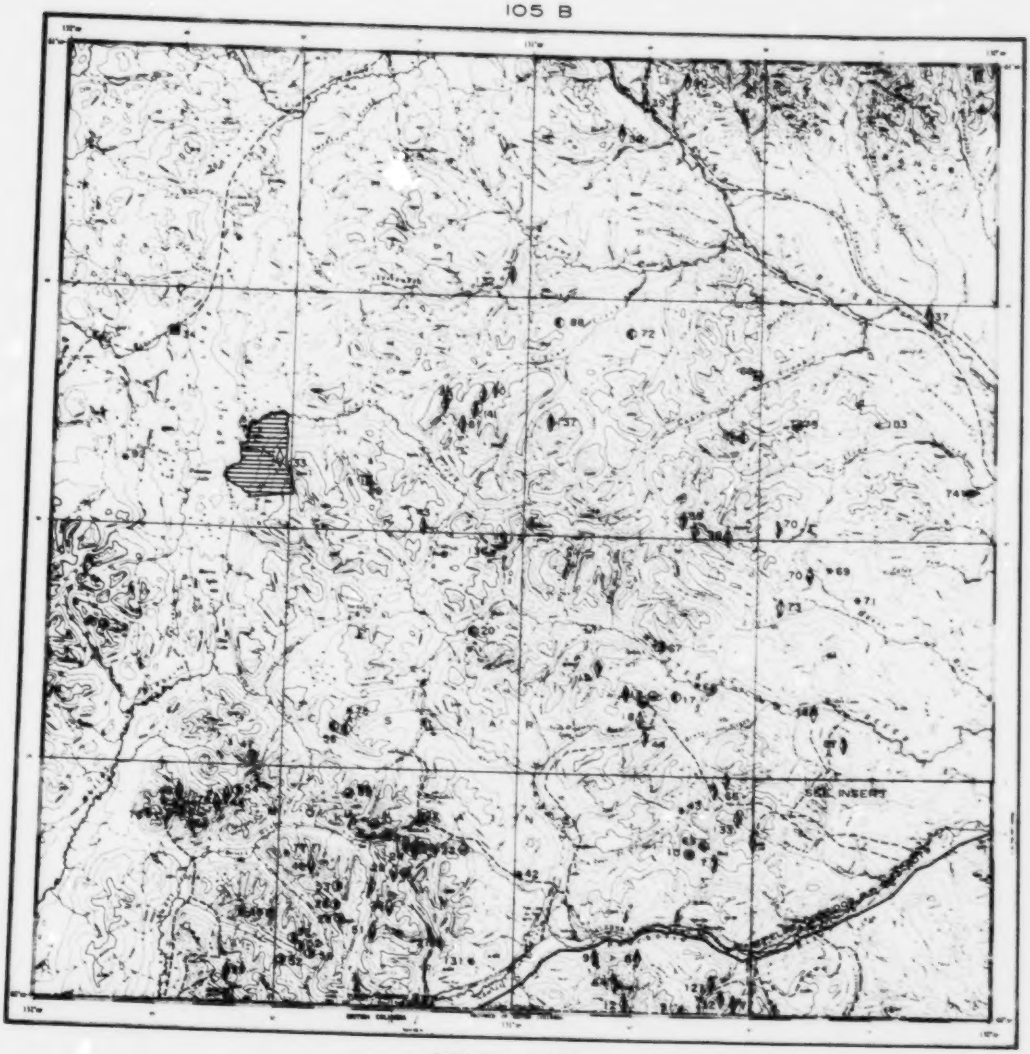
Reserves of each zone calculated by previous consultants on behalf of Canamax Resources Inc. (the previous owner) are shown in Table 1. The skarn zones are up to 30 m thick, and up to several hundred metres long. The Main Zone on Jewelbox Hill is 10 m wide, 20 m deep and 150 m long (over 100,000 tonnes) and contains over 30% combined Pb-Zn. Also on Jewelbox Hill, the Lower, Middle and Upper zones were originally thought to be three stacked lenses. Recent drilling indicates those three to be linked up; the Middle zone could be a chimney linking the Lower and Upper zones and appears to follow the nose of the folded limestone (Figure 2). The Upper Zone tends to be oxidized where close to surface.

Current Work and Results:

Curragh Resources Inc. and Hillsborough Resources Ltd. purchased the property from Canamax in 1989 and carried out a large diamond drilling program. Infill drilling of 28 773.1 M in 155 holes confirmed results on NORTH HILL and JEWELBOX HILL for a total of 5.2 million tonnes containing 18.5% combined Pb-Zn and 60 g/t Ag which includes approximately 662 000 tonnes of oxidized ore. Curragh Resources plans to begin open pit production from the Upper Main Zone on Jewelbox Hill as early as 1991 and geotechnical studies are underway including checking of potential tailing pond sites, road sites, hydrological work, acid generation studies on the ore, as well as metallurgical testing, mine planning and design. The initial mill rate is estimated at 500,000 tonnes per year expandable to 1 million tonnes (this translates to 1500 to 3000 tonnes per day). Initial mine life is estimated at 10 years.

This property shows good future potential since the deposits at North Hill are open in all directions, and the Attila and Burnick Zones are likely part of the same deposit. Jewelbox Hill deposits are open to the south. Also there are two undrilled targets, Grizzly Hill and Porcupine Hill, which have excellent potential.

105 B


SEE INSERT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

WOLF LAKE

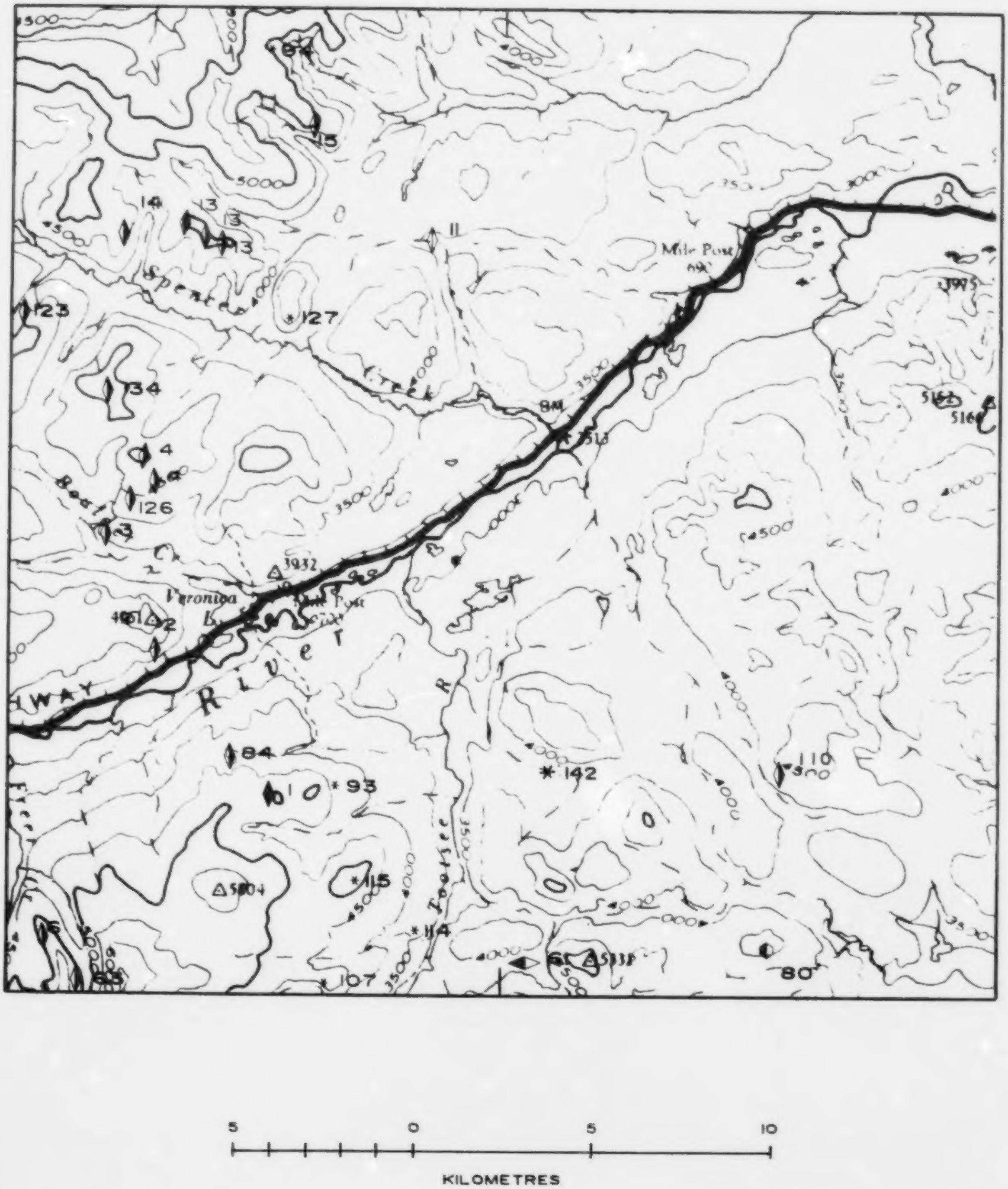
YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal.

0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - - - Tote Trail.
——— Driveable Road.
▬ Airstrip.

105B-1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KILOMETRES

WOLF LAKE MAP-ARE (NTS 105 B)

General References:

GSC Map 10-1960 by W.H. Poole, J.A. Roddick and L.H. Green, 1960;
INAC Open File 1986-1 (105 B 1 and 2) by G.W. and J.F. Lowey, 1986;
INAC Open File 1987-1 (105 B 7 and 8) by S.W. Amukun and G.W. Lowey, 1987;
INAC Open File 1988-1 (105 B 10 and 11) by D.C. Murphy, 1988;
GSC Geochemical Open Files 1289 and 563;

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	LORD (IDAHO)	Vein, Replacement Au Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1	6	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 92); INAC (1987, p. 111); Morin (1989);This Report
2	STERLING (PETE)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1	7	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 89-90);INAC (1983, p. 36, 38-39, 138); Abbott (1985); Morin (1989)
3	LUCK	Replacement, Vein Pb Zn Ag, Vein W	105 B 1	6	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 83-84); INAC (1987, p. 113-114, 1988, p. 74-75); Morin (1989)
4	FIDDLER	Vein Ag Pb (Cu, W, Zn) Sn	105 B 1	6	INAC (1981, p. 144); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 87-89); Morin (1989); This Report
5	LENA	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn Ag	105 B 1	7	INAC, (1989, p.22); Morin (1989)
6	DALE	Vein Pb Ag	105 B 1	5	INAC (1985, p. 140-141); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 82-83); Morin (1989)
7	HOLLIDAY	Vein Ag Pb An Au (Cu)	105 B 2	6	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 101-102); INAC (1987, p. 114-115); Morin (1989)
8	TROY	Vein, Replacement Cu	105 B 2	7	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 98)
9	CARLICK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 2	7	INAC, (1989, p. 22)
10	SHILSKY	Skarn Cu	105 B 2	7	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 98-99); INAC (1987, p. 115-117); Morin (1989)
11	KUBIAK	Vein, Diss. Pb Zn	105 B 1	7	INAC (1989, p. 23, 29)
12	BLACK ROCK	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 B 2	7	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 106); Morin (1989)
13	KODIAK	Vein, Replacement Ag Zn (Cu)	105 B 1	6	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 90-91); INAC (1986, p. 48; 1987, p. 117-118); Morin (1989)
14	HARDTACK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1	6	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 85-86); INAC (1987, p. 118-120); Morin (1989)
15	KERNS	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu W	105 B 1	6	INAC (1985, p. 144; Morin (1989)
16	MEISTER	Vein Cu	105 B 8	7	Yukon Minfile
17	NITE	Skarn W Mo Zn	105 B 7	7	INAC, (1989, p. 23)
18	MIDNIGHT (MID CMC)	Vein Ag Au Pb (Zn), Zn W Mo	105 B 7	6	Amukun and Lowey (1987); INAC (1987, p. 121; 1988, p. 76-77); Morin (1989);INAC (1989, p.23)
19	AURORA	Vein, Replacement Zn Pb Ag Cu	105 B 7	7	INAC (1986, p. 56); Amukun and Lowey (1987); Morin (1989); This Report
20	ALMOST	Skarn W	105 B 6	7	Yukon Minfile
21	HIDDEN	Skarn Pb Zn Cu W	105 B 3	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 56)
22	ATOMY	Skarn Zn	105 B 3	7	INAC (1981, p. 144; 1985, p. 150)
23	BAR	Skarn Zn Pb Ag	105 B 3	6	INAC, (1989, p. 24, 29); Morin (1989)
24	BOM	Skarn Zn Pb Ag	105 B 3	7	INAC (1983, p. 95-96; 1985, p. 150); Morin (1989)
25	MUNSON	Vein Stockwork Sn (W Mo Cu), Skarn Zn Pb W Cu	105 B 3	7	INAC, (1989, p. 24, 25)
26	PARTRIDGE (VAL A)	Vein Sn, Skarn Zn	105 B 3	7	INAC (1981, p. 147)
27	GEM	Pegmatite Topaz	105 B 3	7	INAC (1981, p. 147)
28	VAL B	Skarn Sn Zn	105 B 3	7	INAC (1983, p. 95-97)
29	LOGJAM	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 B 4	2	INAC, 1989, p. 24, 29); Morin (1989)

30	LOGTUNG (BERYL)	Porphyry W Mo	105 B 4	2	INAC (1982, p. 98, 105); Noble, Spooner and Harris (1986)
31	J.C. (VIOLA)	Skarn Sn	105 B 4	6	INAC (1983, p. 95, 97); Layne and Spooner (1986)
32	POG	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 2	7	INAC (1985, p. 145); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 102-103); Morin (1989)
33	TROUT	Vein Fe	105 B 12	7	Yukon Minfile
34	MUNG	Porphyry Cu	105 B 12	7	Morin (1989)
35	ANGIE (IRVINE)	Vein Ag Pb Zn, Skarn W	105 B 11	6	INAC (1987, p. 122-123; 1988, p. 78); Murphy (1988); Morin (1989)
36	TUNG	Skarn W	105 B 10	7	INAC (1981, p. 149); Murphy (1988)
37	MOOSELICK	Vein Cu	105 B 9	6	Craig and Laport (1972, Vol. 1, p. 138-139)
38	DOME	Vein Cu	105 B 15	7	Green (1966, p. 84)
39	OLD GOLD	Vein Cu	105 B 15	7	Findlay (1967, p. 64)
40	RAINBOW	Vein Cu	105 B 15	7	Yukon Minfile
41	PORCUPINE	Asbestos	105 B 16	7	INAC (1982, p. 106)
42	OULETTE	Work Target	105 B 2	7	Mines and Minerals Activities (1971, p. 73)
43	ZAK	Vein, Stockwork Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 B 11	7	Sinclair & Gilbert (1975, p. 80); Murphy (1988); Morin (1989)
44	BOY	Vein Pb Ag	105 B 7	7	INAC (1981, p. 150; 1985, p. 150); Morin (1989)
45	M.C. (SWIFT)	Vein Sn, Skarn Zn	105 B 4	6	INAC (1986, p. 55)
46	DU	Vein Sn	105 B 4	6	INAC (1982, p. 99)
47	I	Skarn Cu W Mo	105 B 5	7	INAC (1982, p. 99, 105)
48	SIN	Vein Sn	105 B 3	7	INAC (1981, p. 152; 1982, p. 105)
49	VH	Skarn W	105 B 3	7	INAC (1981, p. 152)
50	SLOUCE	Skarn Sn	105 B 3	7	INAC (1982, p. 99, 105)
51	SKIN	Vein Sn	105 B 3	7	INAC (1981, p. 152)
52	MW	Skarn Sn Zn, Vein Ag Pb, Zn	105 B 3	7	INAC (1982, p. 99); Morin (1989)
53	MUM	Skarn Sn W	105 B 3	7	INAC (1983, p. 95, 97)
54	CAN	Skarn Sn	105 B 4	6	INAC (1982, p. 100)
55	STQ	Vein Sn (Greisen)	105 B 3	6	INAC, (1988, p. 84)
56	HL	Skarn W	105 B 6	5	INAC (1982, p. 100)
57	FUR	Work Target	105 B 4	9	INAC (1981, p. 155)
58	COM	Vein Pb Zn	105 B 10	7	INAC (1981, p. 155); Murphy (1988, 54-59)
59	BINGY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 124; 1988, p. 79); Murphy (1988); Morin (1989)
60	CABIN	Work Target	105 B 9 105 B 10	9	INAC (1982, p. 100); Murphy (1988)
61	MIDWAY	Stratiform Ba	105 B 1	2	INAC (1987, p. 125)
63	LUCKY (ANT)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1	6	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 83-85); Morin (1989)
64	LICK	Vein Pb, Ag	105 B 2	7	INAC (1982, p. 101-102); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 105-106); Morin (1989)
65	GOAT	Skarn Fe W Mo Cu Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 B 2	7	INAC (1982, p. 102) Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 99); Morin (1989)
66	LIZ (BESSEY)	Vein Ag Pb	105 B 2 105 B 7	6	INAC, (1989, p. 27)
67	CARIBOU	Porphyry Mo	105 B 7	7	INAC (1981, p. 156)
68	OAKE	Work Target	105 B 7	9	INAC (1981, p. 156)
69	URSUS	Work Target	105 B 8	9	INAC (1982, p. 103)
70	LOGAN	Stockwork Zn Ag Sn Cu Au	105 B 9	2	Amukun and Lowey (1987); Murphy (1988); INAC (1988, p. 77); Morin (1989); INAC, (1989, p. 27)
71	MOOSE	Work Target	105 B 8	9	INAC (1981, p. 156)
72	TEAM	Skarn Zn W	105 B 10	7	INAC (1982, p. 103, 105); Murphy (1988)
73	LITTLE MOOSE	Vein Zn Pb Cu	105 B 8	7	INAC (1981, p. 157)
74	WOLF	Stratabound Concordant Ag Pb Zn Au W Cu	105 B 9	6	INAC (1982, p. 103) Morin (1989)
75	ICE	Work Target	105 B 6	9	INAC (1982, p. 103; 1981, p. 158)

76	PLUG	Work Target	105 B 4	9	INAC (1981, p. 158)
77	PONT	Work Target	105 B 3	9	INAC (1981, p. 158)
78	ZINC	Work Target	105 B 4	9	INAC (1981, p. 158)
79	ELLE	Granite-assoc. U, Skarn Pb Mo W	105 B 9	7	INAC (1988, p. 105-106)
80	HOT	Skarn W	105 B 1	7	INAC (1981, p. 159; 1986, p. 58); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 94-95)
81	SILVER CREEK	Vein Ag Zn	105 B 11	7	Murphy (1988)
82	GULL	Skarn Zn Ag (Sn)	105 B 3	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 56); INAC (1983, p. 95, 101); Morin (1989)
83	ANNI	Skarn Sn Zn	105 B 5	7	INAC (1983, p. 95, 98, 101; 1985, p. 150)
84	MAC	Vein/Replacement Zn Pb Ag (Au)	105 B 1	6	INAC (1987, p. 128) Morin (1989)
87	MEISTER RIVER (MR)	Replacement Pb Zn Ag Au	105 B 8	5	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 96); Amukun and Lowey (1987); INAC (1987, p. 129); Morin (1989)
88	STONEAXE	Skarn W	105 B 11	7	INAC (1982, p. 104, 105); Murphy (1988)
89	THRALL	Porphyry Mo	105 B 11	7	INAC (1983, p. 95, 99-100)
90	SOURCE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 11	6	INAC (1987, p. 122-123); Murphy (1988); Morin (1989)
91	BORDER	Work Target	105 B 2	9	INAC (1982, p. 104)
92	CO	Work Target	105 B 12	9	INAC (1982, p. 105)
93	LYDIA	Work Target	105 B 1	9	INAC (1986, p. 49)
94	CER	Work Target	105 B 1	9	INAC (1988, p. 79-80)
103	TOD	Work Target	105 B 9	9	INAC (1983, p. 95, 100)
107	STAR	Work Target	105 B 1	9	INAC (1987, p. 130-131)
110	TIM	Vein/Breccia Ag Pb	105 B 1	6	INAC, (1989, p. 27-28); Morin (1989)
114	MOON	Work Target	105 B 1	9	INAC (1986, p. 50)
115	BLUE	Work Target	105 B 1	9	INAC (1985, p. 148-149) Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 95)
121	ALAN	Vein Ag Pb	105 B 2	7	INAC (1985, p. 148-149; 1987, p. 117-118); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 100-101); Morin (1989)
123	SPENCER	Vein, replacement Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1 105 B 2	6	INAC (1986, p. 53) Morin (1989)
126	PETE	Vein Ag Pb Zn Au	105 B 1	7	Lowey & Lowey (1986, p. 89); Morin (1989)
127	HEAD	Work Target	105 B 1	9	INAC (1987, p. 132); Morin (1989)
131	CEA	Work Target	105 B 3	9	INAC (1987, p. 132-134)
132	MATHEW	Vein Au	105 B 14	7	INAC, (1989, p. 28, 29); Morin (1989)
133	WOLFY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1	6	INAC (1987, p. 115-117); Morin (1989)
134	DK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1	7	INAC (1986, p. 59, 74); INAC, (1989, p. 28-29)
136	KR	Work Target	105 B 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1987, p. 137); This Report
137	JACOB(MR)	Work Target	105 B 10	9	Murphy (1988); D.I.A.N.D. (1987, p. 137); This Report
140	LIZ	Moved to #66			
142	WIND	Work Target	105 B 1	9	This Report

LORD
Reg Resources
Corp.

Gold, silver, lead
zinc vein/
replacement
105 B 1 (1)
60°13'N, 130°21'W
1984

References: Lowey & Lowey (1986, p. 92); INAC (1987, p. 111); Morin (1989)

Claims: FLO 1-12 FR

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092829 by J. Melnychuk

Current Work and Results:

Forty-six geochemical soil samples were taken every 20 m along claim lines and analysed for Pb, Zn, Ag and Au. The best sample contained 2.7 ppm Ag, 630 ppm Zn and 340 ppm Pb. Gold values were all below 10 ppb.

FIDDLER
McCrory, Preston
& Nielsen

Silver, lead, zinc
copper, tin,
tungsten vein

	105 B 1 (4)
	60°09'N, 130°27'W
	1989

References: INAC (1981, p. 144); Lowy & Lowey (1986, p. 87-89); Morin (1989)

Claims: DK 1-67

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092738 by B.P. Fowler

Current Work and Results:

Air photo interpretation identified the known showings as occurring along a northwest-trending lineament. Two other similarly oriented lineaments are identified as silver-lead-zinc targets. Four areas of intersection between northwest and northeast-trending lineaments are also interpreted as prime exploration targets.

WIND	**Work Target**
Beaver Resources	**105 B 1 (142)**
	60°30'N, 130°13'W
	1986

References: No previous reference

Claims: WIND 1-30
Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092827 by B.V. Hall

Current Work and Results:

Line cutting was done on the property in 1986. Fifteen lines, each 2.6 km long, were established off a 1.9 km north-trending base line.

AURORA	**Molybdenum**
West-Mar	**skarn, vein/**
Resources Ltd.	**replacement**
	silver, lead,
	zinc, copper
	105 B 7 (19)
	60°22'N, 130°50'W
	1989

References: INAC (1986, p. 56); Amukum & Lowey (1987); Morin (1989)

Claims: RINGO 1-26

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092755 by J. Lehtinen (Equity Engineering Ltd.)

Current Work and Results:

Detailed geological mapping in 1989 showed that previously outlined soil geochemical anomalies are related to a major north-trending fault which bisects the property. Diopside-garnet skarn examined in an undocumented hand trench next to the fault contained up to 2% molybdenite.

Samples of massive sphalerite with minor galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite were taken from a manganese-stained quartz vein cutting sheared quartz monzonite along a vertical fault which strikes 040°. The samples contained up to 33.5% Zn, 0.62% Pb and 654.8 g/t Ag. The mineralized zone is traceable in float, trenches and outcrop over a length of approximately 350 m.

BAR (Dan Showing)	**Zinc, lead**
First Yukon	**silver stratiform**
Silver Resources	**105 B 3 (23)**
Inc.	**60°10'N, 131°06'W**
	1989

References: INAC (1981, p. 144; 1983, p. 95,101; 1985, p. 150)

Claims: PARK 1-64

Source: Information supplied by D. Schellenberg and First Yukon Silver Resources Inc. for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview. D. Emond and T. Bremner visited the property in 1989.

Description:

Three concordant layers of massive sphalerite, pyrrhotite and magnetite overlie a layer of contorted marble and are separated by banded calc-silicate rocks of the Anvil Allochthon. The host rocks strike 325° and dip 52° SW. Isoclinal folding about an axis which trends 290° and plunges 30° is visible in old Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting Co. trenches located uphill and to the west of the present showing. Minor remobilization is evident in several places where massive sphalerite crosscuts the calc-silicate host rocks.

Calc-silicate rocks vary from quartz-wollastonite to actinolite-diopside-chlorite-epidote-quartz varieties. Sphalerite-rich mineralization consists of alternating bands of sphalerite and green garnet. To the west, the sphalerite layer grades into pyrrhotite-actinolite-rich bands and is continuous across a brecciated cross fault which strikes 140° and dips 72°W.

Felsic dykes were found adjacent to the cross fault, and also at the east end of the showing where quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite vein stockwork was observed.

Mineralization resembles that at Mt Hundere. An intrusion along strike or at depth is a possible heat and metals source. Company geologists believe the deposit may be associated with rhyolite-like tuffaceous rocks which form pinching and swelling lenses close to the bedded sphalerite-pyrrhotite mineralization.
Outcrops and geophysics allow conformable magnetite-rich beds to be traced for a number of kilometres.

Current Work and Results:

In 1989, a large area (100 X 20 m) was stripped to bedrock and geologically mapped. Stripping exposed two main sphalerite-pyrrhotite zones and several other pods approximately 100 m west of old Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. trenches and drillholes. One zone varies from 3 to 5 m wide, and the other 2-3 m wide. Together they extend over at least a 90 m strike length, and similar mineralization occurs in several other trenches further to the west.

Samples of sphalerite rich rock contained over 28% Zn. A 1989 chip sample assayed 6% Zn across 12.2 m.

MATHEW **Gold Vein**
Oropex Minerals Inc. **105 B 14 (132)**
60°46'N,131°03'W
1989

References: INAC (1987, p. 134)

Claims: SHOOTAMOOK, MATTHEW

Source: Information supplied by M. Holloway and L. Carlyle for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview. D. Emond and T. Bremner visited the property in 1989.

Description:

Gold occurs in a silicified shear zone cutting a small rhyolite plug on Shootamook Creek. The plug intrudes lower Cambrian limestone and calcareous graphite schist. The showing coincides with old placer workings operated by Chief Billy Smith in the 1930's.

The intrusion has domed and silicified the surrounding metasedimentary rocks. The upper part is vesicular, and exhibits vertical columnar joints ranging from 5 cm to 15 cm in diameter indicating a subhorizontal cooling surface (the apical portion of the intrusion). The intrusion grades from fine-grained rhyolite near the top and on the margins, to medium-grained granite toward the core. Rhyolite dykes and sills extend from the plug into silicified graphitic phyllite wall rock, along with narrow veins of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcedonic quartz.

Trenching on the northeast side of the intrusion in 1988 exposed a 1 m wide zone of small quartz lenses in crushed black quartzite, with clay-altered rhyolite in the hanging wall and pyrite, arsenopyrite, malachite, sericite and limonite along fractures in the footwall. The shear zone strikes 053° and dips 70-75° west, and appears to be a small, displacement normal fault downthrown to the east. Adjacent to the fault, the rhyolite is strongly clay-altered. A sample of quartz-sulphide vein material taken by L. Carlyle in 1988 contained 5.2 g/t Au and 1.25% As, and the best sample to date assayed 6.65 g/t Au.

Current Work and Results:

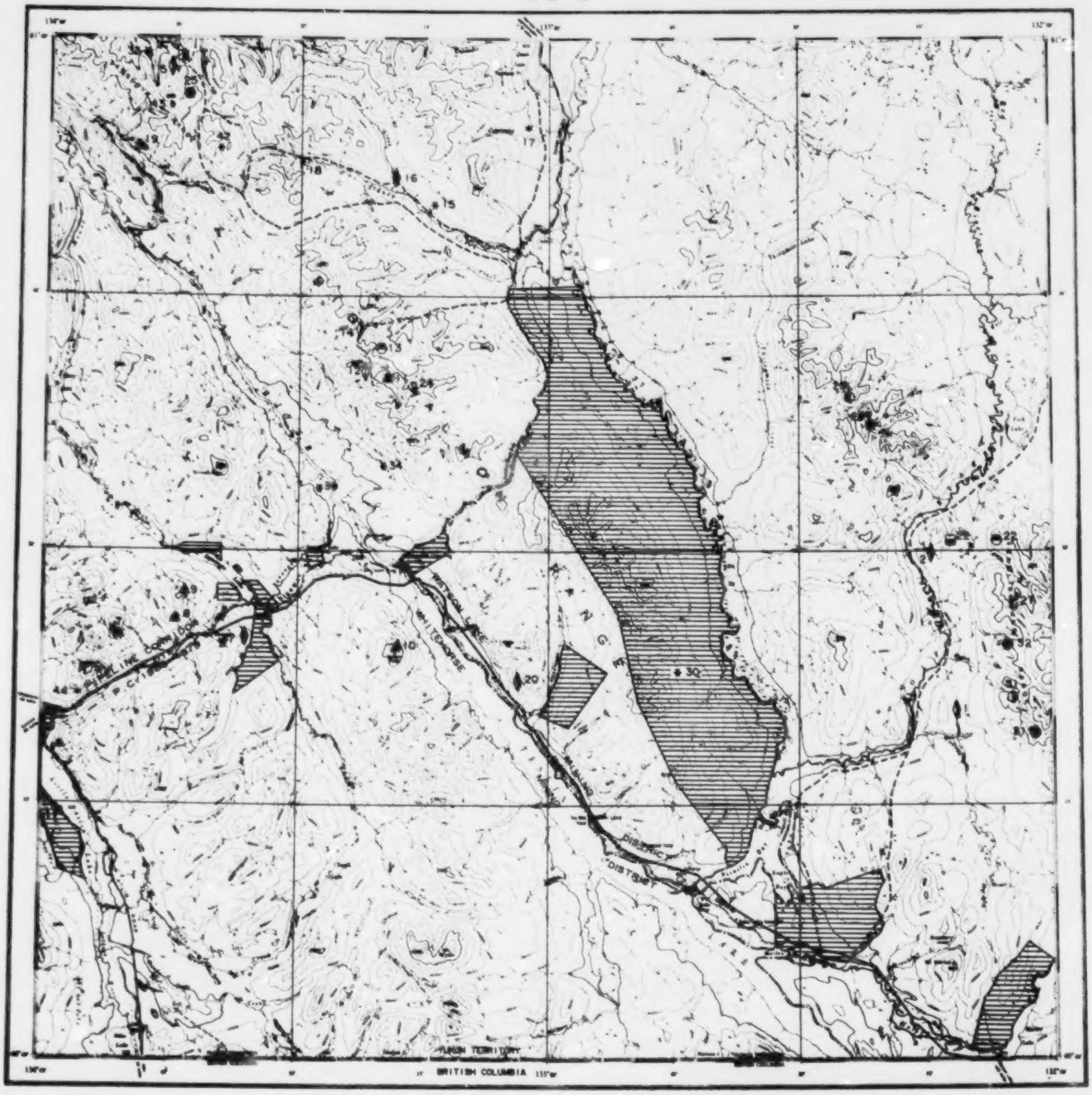
In 1989, Oropex Minerals Inc. worked on a 430 m long airstrip to gain access to this remote region east of Wolf Lake. A program of detailed soil sampling was carried out on the WINNIE showing (296 samples taken at 20 m sample spacings along grid cross lines). Stream sediment sampling was done on all streams draining the area (40 samples). Much of the soil sample grid was also covered with a VLF-EM survey using Seattle and Hawaii transmitters. Several coincident VLF anomalies were discovered.

The east side of the WINNIE showing was further opened up with a bulldozer. Late season trenching uncovered a silicified fault zone associated with an 18 m long gossan and thin quartz-sulphide veins. The zone extends southeast along Matt Creek through the old placer workings and coincides with a 3000 m long VLF anomaly.

The main showing is located on the south part of the present exposure where the felsic intrusive rock is cut by a sharp fault which strikes 285° and dips 35° north. The footwall of the fault is heavily propylitized with abundant chlorite and minor pyrite. Sericite-altered granite-rhyolite is exposed for 15m in the hanging wall. A metre-wide zone of brecciated rhyolite and quartz vein material with a silicified rock flour matrix occurs in the hanging wall of the fault and contains up to 6 g/t Au. Banded chalcedony veins cut granite in the vicinity of the main fault, and seem to occur along other similarly oriented fractures in the hanging wall.

Late in the season a second structure was uncovered in a 40 m long trench on Red Creek, 213 m west of the WINNIE showing. The trench tested an area just south of an outcrop of phyllic-altered rhyolite from which previous samples assayed almost 102.9 g/t Ag. High arsenic values in soil and coincident VLF anomalies encouraged trenching in this area. Trench and outcrop assays are awaited.

105 C


134°W
133°W
132°W
61°
YUKON TERRITORY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
DISTRICT
17
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TESLIN

YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - - - - - Tote Trail.

——— Driveable Road.

▬ A Airstrip.

TESLIN MAP-AREA (NTS 105 C)

General References: GSC Map 1125A and Memoir 326 by R. Mulligan, 1963; GSC Geochem Open File 1217.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	KITCHEN	Vein Ag Pb	105 C 8	7	Yukon Minfile
2	BAR	Vein, Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag Ba	105 C 9 105 C 8	6	INAC (1987, p. 142); Morin (1989)
5	SLATE (SM)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 C 13	7	Morin (1989)
6	RED MOUNTAIN	Porphyry Mo	105 C 13	2	INAC (1983, p. 105-106); Brown and Kahlert (1986)
7	RIBA	Asbestos	105 C 5	7	Yukon Minfile
8	SEAFORTH	Asbestos	105 C 5	7	Yukon Minfile
9	SQUANGA	Ultramafic ass. Cr Asbestos	105 C 5	7	INAC (1988, p. 88)
10	HAYES PEAK	Asbestos	105 C 6	7	Mulligan (1963, p. 78); INAC (1982, p. 111)
11	GUNSIGHT	Asbestos	105 C 11	7	INAC (1981, p. 162)
12	MOOSE HILL	Vein Pb	105 C 11	7	Lees (1936, p. 24);INAC (1982, p. 111)
13	MARLIN	Skarn Ag Pb Mn	105 C 11	6	INAC (1986, p. 63;1988, p. 88-89); Morin (1989)
14	MT. GRANT	Vein Cu Ag	105 C 11	7	INAC (1986, p. 64); Morin (1989)
15	DRY	Work Target	105 C 14	9	Yukon Minfile
16	IRON CREEK	Occurrence Ag Au	105 C 14	7	Morin (1989)
17	LINDSAY	Vein Au, Ag	105 C 14	6	INAC (1986, p. 65); Morin (1989); This Report
18	SIDNEY	Work Target	105 C 14 105 C 13	9	Mulligan (1963, p. 77)
19	ROSY	Work Target	105 C 13	9	Bostock (1936, p. 6)
20	DEADMAN	Vein Ag Pb	105 C 6	7	Yukon Minfile
21	JACKALOO	Skarn Cu Fe	105 C 8	7	INAC (1985, p. 154)
22	ABBA	Skarn Fe, Granite-Assoc. U	105 C 9	7	INAC (1983, p. 105-106, 109)
24	CHRIS	Work Target	105 C 11	9	INAC (1982, p. 162; 1985, p. 155)
25	NW	Skarn Mo Cu	105 C 13	7	INAC, (1983, p. 105, 107); INAC, (1988, p. 89); INAC, (1989, p. 33)
27	MICH	Work Target	105 C 8	9	INAC (1981, p. 162)
28	ORK	Skarn Cu Zn Ag Sn	105 C 9	7	INAC (1985, p. 154); Morin (1989)
29	MINDY	Skarn W Sn	105 C 9	6	INAC (1983, p. 105, 107,109)
30	STARTIP	Work Target	105 C 7	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 78-79)
31	DB	Skarn Sn W	105 C 8	6	INAC (1986, p. 62)
32	BAS	Skarn Cu Fe	105 C 8	7	INAC (1982, p. 111)
33	GRIZZLY	Work Target	105 C 13	9	INAC (1983, p. 108-109)
34	SAYEH	Work Target	105 C 11	9	INAC (1983, p. 108)
37	TOG (Formerly JUBE)	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 C 5	9	INAC (1987, p. 144); INAC, (1989, p. 34); This Report
39	TES	Work Target	105 C 11	9	INAC (1987, p. 143;1988, p. 90)
42	TOO	Work Target	105 C 13	9	INAC (1988, p. 90-91)
43	WAS	Work Target	105 C 13	9	INAC (1988, p. 91-92)
44	EAGLE NEST	Work Target	105 C 5	9	This Report

LINDSAY
Drew MacDonald

Work Target
105 C 14 (17)
60°55'N, 133°03'W
1988

Claims: PGMC 1-4; QUIET 7-10,21-22

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092698 by D. MacDonald

References: INAC (1986, p. 55), Morin (1989)

Description:

The claims cover an aeromagnetic anomaly caused by serpentinite and peridotite which outcrop along Quiet Creek. The ultramafic rocks contain abundant magnetite, and up to 0.25% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite.

Current work and Results:
Silt samples were taken every 200 metres along Quiet Creek. Two samples returned anomalous gold values (175 and 459 ppb Au) and one contained 50 ppb Pt. Rock samples contained up to 1600 ppm Ni.

TOG (JUBE)	**Gold vein**
Dunvegan	**105 C 5 (37)**
Explorations Ltd.	**60°25'N, 133°43'W**
	1989

References: INAC (1985, p. 155; 1987, p. 144)

Claims: JUBE, TOG

Source: Information supplied by Dunvegan Explorations Ltd. for 1989 Yukon Exploration and Mining Overview. T. Bremner and W. LeBarge visited the property in 1989.

Description:
Visible gold occurs with graphite, galena and sphalerite in a 1.2-3.7 m wide grey quartz-sulphide vein along the faulted contact between ultramafic and andesitic metavolcanic rocks of the Cache Creek Group. The quartz vein is sheared into two or more separate pieces and is exposed in a bulldozer trench over a strike length of 35 m. It is still open at both ends along strike. In the hanging wall the vein is separated from serpentinite, pyroxenite and peridotite by a broad zone of talc and quartz-carbonate-green mica alteration. The footwall consists of a band of black graphitic mylonite at least 50 m wide which appears to trend 122°.

Current Work and Results:
In 1989 the main showing area was sampled in detail. The property was mapped and 400 soil samples were taken at 25-50 m spacing on lines 100 m apart over a 1400 x 1000 m grid. Samples were analysed for gold plus 25 elements. Test VLF and magnetometer surveys were run over the main showing.

Visible gold occurs sporadically over a 9.1 m strike length, adjacent to shears bounding the quartz vein. The shears are believed to be conjugate fractures in a north or northnortheast-trending zone of extension along a strike-slip fault. The grey-coloured quartz contains amorphous grey sulphides including galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and pyrite and is similar in appearance to the ore at Muddy Lake, B.C.

Mapping located a sliver of gabbro south of the main showing and defined a series of east-trending faults which offset the north-trending structures.

EAGLE NEST	**Work Target**
E.H. Johnson	**105 C 5 (44)**
	60°22'N, 133°55'W
	1989

References: No previous reference

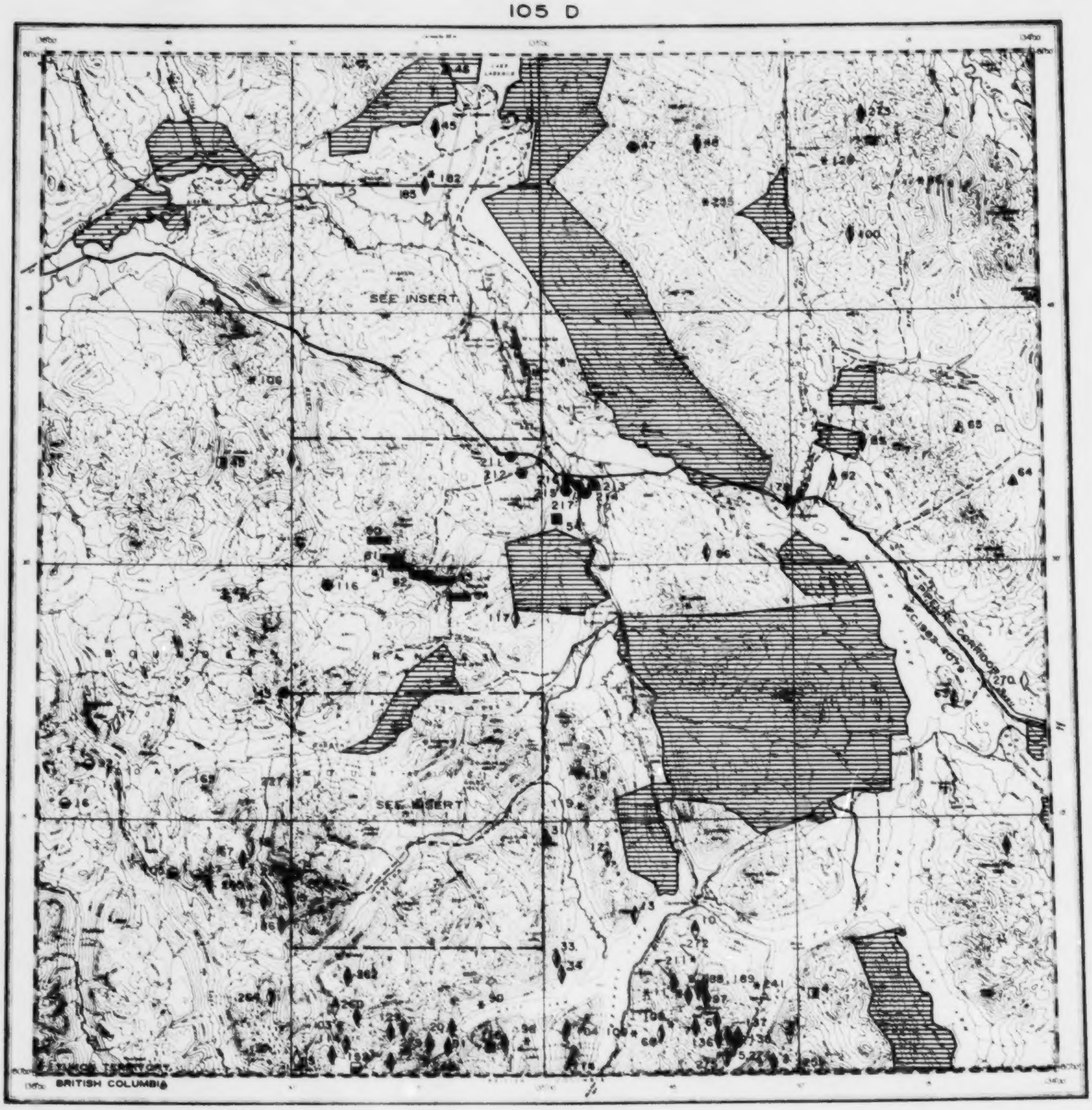
Claims: EAGLE 1-27; NEST 1-30

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092762 by E.H. Johnson. T. Bremner visited the property in 1989

Description:
Metavolcanic rocks and chert of the Cache Creek Group underlying the property are cut by a strong northeast-trending lineament. Silicified greenstone along the lineament contains fine-grained sulphides. Assays up to 0.41 g/t Au and 2.4 g/t Ag have been obtained.

Current Work and Results:
Work done on the property in 1989 consisted of prospecting and blast trenching. At the west end of the property, veins are exposed in a 4.6 x 2.4 x 2.4 m blast pit. They exhibit minor clay alteration and contain variable amounts of sulphides, barite and magnetite. Green silicified metavolcanic rock forms the footwall, and the hanging wall is marked with slickensides that plunge south at 64°. Other veins 1.2 to 3 m wide crosscut the main structure and appear to be controlled by north and northwest-trending fractures. Grab samples of representative rock types were analysed for gold plus 10 elements. Samples of quartz and calcite vein material and silicified pyritic wall rock contained anomalous levels of antimony (up to 21 ppm), barium (up to 3100 ppm) and mercury (up to 310 ppb).

105 D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PIPELINE CORRIDOR
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116
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211
212
62
63
64
65
92
400
235
270

WHITEHORSE

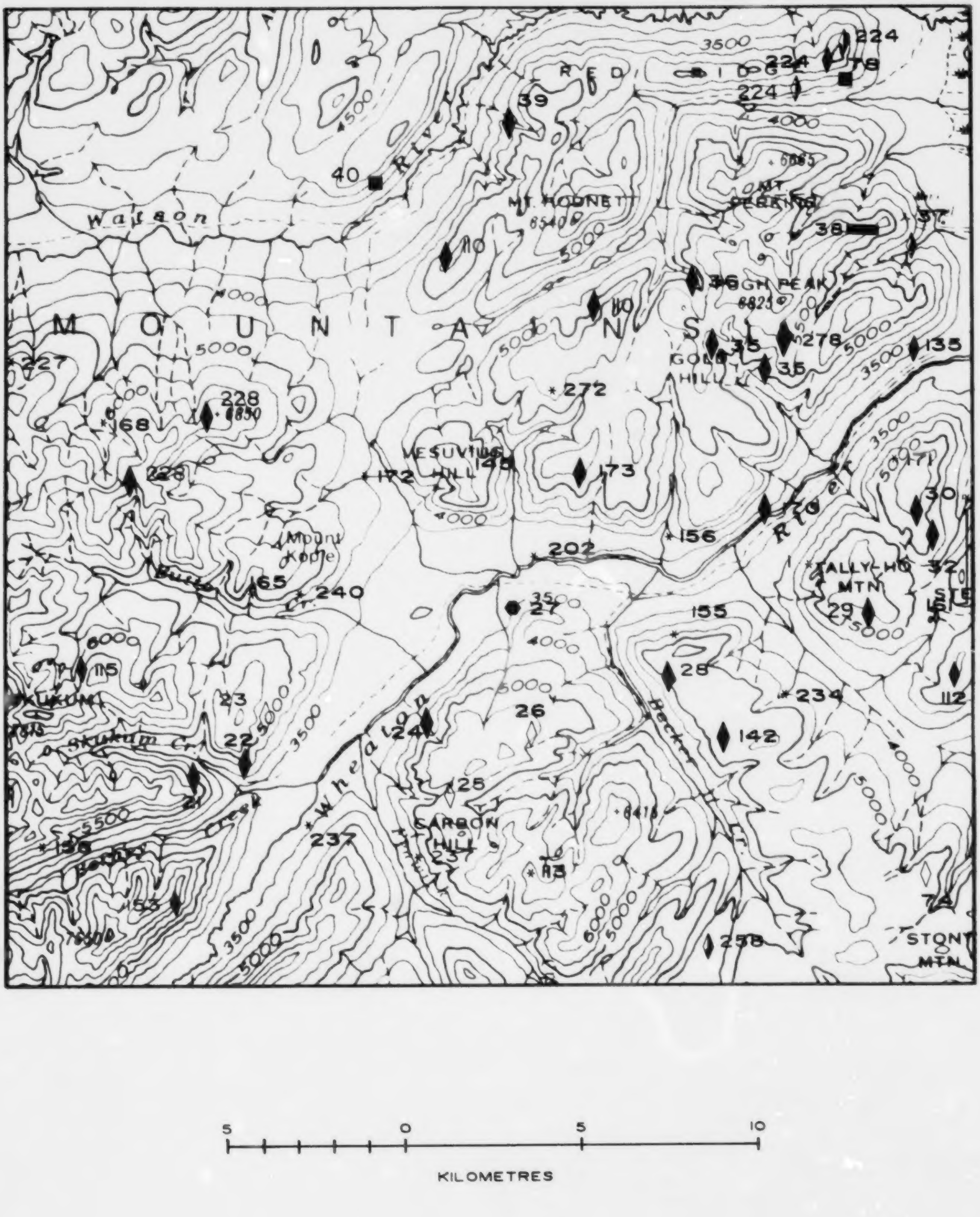
YUKON TERRITORY

▨ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - - - - Tote Trail
—— Driveable Road.
▬A Airstrip.

IO5D-3N & IO5D-6S



RED RIDGE
MT. HODNETT
MT. PERKINS
HIGH PEAK
GOLD HILL
VESUVIUS HILL
Mount Koole
TALLY-HO MTN
CARBON HILL
STONY MTN
SKUKUM
MOUNTAINS
Watson River
Wheaton River
Becker Cr.
Butte Cr.
Skukum Cr.
Becker Creek
224
78
224
39
40
110
38
36
35
35
278
135
227
228
6850
168
228
272
140
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172
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112
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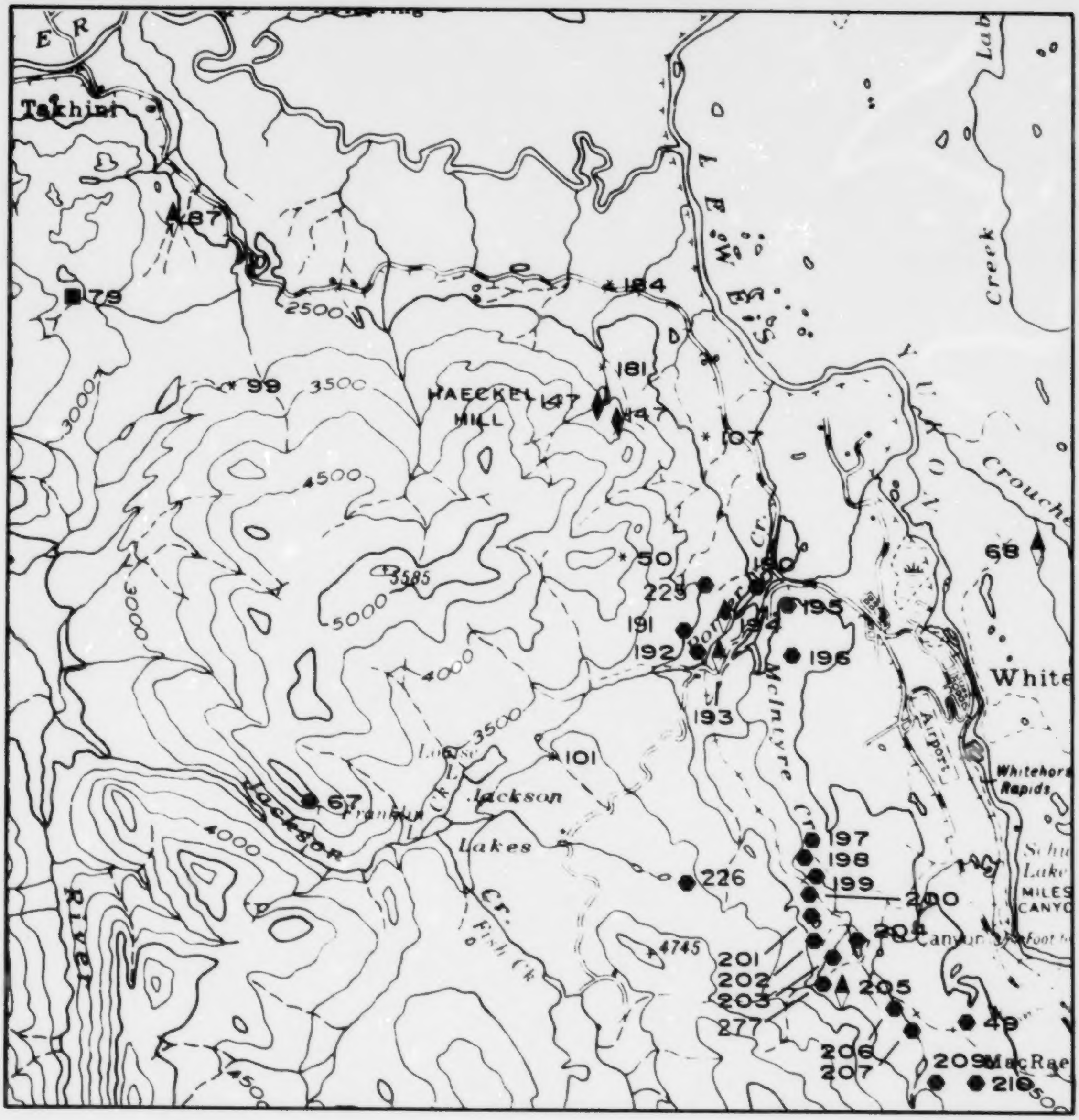
KILOMETRES

105D-11N & 105D-14S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Takhini
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79
2500
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99
3500
3000
HAECKEL HILL
147
181
107
LEWES
YUKON
Creek
Crouche
White
4500
50
3585
5000
225
190
191
195
192
194
196
193
4000
68
Airport
Whitehorse Rapids
Louise L.
Jackson Lakes
Franklin L.
Ck.
101
67
Jackson
River
Fish Ck.
Cr.
McIntyre Cr.
197
198
199
200
226
4745
201
202
203
277
204
205
206
207
209
210
49
MacRae
Canyon
Schwatka Lake
MILES CANYON
4500
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KILOMETRES

WHITEHORSE MAP-AREA (NTS 105 D)

General References:

GSC Map 1093A and Memoir 312 by J.O. Wheeler, 1961;
GSC Geochem Open File 1218;
EGSD Bulletin 1; The Whitehorse Copper Belt: Mining Exploration and Geology 1967-1980 by D. Tenney, 1981;
INAC Open File 1984-1; Whitehorse Copper Belt by P. Watson; 1984;
INAC Open File 1985-2; (105 D 2, 3, 4, 5) by M.J. Pride;
INAC Open File 1988-2 (105 D 3 and 6) by R.A. Doherty et al, 1988;
INAC Open File 1989-1 (105 D 2 and part of 7) by C.J.R. Hart et al, 1989;
INAC Open File 1989-2 (105 D 11) by C.J.R. Hart et al, 1989;
INAC Open File 1990-4 (105 D 11, 6, 3, 2, &7) by C.J.H. Hart et al, 1990;
Yukon Geology V. 2; Whitehorse Coal Deposits by T. Bremner;

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	JUBILEE	Vein Au Ag Cu	105 D 1	5	INAC (1985, p. 159-160); Morin (1989)
2	LULU	Vein Au Ag Cu	105 D 2	6	Findlay (1969b, p. 39); INAC (1986, p. 74; 1988, p. 101); Morin (1989)
3	MILLET	Vein, Replacement	105 D 2	7	Yukon Minfile
4	LIME	Porphyry Mo	105 D 1	6	INAC (1981, p. 165)
5	VENUS	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 D 2	3	INAC (1982, p. 7, 18, 113, 116);Walton (1986); Walton (1987); Morin (1989);Hart & Pelletier (1989-1)
6	MONTANA	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 D 2	4	Findlay (1969a, p. 60-61); INAC, (1989, p. 42-43); Morin (1989)
7	THISTLE	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 D 2	7	Morin (1989)
8	JEAN	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn Sb	105 D 2	6	Hart & Pelletier (1989-1); INAC, (1989, p. 42); Morin (1989)
9	BIG THING (ARCTIC)	Vein Au Ag Sb Pb Cu	105 D 2	3	Hart & Pelletier (1989-1);INAC, (1989, p. 43); Morin (1989); This Report
10	CARCROSS	Vein Cu Mo	105 D 2	6	Findlay (1969a, p. 62);INAC (1982, p. 117; 1986, p. 74)
11	KNOB HILL	Work Target	105 D 2	7	Bostock (1941, p. 143)
12	WABONA	Vein Zn	105 D 2	7	Yukon Minfile
13	COLLEGE GREEN	Vein Au Cu	105 D 2	6	INAC (1987, p. 154); Morin (1989)
14	FINGER	Vein Cu	105 D 2	7	Yukon Minfile
15	LATREILLE	Porphyry Cu Mo, Vein Au Ag Pb Cu	105 D 3	7	INAC, (1981, p. 165); INAC, (1989, p. 43); This Report
16	PRIMROSE	Skarn Zn	105 D 5	7	INAC (1982, p. 117)
17	ROSE	Vein Au Ag	105 D 5	7	INAC (1983, p. 111-112, 118); This Report
18	BOSTOCK	Vein Sb	105 D 4	7	Bostock (1941, p. 38); This Report
19	CHARLESTON	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 4 105 D 3	5	INAC (1987, p. 155-156;1988, p. 107, 133); Morin (1989); This Report
20	JERRY	Vein Au	105 D 3	9	This Report
21	MT. REID (SKUKUM CREEK)	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 3	2	INAC, (1989, p. 45); Morin (1989)
22	RACA	Breccia Cu Au Ag	105 D 3	2	INAC (1987, p. 157); Morin (1989)
23	MORNING	Vein Sb Zn	105 D 3	7	Bostock (1941, p. 36-37); INAC (1982, p. 117)
24	GODDELL	Vein Au Ag Sb Pb Zn Cu	105 D 3	6	INAC, (1989, p. 45-46); Morin (1989); This Report
25	PORTER	Vein Sb Pb Zn Ag Au	105 D 3	6	INAC (1986, p. 75;1988, p. 106); Morin (1989)
26	BECKER-COCHRAN	Vein Sb	105 D 3	2	INAC (1987, p. 159;1988, p. 106); Morin (1989)
27	FLEMING	Skarn Cu	105 D 3	6	INAC, (1989, p. 46)
28	MT. ANDERSON	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 D 3	5	INAC, (1989, p. 47); Morin (1989)
29	TALLY-HO	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 3	4	INAC (1987, p. 162-163);

			105 D 6		Morin (1989)
30	MT. WHEATON	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 3	6	Wheeler (1961, p. 122-123);INAC (1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 77; 1987, p. 163-164); Morin (1989); This Report
31	BUFFALO	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 3	6	INAC (1987, p. 165); Hart & Pelletier (1989-1)
32	MT. STEVENS	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 D 3	4	Hart & Pelletier (1989-1); INAC, (1989, p. 48); Morin (1989)
33	CROMWELL	Vein Ag Pb Cu	105 D 2	7	INAC (1982, p. 117; 1985, p. 165)
34	MILLHAVEN	Vein Ag Pb Cu	105 D 2	7	INAC (1987, p. 163-164); Morin (1989); This Report
35	GOLD HILL	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 6	6	INAC (1987, p. 163-164); Morin (1989); This Report
36	GOLD REEF	Vein Au Ag	105 D 6	4	INAC, (1989, p. 48); Morin (1989)
37	UNION MINES (DONKEY)	Vein Ag Pb Zn Au Cu	105 D 6	5	Wheeler (1961, p. 135-136);INAC (1982, p. 117); Morin (1989); This Report
38	MT. BUSH	Coal	105 D 6	5	Cairnes (1916, p. 145-147)
39	LEGAL TENDER	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 D 6	6	INAC (1987, p. 163-164,182-183; 1988, p. 30, 107, 109); Morin (1989); This Report
40	ALLIGATOR	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 D 6	7	Craig and Milner(1975, p. 43)
41	WHITEHORSE COAL	Coal	105 D 6 105 D 11	6	INAC (1986, p. 72) Goodarzi, F. et al, 1989.
42	MUD	Work Target	105 D 5	9	Findlay (1968a, p. 54-55)
43	ARKEL	Porphyry Mo	105 D 12	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 43)
44	INGRAM	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 D 13	7	Wheeler (1961, p. 136-137); Morin (1989)
45	CUTOFF	Vein Ag Au	105 D 14	7	INAC (1982, p. 118; 1985, p. 165)
46	EFFIE	Asbestos	105 D 14	7	Yukon Minfile
47	POW	Skarn Cu W	105 D 15	7	INAC (1981, p. 166)
48	ACE	Vein Ag Au Pb Zn Cu	105 D 15	7	INAC (1982, p. 118)
49	LITTLE CHIEF	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	3	INAC (1983, p. 111-113); Meinert (1986); Morin (1989)
50	TREMAR	Work Target	105 D 11 105 D 14	9	Craig and Laport (1972, p. 113)
54	VAL	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 D 10	7	Yukon Minfile
62	McCLINTOCK	Vein, Replacement Cu	105 D 9	7	Wheeler (1961, p. 143); Craig & Milner (1975, p. 45)
63	MARSH	Vein Au, asbestos	105 D 8	7	INAC (1987, p. 168-169;1988, p. 109, 139); Morin (1989); This Report
64	LAVALEE	Asbestos	105 D 9	7	INAC (1986, p. 79)
65	MICHIE	Mafic/ultramafic Cr	105 D 9	7	INAC, (1989, p. 48)
66	RAILROAD	Vein Ag	105 D 2	7	INAC (1987, p. 163-164); Hart & Pelletier (1989-2); Morin (1989); This Report
67	GROUSE	Skarn Cu Au Ag Bi	105 D 11	5	INAC (1987, p. 169-170); Hart & Pelletier (1989-2); Morin (1989)
68	IMP	Vein Cu	105 D 14	7	Yukon Minfile
71	HARNIAK	Vein Cu Ag Au	105 D 11 105 D 12	7	INAC (1986, p. 79); Morin (1989)
72	SHAW	Vein Ag Au Pb Zn Cu	105 D 3	5	INAC, (1989, p. 49); Morin (1989)
74	OPULENCE	Vein Sb	105 D 3	7	INAC (1987, p. 164-165)
78	INCO see #224	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 D 6	7	
79	SUITS (KING FISH)	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 D 14	5	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 144-145)
80	FISH LAKE	Coal	105 D 11	7	Yukon Minfile
81	LUSCAR	Coal	105 D 11	2	INAC (1986, p. 72)
82	PTARMIGAN	Coal	105 D 6	2	INAC (1986, p. 72); Doherty et al (1988)
83	COAL RIDGE	Coal	105 D 6	2	INAC (1986, p. 72); Doherty et al (1988)
84	BERESFORD	Coal	105 D 6	2	INAC (1986, p. 72); Doherty et al (1988)
85	BOUDETTE	Vein Fluorite	105 D 3	7	Wheeler (1961, p. 143); Lambert (1974);INAC (1988, p. 30, 118)
86	COMBS	Vein Au	105 D 10	7	Morin (1989)
87	MIDGETT	Vein Cu	105 D 14	7	Yukon Minfile
89	TONY	Vein Pb Ag Zn	105 D 9	7	INAC (1982, p. 118)

90	WEST	Work Target	105 D 3	9	INAC (1981, p. 166); Doherty et al (1988)
91	PART	Vein Au Ag	105 D 3	6	INAC (1987, p. 171);Doherty et al (1988); INAC, (1989, p. 49); Morin (1989)
92	PROSE	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 D 5	6	Morin (1989)
96	GAMMON	Work Target	105 D 16	9	INAC (1983, p. 114;1987, p. 171-172)
97	ART	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 D 2	6	INAC (1981, p. 167;1988, p. 112, 140); Morin (1989)
98	MUNROE	Work Target	105 D 3	9	INAC (1981, p. 167)
99	UNTILL	Work Target	105 D 14	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 104)
100	ABI	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 D 16	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p.108);Morin (1989)
101	TOP	Work Target	105 D 11	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 61)
103	CRO	Work Target	105 D 3	9	INAC, (1989, p. 49)
104	BEN	Vein Au Ag	105 D 2	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 33); INAC (1988, p. 30, 100, 114, 140)
105	RAM	Skarn Zn Pb Ag	105 D 4	5	INAC (1983, p. 111, 114-115); Morin (1989)
106	RAMING	Work Target	105 D 12	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 36)
107	OJ	Work Target	105 D 14	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 36)
108	ATHES	Work Target	105 D 2	9	INAC (1987, p. 172)
109	DUNK	Work Target	105 D 2	9	INAC (1983, p. 115)
110	HODNETT	Vein Au Ag Cu	105 D 6	7	INAC, (1989, p. 50); This Report
112	ODD	Vein Au Ag Cu	105 D 2	6	INAC (1987, p. 173; 1988, p. 116); Doherty et al (1988); Morin (1989)
113	BACHUS	Work Target	105 D 3	9	INAC (1987, p. 173-175)
114	NAIAD	Vein Au Ag Pb Cu	105 D 3	7	INAC, (1989, p. 50); Morin (1989); This Report
115	MT. SKUKUM	Vein Au Ag	105 D 3	3	MacDonald (1987); INAC (1987, p. 175; 1988, p. 14, 15, 17, 23, 30, 119, 140); Doherty et al (1988); Morin (1989); This Report
116	DAYIR	Skarn Cu Fe	105 D 6	9	INAC (1983, p. 116); Doherty et al (1988)
117	EVIEW	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 D 6	7	INAC (1987, p. 176;1988, p. 119); Doherty et al (1988); Morin (1989); This Report
118	TIKA	Work Target	105 D 7	9	INAC (1987, p. 177)
119	ILLIA	Work Target	105 D 7	9	INAC (1987, p. 177)
128	UTSHIG	Work Target	105 D 16	9	INAC (1983, p 117;1987, p. 171-172)
129	GLENLIVET	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 3	9	INAC (1988, p. 31, 120); Doherty et al (1988); INAC, (1989, p. 51, 52); Morin (1989)
135	OLLIE	Vein Ag Au Cu	105 D 6	9	INAC (1987, p. 179-180; 1988, p. 30, 121, 140)
136	JOE PETTY	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 2	4	Bostock (1957, p. 151-156, 211-213, 252-256, 606-609); Hart & Pelletier 1989-1; Morin (1989); Roots (1981); This Report
137	URANUS	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 2	4	Bostock (1957, p. 151-156, 211-213, 252-256, 606-609); Morin (1989); Roots (1981)
138	M&M	Vein Au Ag	105 D 2	4	Bostock (1957, p. 151-156, 211-213, 252-256, 606-609); Morin (1989); Roots (1981)
142	TYCON	Vein Au Ag	105 D 3	7	INAC (1987, p. 180); Doherty et al (1988); Morin (1989)
143	LATER	Skarn Cu Pb Zn Au Ag Vein Au Ag	105 D 5	6	INAC, (1989, p. 51); Morin (1989); This Report
145	BEAR (CUB)	Work Target	105 D 6	9	INAC (1987, p. 183;1988, p. 121-122)
147	BEE	Vein Ag Au Pb Zn Skarn Cu	105 D 14	6	INAC (1987, p. 184;1988, p. 122-123); Morin (1989)
152	MATT	Granite-assoc. U, REE	105 D 3	7	INAC (1987, p. 185); INAC, (1989, p.53)
153	SCAR	Vein Au Ag Zn Pb	105 D 3	7	INAC (1987, p. 186); Doherty et al (1988); Morin (1989); INAC, (1989, p. 53)

155	ROB	Work Target	105 D 3	9	INAC (1987, p. 187;1988, p. 123, 139, 141); Doherty et al (1988)
156	CHARLIE	Work Target	105 D 3	7	INAC (1987, p. 188); INAC, (1989, p. 53)
161	ERA	Work Target	105 D 3 105 D 6 105 D 2	9	INAC (1988, p. 121)
165	SULPHIDE CREEK	Work Target	105 D 3	9	INAC (1987, p. 189)
166	JJ	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 4	7	INAC (1987, p. 190;1988, p. 125-126); Morin (1989)
167	FACE	Skarn Ag Pb Zn Cu, Vein Au	105 D 4	7	INAC, (1989, p. 54, WAT adjacent)
168	BOTWAT	Work Target	105 D 5 105 D 6	9	INAC (1987, p. 192); INAC, (1989, p. 54); Morin (1989)
169	CA	Work Target	105 D 5	9	INAC (1988, p. 126)
170	MR	Vein Ag Au	105 D 3 105 D 6	7	INAC, (1989, p. 55); This Report
171	FANIN	Work Target	105 D 3 105 D 6	9	INAC (1987, p. 193-194)
172	STONE	Work Target	105 D 3 105 D 6	9	INAC (1987, p. 194)
173	WAL	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 3 105 D 6	7	INAC (1987, p. 195); Doherty et al (1988); Morin (1989)
178	ROSSBANK	Vein Au	105 D 10	6	INAC, (1989, p. 55, 56)
182	DRILL	Work Target	105 D 14	9	INAC (1986, p. 80)
184	MURIEL	Work Target	105 D 14	9	INAC (1987, p. 196)
185	DIO	Vein Au Ag Pb Cu	105 D 14	9	This Report
188	PEERLESS	Work Target	105 D 2	9	INAC (1981, p. 116-122, 167; 1987, p. 206, 408-409); This Report
189	PRIDE OF YUKON	Work Target	105 D 2	9	INAC (1981, p. 117, 120)
190	RABBIT FOOT	Skarn Cu Au	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984); Morin (1989)
191	GULCH	Cu Fe	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984);Hart & Pelletier (1989-2)
192	PUEBLO	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	4	Watson (1984)
193	RESERVOIR LAKE	Vein Cu	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
194	SCHEELITE	Vein Cu Au W	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
195	COPPER KING	Skarn Cu Au Ag Mo	105 D 11	4	Watson (1984)
196	CARLISLE	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	4	Watson (1984)
197	SPRING CREEK	Skarn Cu	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
198	EMPRESS OF INDIA	Skarn Cu W	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
199	RETRIBUTION	Skarn Cu	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
200	BEST CHANCE	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	2	Watson (1984); INAC, (1989, p. 55)
201	GRAFTER	Skarn Cu Mo	105 D 11	4	Watson (1984);INAC (1987, p. 128)
202	ARCTIC CHIEF	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	3	Watson (1984); Morin (1989)
203	SUBURBAN	Skarn Cu Au	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
204	VERONA	Skarn Cu Au	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
205	POLAR	Vein Cu	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
206	BIG CHIEF	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
207	MIDDLE CHIEF	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	4	Watson (1984)
209	VALERIE	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	4	Watson (1984)
210	NORTH STAR	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984); This Report
211	PASS LAKE	Skarn Cu Au	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
212	COPPER CLIFF	Skarn Cu	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
213	COWLEY PARK, SUE	Skarn Cu Mo Au Ag	105 D 10	2	Findlay (1969a, p. 54); Watson (1984); INAC (1987, p. 129)
214	BLACK CUB, GRIZZLY CUB, BROWN CUB, RAILWAY	Skarn Cu Au Ag Mo	105 D 10	3	INAC, (1989, p. 55)
215	KEEWENAW	Skarn Cu Au Ag Mo	105 D 10	3	Watson (1984)
216	GEM	Skarn Cu	105 D 10	2	Watson (1984)

217	KODIAK CUB	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 10	2	Watson (1984); INAC (1988, p. 128-129)
224	RED RIDGE	Vein Ag Au Pb Cu	105 D 6	6	INAC, (1989, p. 55, 57)
225	WAR EAGLE	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	3	Watson (1984);INAC (1983, p. 111-113; 1987, p. 197); Morin (1989)
226	ANACONDA	Skarn Cu Au	105 D 11	7	INAC (1987, p. 197)
227	MAY	Work Target	105 D 5 105 D 6	9	INAC (1987, p. 197-198)
228	SAID	Vein Breccia Au Ag Pb	105 D 6	6	INAC, (1989, p. 57); Morin (1989)
229	EARL	Vein Au Ag Pb Cu	105 D 3	7	INAC, (1989, p. 58); Morin (1989); This Report
234	FOX	Work Target	105 D 3	9	INAC (1988, p. 134)
237	STEN	Work Target	105 D 3	9	INAC (1988, p. 135)
245	SON	Work Target	105 D 4	9	INAC (1988, p. 136)
246	BTT	Work Target	105 D 3	9	INAC (1988, p. 137)
254	CRANBERRY	Work Target	105 D 14	9	INAC (1987, p. 208)
258	CRAIG	Vein Ag Sb Pb Zn Cu	105 D 3	7	Doherty et al (1988); This Report
259	RIGEL	Work Target	105 D 2	9	INAC, (1989, p. 58)
260	BOB	Vein/Breccia Au Ag Pb Zn Sb; Vein Cu Mo	105 D 3	7	INAC, (1989, p. 60); This Report
262	SIN	Vein Au Ag Cu Pb	105 D 3	7	This Report
264	WHE	Vein Ag Pb	105 D 3 105 D 4	7	This Report
270	PHIL	Work Target	105 D 8	9	INAC, (1989, p. 63); This Report
271	BARR	Work Target	105 D 3	9	INAC (1988, p. 134, 135)
272	BRUTE	Work Target	105 D 2	9	INAC (1988, p. 138)
273	MT BYNG	Vein Au Ag	105 D 16	7	INAC, (1989, p. 60); This Report
274	RUBY SILVER (RED DEER)	Ag Pb	105 D 2	6	Roots (1981); Hart & Pelletier (1989-1)
75	HUMPER	Ag Pb	105 D 2	6	Roots (1981); Hart & Pelletier (1989-1)
277	QUINALTA	Cu	105 D 11	6	Yukon Minfile; Hart & Pelletier 1989-2)
278	PUGH PEAK	Vein Au Ag	105 D 6	7	This Report
279	TENACIOUS	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 D 3	7	This Report
280	STEVE	Vein Au Ag	105 D 3	6	This Report

BIG THING (ADJACENT)
Omni Resources Inc.
Gold, silver, lead vein
105 D 2 (9)
60°06'N, 135°44'W
1989

References: Hart & Pelletier (1989-1); INAC (1989, p. 43); Morin (1989)

Claims: AFI 57-59, 100, 102

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092777 by H.F. MacKinnon

LATREILLE
Skukum Gold Inc.
Copper, molybdenum porphyry; Gold, silver, lead copper vein
105 D 3 (15)
60°01'N, 135°08'W
1990

References: INAC (1981, p. 165; 1989, p. 43)

Claims: PIM 1-109

ROSE
Total Erickson Resources Ltd
Gold, silver vein
105 D 5 (17)
60°21'N, 135°51'W
1988

References: INAC (1983, p. 111-112, 118)

Claims: ROSE 1-8

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092733 by M. Fekete and A. Nikolajevich

History:
Welcome North Mines Ltd staked this showing as the SHEEP claims in 1972. Cominco restaked the area as the PRIMROSE claims in 1981 and carried out a short program of mapping and reconnaissance soil sampling. Total Energold restaked the ROSE claims in June, 1988.

Description:
Gold and silver occur in narrow galena-bearing quartz veins which cut granodiorite north of Rose Lake. The quartz veins are closely associated with

north-trending andesite dykes and can be traced in float for up to 1000 m. Both the granodiorite and the andesite are notably unaltered.

The best exposure is the Hi zone in the centre of the claim block, where patches of galena up to 5 cm across occur in angular rusty quartz blocks within a 60 x 15 m area.

BOSTOCK
WAT
Skukum Gold Inc.

Antimony vein
Silver, lead,
zinc, copper
skarn, gold
vein
105 D 4,5 (18,167)
60°15'N, 135°35'W
1988,1989

References: INAC (1987, p. 199-200; 1988, p. 133; 1989, p. 54); Doherty et al. (1988)

Claims: MAG 1-197; WAT 37-140

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092711 by A.L. Wilkins and H.F. MacKinnon, and 092809 by H.F. MacKinnon

CHARLESTON
Total Energold
Corp., option
from Shakwak
Exploration Co.
Ltd

Gold, silver
lead vein
105 D 3 (19)
60°10'N, 134°50'W
1989

References: INAC (1983, p. 114; 1985, p. 165; 1987, p. 155-156)

Claims: HO 1-20; ISLAND 1-13; CHARLESTON Crown Grant

Source: Information supplied by R. Basnett and L. Walton for 1989 Yukon Exploration and Mining Overview. T. Bremner and S. Morison visited the property in 1989.

Description:
Gold and silver occur in a banded quartz-sulphide vein which cuts Cretaceous granodiorite on the southwest flank of Mt Skukum. The vein strikes 135 to 160°, dips 35 to 45° east and has been traced over a strike length of 700 m. Surface and underground exposures of the vein are offset by a number of northeast-trending normal faults. Underground, the vein shows a sharp hanging wall contact and a sheared sericite-altered footwall contact over 46 cm. At least two phases of quartz are present: the older phase contains grey bands of fine-grained galena, while the younger phase consists of white quartz with rusty disseminated pyrite. A grab sample taken for T. Bremner from the upper adit contained 19.7 g/t Au, 36.7 g/t Ag, 1122 ppm Pb, 678 ppm As and 1450 ppb Hg.

JERRY
Skukum Gold Inc.

Gold vein
105 D 3 (20)
60°03'N, 135°11'W
1989

References: No previous

Claims: JERRY 1-17

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092778 by H.F. MacKinnon

History:
This area was the focus of regional uranium exploration programs during the late 1970's and the early 1980's. A Geological Survey of Canada regional stream sediment survey in 1985 detected 2.9 ppm antimony in silt from the creek which drains the west side of the property. The present property lies 0.5 km east of the PART gold-silver-lead-uranium showing and was first staked in 1986 by Ashworth Explorations as the CISCO claims. Following a reconnaissance geochemical survey and preliminary mapping, the claims were allowed to lapse and the property was restaked as the JERRY claims by the present owner in July, 1988.

Description:
Gold occurs in northeast-striking vuggy quartz-fluorite veins which cut altered quartz monzonite and rhyolite dykes in Crozier Creek canyon.

GODDELL
Berglynn Resources Inc.,
Skukum Gold Inc.

Gold, silver,
antimony, lead,
zinc, copper vein
105 D 3 (24)
60°11'N, 135°15'W
1988

References: INAC (1989, p. 45-46); Morin (1989)

Claims: POP 19-104; MOM 15-847; STEN 1-45; MB 1-3

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092702 by J. Baril

Description:
Gold occurs in vuggy quartz-sulphide and quartz-carbonate veins in a 50 m wide shear zone in quartz monzonite. The shear zone strikes 090° to 110° and dips steeply south, and is bounded on its north and south sides by large sigmoidal quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes. Between the dykes, the quartz monzonite is intruded by numerous rhyolite and andesite dykes, and all lithologies show pervasive sericite and ankerite alteration with local silicified patches. Shearing and brecciation are localised in three main bands, containing characteristic "black breccias" consisting of fragments of quartz monzonite, rhyolite, andesite and quartz vein material in a matrix of fine grained black sulphide. The gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veins strike northwest, parallel to the andesite dykes.

TALLY-HO (adj.)
Skukum gold Inc.

Gold, copper, zinc,
molybdenite vein
105 D 3 (29)
60°13'N, 135°06'W
1989

References: INAC (1987, p. 162-163); Morin (1989)

Claims: BARR 1-16, 39-60, 117-138

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092779 by H.F. MacKinnon

Description:

Sphalerite, molybdenite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite occur in and around quartz veins up to 8 m long and 20 cm wide. The veins are concentrated in a 0.76 square km geochemically anomalous zone in the southwest corner of the property. The anomalous area is believed to be the surface expression of a zoned porphyry system.

MT WHEATON
Academy
Resources Ltd

Gold, silver, lead
vein
105 D 6 (30)
62°N, 135°01'W
1989

References: Wheeler (1961, p. 122-123); INAC (1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 77; 1987, p. 163-164); Morin (1989)

Claims: TONY 1-16; WILLIE 1-10; WHEATON 1-8; NOT 1-2

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092749 by G. MacDonald

MILLHAVEN
Lodestar
Exploration Inc.

Silver, lead,
copper vein
105 D 2,3 (34)
60°05'N, 135°00'W
1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 163-164); Morin (1989)

Claims: STONY 1-32; UCK 1-42

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092705 by B.A. Lueck

Current Work and Results:

Prospecting, mapping and sampling in 1988 identified several east-trending shear zones. Rocks adjacent to these structures contain high levels of mercury and antimony, and many rock samples also contain high arsenic values. Massive stibnite veins up to a metre wide were found in 2 separate areas and carbonate-mariposite alteration and brecciation and silicification are common. A sample of a quartz vein containing massive stibnite lenses returned values of 700 ppb Au, 2.1 ppm Ag, 644 ppm As, 1823 ppm Pb, >2000 ppm Sb and >5000 ppb Hg.

GOLD HILL
Ranger Pacific
Minerals Ltd

Gold, silver, lead
vein
105 D 6 (35)
60°16'N, 135°06'W
1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 163-164); Morin (1989)

Claims: NEIL 1-12; LIEN 1-30; LAID 1-30; JILL 1-18

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092761 and 092751 by G. MacDonald

Current Work and Results:

In 1989, 5.9 km of line was added to the grid and 310 fill-in soil samples were collected. Thirty-five of the samples returned anomalous gold values to a maximum of 660 ppb.

On the JILL 12 CLAIM, samples were taken from two small blast pits adjacent to a warm spring in Triassic Lewes River Group rocks.

UNION MINES
New Era Develop-
ments Ltd

Silver, gold, lead,
zinc vein
105 D 6 (37)
60°19'N, 135°02'W
1989

References: Wheeler (1961, p. 135-136); INAC (1982, p. 117); Morin (1989)

Claims: DUMB DONKEY 1-50; NEW 1-39; SAIL 1-41

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092746 by R.T. Henneberry

Description:

Gold, silver, lead and zinc occur in rusty quartz-sulphide veins associated with Eocene rhyolite dykes. Bleaching and silicification are common around the veins, which appear to be controlled by north to northwest-trending faults.

Current Work and Results:

Five of the seven known showings were sampled in detail in 1989. The best results from each zone are tabulated below:

	Width m	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	As %
1	grab	2.27	249.9	4.12	1.67	
3	grab	0.34	37.4	2.06	2.75	
4	grab	1.78	541.0	9.65	1.92	
5	0.35	1.58	411.4	2.02	3.68	5.30
6	grab	0.34	123.8	2.46	7.79	

LEGAL TENDER
Skukum Gold Inc.

Gold, silver, lead
zinc, copper vein
105 D 6 (39)
60°21'N, 135°14'W
1988, 1989

References: INAC (1987, p. 163-164, 182-183; 1988, p. 30,107,109); Morin (1989)

Claims: MH 1-15; LT 1-10; HOD 1-46

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092706 and 092780 by H.F. MacKinnon

MARSH	**Work Target**
Dunvegan	**105 D 5 (63)**
Explorations Inc.	**60°22'N, 134°12'W**
	1989

References: INAC (1987, p. 168-169; 1988, p. 109-110)

Claims: BUG 1-24

Source: Information supplied by Dunvegan Explorations Inc. for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview. T. Bremner visited the property in 1989.

Description:

Anomalous gold values have been obtained from a grey quartz breccia along the contact between Cache Creek Group serpentinite and Laberge Group greywacke, argillite and conglomerate at the south end of Marsh Lake. The contact is marked by a zone of grey banded quartz-carbonate-green mica alteration ("listwanite") and trends about 020°. Colour bands in the quartz-carbonate rock strike 182° and dip 84° west. The quartz breccia zone is exposed in a large excavation (Trench #1) where it has a width of 4.4 m and a strike length of at least 17 m. Previous samples of this breccia assayed up to 2 g/t Au. In another trench (#2) further to the northwest, a 69.5 x 1 m vertical vein of white quartz with sharp unaltered margins trends 126° and cuts Laberge Group greywacke and argillite.

Current Work and Results:

Exploration in 1989 included wide-spaced soil geochemistry and magnetometer and VLF surveys over the entire claim block, and detailed mapping and sampling over the main showing (Trench #1). One hundred and sixty five soil samples and 50 rock samples were analysed for gold plus 25 elements.

Geophysical surveys outlined a wide shear zone which appears to dip toward the east. Chip samples across the breccia zone in the bottom of Trench #1 averaged 670 ppb Au across 70 cm and 800 ppb Au across 23 cm. A grab sample taken by T. Bremner from the west end of the breccia zone contained 1080 ppb Au, 1.7 ppm Ag, 423 ppm As, 1400 ppm Ba, 10 ppm W and 400 ppb Hg.

RAILROAD	**Silver Vein**
Skukum Gold Inc.	**105 D 2 (66)**
	60°02'N, 134°49'W
	1989

References: INAC (1987, p. 163-164); Hart & Pelletier (1989-2); Morin (1989)

Claims: NORM 1-16; DALK 1-33

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092805 by H.F. MacKinnon

Description:

Chalcopyrite, galena and pyrite are associated with extensive carbonate alteration along the northwest-trending Dundalk Fault which cuts through the southwest part of the property.

MT SKUKUM	**Gold Vein**
Mt Skukum	**105 D 3,4 (115)**
Gold Mining Corp.	**60°12'N, 135°25'W**
	1989

References: MacDonald (1987); INAC (1987, p. 175; 1988, p. 14,15,17,23,30,119,140); Doherty et al. (1988); Morin (1989)

Claims: GLEE, PUP, CHU, WOOF, KUKU, MOE and CHIEF groups

Source: Information supplied by Bruce MacDonald for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview, property visit by T. Bremner, Exploration Incentives Program report 092783 by D. Reddy and B. MacDonald and assessment report 092784 by D. Reddy

RAILROAD	**Gold, silver, lead**
Skukum Gold Inc.	**copper vein**
	105 D 2 (66)
	60°02'N, 134°47'W
	1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 163-164); Hart & Pelletier (1989-2); Morin (1989)

Claims: NORM 1-16; RR 1-16

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092715 by A.L. Wilkins and H.F. MacKinnon

Description:

The RR claims include the RAILROAD silver vein. Quartz, chalcedony and carbonate veins occur throughout the claims. The NORM claims centre on an adit of unknown age with fine grained sulphides in a 1.5-2 x 100 m shear zone in metavolcanic rocks.

EVIEW	**Silver, lead, zinc**
G. Harris	**vein**
	105 D 6 (117)
	60°27'N, 135°03'W
	1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 176; 1988, p. 119); Doherty et al. (1988); Morin (1989)

Claims: EYE 1-16

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092730 by G.S. Davidson

Description:
Silver occurs in limonitic gouge at the weathered contact between a rhyolite plug and limestone.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, blast trenching was carried out on the main showing and several gossan zones. Trench #1 exposed a 3 m wide breccia zone of rhyolite porphyry and limestone fragments in a matrix of oxidized pyrite, galena and sphalerite. The breccia zone encloses a 1 m wide brecciated quartz vein which strikes 003° and dips 60° east. A 1.5 m channel sample taken in 1989 assayed 703 g/t Ag, 1.7% Pb and 1.3% Cu. A chip sample across the brecciated quartz vein assayed 185 g/t Ag, 0.8% Pb and 0.7% Zn over 0.9 m.

HODNETT	**Gold, silver,**
Skukum Gold Inc.	**copper vein**
	105 D 6 (110)
	60°18'N, 135°16'W
	1989

References: INAC (1989, p. 50)

Claims: NET 1-78; VIN 3-115

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092804 by H.F. MacKinnon

LATER (ADJACENT)	**Work Target**
Skukum Gold Inc.	**105 D 6 (143)**
	60o23'N, 135o28'W
	1988

References: No previous reference

Claims: NOOS 1-48

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092696 by A.L. Wilkins and H.F. MacKinnon

History:
The claims were staked in 1987 for the present owner.

Description:
On the NOOS claims, Cretaceous andesite porphyry and rhyolitic tuffs overlie Paleozoic? gneiss. These rocks are intruded by the Ibex alaskite (Tertiary) and associated quartz-feldspar porphyry.

MATT (adjacent)	**Work Target**
Skukum Gold Inc.	**105 D 3,6 (152)**
	60°04'N, 135°10'W
	1989

References: INAC (1987, p. 185)

Claims: BUG 1-18, 31-38, 43-51

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092781 by H.F. MacKinnon

History:
The BUG claims were staked on the basis of anomalous levels of gold, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony and silver detected in stream silt during a Geological Survey of Canada regional geochemical program in 1985.

Description:
The property is underlain by two granodiorite and diorite intrusions cut by Eocene rhyolite dykes and a prominent east-west lineament.

NAIAD	**Gold, silver, lead**
Skukum Gold Inc.	**vein**
	105 D 3 (114)
	60°02'N, 135°23'W
	1989

References: INAC (1983, p. 116; 1987, p. 117-119; 1989, p. 50); Doherty et al. (1988)

Claims: KURT 1-52; HAL 1-44 including fractions; TARN 1-32

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092803 and 092808 by H.F. MacKinnon

JOE PETTY	**Gold, silver vein**
United Keno Hill	**105 D 2 (136)**
Mines Ltd	**60°02'N, 134°40'W**
	1989

References: Bostock (1957, p. 151-156,211-213,252-256,606-609)

Claims: Crown Grants

Source: Information supplied by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Gold and silver occur in a brecciated quartz vein on the south side of Montana Mountain. Volcanic rocks in the hanging wall are bleached and altered up to 6 m away from the vein. One 1988 drillhole intersected a 1.5 m interval grading 32.6 g/t Au and 5143 g/t Ag.

Current Work and Results:
In 1989 an extensive sampling program outlined two large geochemical anomalies. A drilling program to test the anomalies was abandoned after three holes when a violent wind storm demolished the camp. Narrow bands containing 25 to 30% tetrahedrite were encountered near the vein margin.

MR	**Gold, silver vein**
Skukum Gold Inc.	**105 D 3,6 (170)**

60°15'N, 135°08'W
1989

References: INAC (1989, p. 55)

Claims: RM 17-20, 18-31 FR

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092782 by H.F. MacKinnon

DIO **E. & B. Kreft**	**Gold, silver, lead** **copper vein** **105 D 14 (185)** **60°51'N, 134°13'W** **1988**

References: No previous reference

Claims: DIO 1-5

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092713 by L.W. Carlyle

History:
B. Kreft staked the DIO 1-2 claims in 1987 to cover copper-silver mineralization 1 mile north of the Takhini Hot Springs road. The remaining 3 claims were staked in 1988.

Description:
Copper, silver, lead and anomalous amounts of gold occur in vuggy quartz-calcite stringers in Triassic limestone. The quartz veins mostly occur in silicified shear zones which strike northwest and dip steeply northeast. The mineralization is closely associated with fine grained andesite dykes, which have a similar orientation.

Current Work and Results:
Work in 1987 and 1988 included three blast trenches, a small amount of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and a test VLF-EM survey. Soil samples taken by Total Energold Corporation outlined a 350 x 30 m weak multi-element zone trending northwest through the main showing. Values up to 320 ppb Au, 1323 ppm Cu, 530 ppm Mo, 401 ppm As, 141 ppm Zn and 3.2 ppm Ag were recorded in soil. The best of 12 rock samples contained 176 ppb Au, 17.8 g/t Ag and 2.18% Cu.

PEERLESS **L. Barrett**	**Gold, silver, lead** **vein** **105 D 2 (188)** **60°05'N, 134°40'W** **1989**

References: INAC (1981, p. 116-122; 167; 1987, p. 206, 408-409)

Claims: BARB 1-34; RAT 1-29

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092707 by G.A. Hendrickson

Current Work and Results:
Gradiometer magnetic and VLF surveys were carried out on the Barb and Rat grids in March, 1989. Magnetic anomalies showed north and northeast trends. Intense magnetic response observed in the northeast corner of the Barb grid coincides with a VLF anomaly and is believed to be caused by pyrrhotite in an ultramafic unit. A broad magnetic high in the south central part of the Barb grid is interpreted as a mafic volcanic unit and is offset by several VLF anomalies which probably mark steeply west-dipping fault zones. A few moderate VLF conductors were also traceable across the Rat grid.

NORTH STAR **Whitehorse** **Copper Mines Ltd**	**Copper, gold skarn** **105 D 14 (210)** **60°38'N, 133°02'W** **1981**

References: Watson (1984)

Claims: NORTH STAR

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092763 (drill logs only) by A. Hureau

Current Work and Results:
Drill logs were submitted for 23 diamond drill holes (8848.3 m) which tested the North Star copper skarn deposit. Logs include 9 holes on the North Star deposit, and 14 holes on a new grid. Two drill holes NS-3 and NS-5 were deepened to 664.8 and 569.1 m.

The best intersection consisted of 14.6 m of diopside-garnet-calcite skarn containing magnetite, chalcopyrite and bornite in drillhole NS-15. The weighted average grade for this interval was 5.1% Cu and 0.7 g/t Au.

As a result of deepening NS-5, two more skarn layers were intersected, grading 2.8% Cu over 5.4 m and 2.6% Cu over 8.3 m.

Hole NS-2 intersected numerous diabase and diorite dykes, and a narrow intersection of serpentine-rich skarn assayed 2.50% Cu and 7.44% Zn.

EARL **Northern** **Minerals Ltd**	**Gold, silver, lead** **copper vein** **105 D 4 (229)** **60°11'N, 135°30'W** **1989**

References: INAC (1989, p. 58); Morin (1989)

Claims: EARL 1-32; PLUS 1-65 including fractions; PLUS 101-111

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092767 by R. Hulstein and 092768 by L. Walton (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.), and information supplied by Aurum for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview. T. Bremner visited the property in 1989.

Description:

Gold occurs in quartz veins along a graphitic shear zone in Paleozoic? quartz-biotite schist and quartzite on the southwest ridge of Mt Skukum. The shear zone is about 5 m wide and can be traced for at least 300 m across the top of the ridge as a series of geochemical and VLF anomalies. Quartz-sulphide vein float taken from the southeast slope of the ridge in 1988 assayed 3531 g/t Ag and 27.4 g/t Au. The EARL shear zone appears to be a northward extension of the CHARLESTON vein on the adjoining property to the south.

Current Work and Results:

In 1989, the EARL zone was exposed in seven blast trenches along the main trend of linear VLF and geochemical anomalies. The main pit is an enlargement of Trench 88-2, which is now about 14 m long, 5 m wide and 2 m deep. In the floor of the trench a vuggy scorodite-coated quartz vein was exposed in a zone of graphitic phyllite. The quartz vein strikes 135° and dips moderately to steeply northeast, parallel to foliation in the phyllite. It contains up to 2% fine-grained pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite and specks of malachite, azurite and chalcopyrite. Another 8 cm quartz vein exposed in the trench has a similar strike and dip. Chip samples of the veins assayed up to 2558 ppb Au and 193.9 ppm Ag over 0.5 m.

VLF surveying in 1989 identified two main trends: the stronger one appears to follow the main vein while the weaker trend follows graphite layers. On the north side of the ridge, the main shear zone follows the margin of a rhyolite dyke. In a splay off the main structure, a thin quartz vein following the margin of another rhyolite dyke is associated with a 500 ppb Au in soil anomaly.

CRAIG (ADJACENT)
Skukum Gold Inc.
Silver, antimony
lead, zinc,
copper veins
105 D 3 (258)
60°08'N, 135°15'W
1988

References: Doherty et al. (1988)

Claims: BERG 1-160

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092710 by A.L. Wilkins and H.F. MacKinnon

History:

Lead and antimony were anomalous in Geological Survey of Canada regional silt samples taken in 1985. Doherty and Hart reported finding galena, sphalerite, pyrite and molybdenite in six parallel quartz veins cutting altered granodiorite in the southeast corner of the BERG claims, which were staked in 1987.

Description:

Cretaceous granitic intrusions on the property enclose roof pendants of Paleozoic? schist and gneiss and are cut by Eocene feldspar porphyry plugs and rhyolite and andesite dykes. A few quartz-sulphide veins found on the property are associated with silica, siderite and propylitic alteration zones in the granite.

CRAIG
M.J. Moreau
Enterprises Ltd
Gold, silver, lead
zinc, copper vein
105 D 3 (258)
60°08'N, 135°07'W
1989

References: Doherty et al. (1988)

Claims: CRAIG 1-26

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092774 by J. Moreau

Current Work and Results:

A blast trench was excavated on the main showing in 1989. Rock samples contained up to 149 ppb Au, 2 118.1 g/t Ag, 3.26% Cu, 31% Pb, 9.50% Zn and 2110 ppm Sb.

BOB
Skukum Gold Inc.
Gold, silver, lead
zinc, antimony
vein/breccia,
copper, molybdenum
vein
105 D 3 (260)
60°04'N, 135°20'W
1989

References: INAC (1989) p. 60; Morin (1989)

Claims: BOB 1-95

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092807 by H.F. MacKinnon

SIN
Skukum Gold Inc.
Gold, silver,
copper, lead veins
105 D 3 (262)
60°06'N, 135°25'W
1988

References: No previous reference

Claims: SIN 1-137

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092712 by A.L. Wilkins and H.F. MacKinnon

History:

The claims were staked to cover five stream sediment anomalies identified by the Geological Survey of Canada's 1985 regional geochemical survey in the area.

Description:

Gold, silver and copper occur in three quartz-sulphide vein systems which outcrop in the cirque on the northwest side of Mt Ward. Molybdenite was also observed in one showing. The veins cut sericite-altered granodiorite, and apear to be associated with a swarm of parallel north to NNE-trending rhyolite and dacite dykes.

WHE
Skukum Gold Inc.

Silver, lead vein
105 D 3,4 (264)
60°15'N, 135°32'W
1988

References: No previous reference

Claims: WHE 1-302

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092695 by A.L. Wilkins and H.F. MacKinnon

History:
The claims were staked in 1987 to cover an area where Geological Survey of Canada geochemical maps show anomalous levels of copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony, silver and gold in stream silt.

Description:
Cretaceous granodiorite with roof pendants of Paleozoic? schist and gneiss underlies most of the property and is cut by felsic dykes of Eocene age. The CRIPPLE showing consists of a gossanous galena-bearing quartz vein 0.4 m wide and 150 m long, cutting schist and gneiss near a granodiorite contact.

PHIL
Dunvegan Exploration Co. Ltd

Gold vein
105 D 8 (270)
60°22'N, 134°05'W
1987

References: No previous reference

Claims: PHIL 1-12

Source: Summary of assessment report 092134 by G.S. Davidson

History:
The PHIL claims were staked by G. MacLeod in 1987 to cover an airborne magnetic high.

Description:
Glaciofluvial sediments cover most of the property. At the south end, serpentinite containing minor magnetite and chromite outcrops along the banks of a small stream.

Current Work and Results:
In 1987, 139 contour soil samples were analysed for gold. Forty-three of these were also analysed for arsenic and chromium. Several anomalous gold values up to 510 ppb were not confirmed by subsequent resampling.

MT BYNG
L. Carlyle

Gold vein
105 D 16 (273)
60°55'N, 134°25'W
1989

References: INAC (1988, p. 60)

Claims: BM 1-43

Source: Summary of assessment report 092714 by L.W. Carlyle and field mapping by T. Bremner and L. Carlyle.

Description:
Gold occurs in brecciated quartz-carbonate veins associated with rhyolite dykes and small stocks which cut a thick sequence of andesite flows, gabbroic intrusions and granodiorite on the north ridge of Mt Byng. Samples of the vein material have returned values up to 68.6 g/t gold and also contain anomalous mercury, arsenic, antimony and tungsten.

There are four main areas of interest on the property. In the main showing area, a vuggy quartz vein stained with malachite and azurite is exposed in blast trenches. The vein follows the margin of a 9.1 m rhyolite dyke trending 160° and can be traced in float down the hillside to the north. The initial sample from this vein assayed 68.6 g/t Au. Similar rusty quartz-carbonate vein material which returns elevated gold values is found associated with strong VLF anomalies on the R12 zone southeast of the main showing and at the R7 zone northwest of the main showing.

An interesting hot spring deposit occurs in a north-trending fault gully at the northwest corner of the property (the R17 zone). Silicified rhyolite fragments up to 15 cm across are cemented by orange-weathering vuggy chalcedony and have formed a conspicuous gossan. This rusty breccia is confined to a strong north-trending topographic lineament on trend with a rhyolite dyke.

Current Work and Results:
Four days of mapping in 1989 established the relative ages of the igneous rocks based on inclusions and contact relationships. The oldest unit is the andesite, which is commonly found as xenoliths in all the other units. A Rb/Sr whole rock age of 252 +/- 10 m.y. (basal Triassic) was obtained by Dr R. Armstrong & J. Gabites (University of British Columbia).

The andesite is intruded by coarse-grained gabbro, which is cut by two subcircular anorthosite plugs.

A younger suite of felsic rocks consists of a large granodiorite to quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusion, cut by stocks and north-trending rhyolite dykes. A subcircular plug of heterolithic breccia with angular fragments of all of the rock types in the area welded by granodiorite porphyry is interpreted as a small diatreme. Gold-bearing quartz veins described previously are closely associated with the rhyolite dykes.

Absolute age dating at U.B.C. returned Lower Cretaceous ages of 121 +/- 5 m.y. for hornblende from the granodiorite, and 104 +/- 4 m.y. for the rhyolite (whole rock). These ages are comparable to the age of felsic intrusive and volcanic rocks in the Mt Nansen area, 200 km to the northwest.

Preliminary samples from the R-17 zone at the northwest corner of the claims have been disappointing so far.

PUGH PEAK
G.S. Davidson

Gold, silver vein
105 D 6 (278)
60°17'N, 135°06'W
1989

References: No previous reference

Claims: PUGH 1-20

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092769 by G.S. Davidson

History:
Tally-Ho Exploration located quartz-chalcedony veins in a rhyolite porphyry plug and staked the area as part of the CR property. Vein samples returned gold values up to 500 ppb, but the claims were allowed to lapse in 1987. The present owner restaked the property in 1988.

Description:
Anomalous levels of gold and silver occur in northeast-trending quartz-chalcedony-calcite-fluorite veins which cut a plug of Eocene rhyolite porphyry and a Jurassic-Cretaceous granodiorite intrusion. The Tally-Ho shear zone passes close to the west margin of the property.

Current Work and Results:
In 1989, prospecting traverses north of the Folle Mountain rhyolite plug located several new quartz-chalcedony-fluorite veins cutting granodiorite. The veins are located in steep gullies at the head of Schnabel Creek, and follow the margins of manganese-stained and clay-altered rhyolite porphyry dykes. They strike 023 to 025°and dip 50 to 82°W.

Hand trenching exposed a 1.5 m wide vein over a strike length of 7.6 m on the PUGH 17 claim. The vein shows a number of characteristic epithermal textures. It is brecciated and contains open or fluorite-filled vugs surrounded by radiating quartz crystals (cockade texture). Samples of manganese-stained vuggy quartz taken by T. Bremner from the west end of this vein near the ridge crest contained 320 ppb Au, 82.6 g/t Ag, 448 ppm Cu, 189 ppm Mo, 2.90% Pb, 60 ppm Sb and 125 ppb Hg.

At another showing 150 m west of this vein, sulphide-rich gneissic xenoliths in the granodiorite contained disseminated, net-textured pyrite, galena and sphalerite surrounding rounded quartz granules. A float boulder at this location contained 3433 ppb Au, 523.6 ppm Ag and 6.75% Zn.

TENACIOUS
Skukum Gold Inc.

Gold, silver, lead
zinc vein
105 D 3 (279)
60°02'N, 135°15'W
1989

References: INAC (1987, p. 177-178; 1989, p. 51)

Claims: WOO 1-106

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092806 by H.F. MacKinnon

STEVE
Adastral
Resources Ltd

Gold, silver vein
105 D 3 (280)
1989

References:

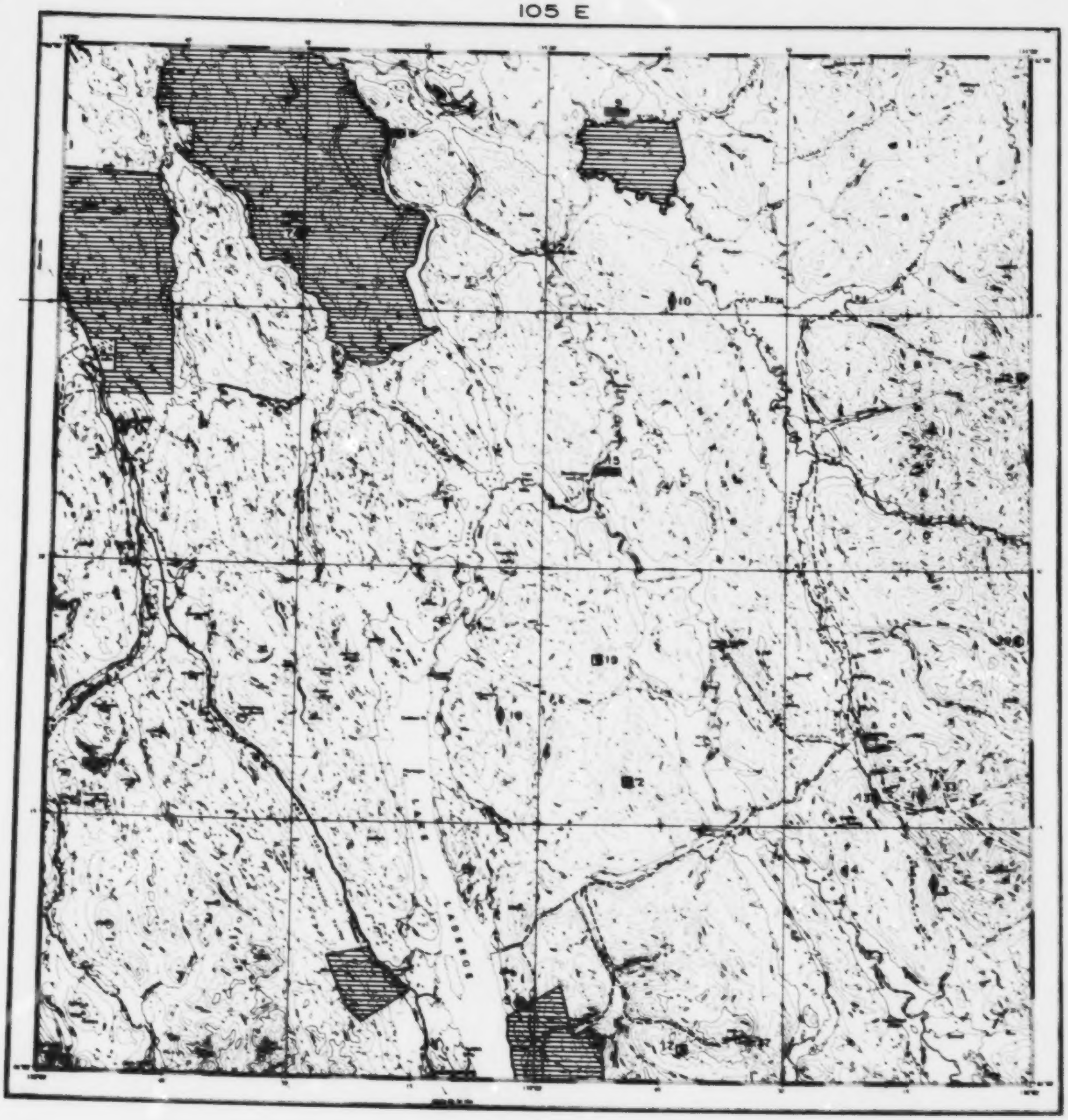
Claims:

Source: George Cross newsletter, 7 June, 1989

Description:
Gold and silver occur in steeply dipping quartz veins in a 30 m alteration zone. The STEVE vein is 1.8 m wide and is exposed over a strike length of more than 91 m and a vertical interval of more than 76.2 m. Continuous chip samples taken across the vein at 4 places averaged 3120.2 g/t Ag and 6.0 g/t Au.

Current Work and Results:
In 1989, preliminary flotation tests on material from the STEVE vein gave recoveries of 95% of the silver and 90% of the gold from a lead-zinc concentrate.

105 E


LAKE
LABERGE
10
15
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17

LABERGE

YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - - - - Tote Trail.

——— Driveable Road

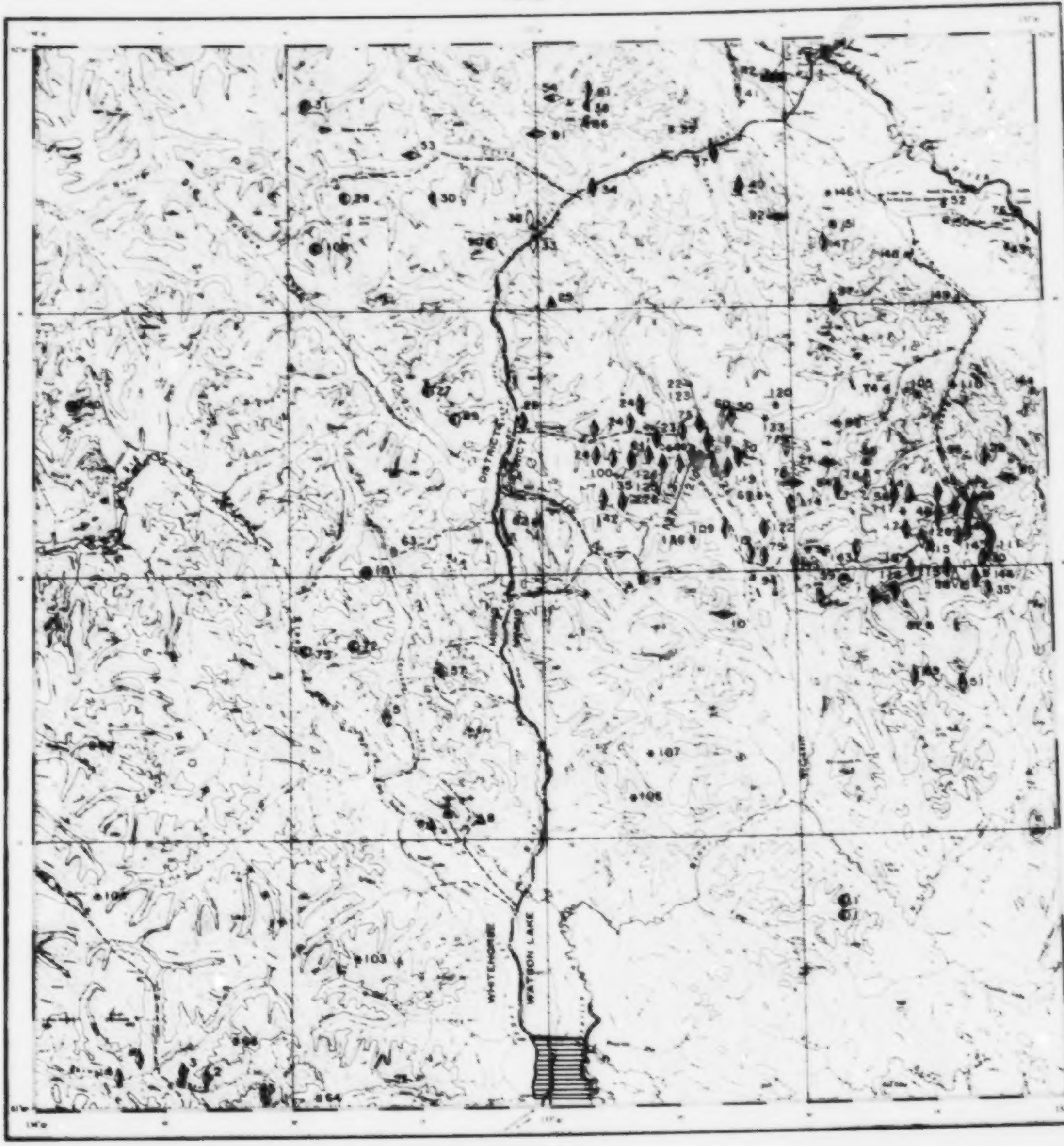
▬ A Airstrip.

LABERGE MAP-AREA (NTS 105 E)

General References: GSC Open File 1101 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1984.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	FLOAT	Vein Au Ag Cu Pb	105 E 8	7	INAC (1985, p. 168)
2	TUV	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 E 7	7	Yukon Minfile
3	LOON	Vein Au Ag Cu	105 E 1	6	INAC (1987, p. 212); Morin (1989)
4	BEE	Occurrence Cu	105 E 1	7	Yukon Minfile
5	LABERGE	Skarn Cu Fe	105 E 3	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 55-56)
6	TAKHINI	Skarn Cu	105 E 4	7	Yukon Minfile
7	PACKERS (BAND)	Skarn Cu Fe	105 E 13	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 112-113)
8	CLAIR	Coal	105 E 14	7	Bostock & Lees (1938, p. 16)
9	WALSH	Coal	105 E 15	7	Bostock & Lees (1938, p. 16)
10	SEMENOF	Vein Au Cu	105 E 15	7	INAC (1988, p. 146)
11	ILLUSION	Asbestos	105 E 9	7	INAC, Mines and Minerals Activities (1971, p. 19)
12	CASSIAR BAR	Unclassified Cu Ag	105 E 15 105 E 14	7	Yukon Minfile
13	SYLVIA	Vein Pb Zn Au Ag Cu	105 E 8	7	Yukon Minfile
14	CORDUROY	Coal	105 E 5	7	Yukon Minfile
15	HOOTALINQUA	Coal	105 E 10	7	Yukon Minfile
17	LORI	Porphyry Mo Cu	105 E 2	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 110)
18	MUSTARD (GEM)	Vein Au	105 E 6	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p.111); Morin (1989)
19	BACON (BOND)	Porphyry Mo Cu	105 E 7	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p.111)
20	HAL	Skarn W	105 E 8	7	INAC (1981, p. 170)
22	FOG MOUNTAIN	Skarn Zn Pb	105 E 9	7	INAC (1982, p. 121)
33	MAYBE	Work Target	105 E 8	9	INAC (1983, p. 121)
37	TES	Work Target	105 E 2	9	INAC (1983, p. 121)

105 F


DISTRICT
WHITEHORSE
WATSON LAKE

QUIET LAKE

YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal)

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - - - Tote Trail
——— Driveable Road
▬ Airstrip

QUIET LAKE MAP-AREA (NTS 105 F)

General References:	GSC Open File 486 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1977; J.G. Abbott, 1986a; GSC Geochem Open Files 1290 and 564. Cathro, M.S., 1988. Yukon Geology Volume 2, 1987;

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	MOLLY	Skarn Mo W	105 F 1	6	INAC (1982, p. 126)
2	MOBS	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 4	7	Green (1966, p. 60-62); Morin (1989)
3	WOPUS	Vein Au Ag	105 F 4	7	INAC (1981, p. 177;1982, p. 133)
4	GOPHER	Vein, Skarn Ag Pb Zn	105 F 4	6	Green (1966, p. 60-62);INAC (1983, p. 123-124); Morin (1989)
5	IOLA	Vein, Replacement Cu Pb Zn	105 F 6	7	INAC (1983, p. 123-124)
6	VODKA	Asbestos	105 F 6	7	Yukon Minfile
7	TOWER PEAK	Asbestos, Vein Cu	105 F 6	7	INAC (1982, p. 126-127)
8	DODY	Asbestos	105 F 6	7	Yukon Minfile
9	STORMY (PM)	Skarn Mo W	105 F 7	2	INAC (1982, p. 173); This Report
10	MM	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu Ag Ba	105 F 7	6	INAC, (1989, p. 70)
11	CPA	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 8	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 80-81); INAC (1985, p. 173)
12	SONNY	Vein, Replacement Au	105 F 8	7	INAC (1985, p. 90;1988, p. 32, 151, 153, 163); Morin (1989)
13	KAY	Vein, Replacement Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 F 8	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 76-77); INAC (1986, p. 90); Morin (1989)
14	SHARON (KET)	Vein Ag Pb	105 F 9	6	INAC, (1989, p. 72); Morin (1989); This Report
15	OXO	Vein Cu, Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 F 9	7	Green (1965, p. 42-43); Morin (1989)
16	KOPINEC	Vein Cu	105 F 9	7	INAC (1982, p. 133)
17	KETZA RIVER (BOOM)	Vein, Replacement Au	105 F 9	1	INAC, (1989, p. 72-75); Morin (1989); This Report
18	JD	Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 F 10	7	Yukon Minfile
19	BOX (JD)	Vein Ag Pb Zn Au	105 F 10	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 79-80); Morin (1989)
20	GRAYLING	Vein, Replacement Au Ag Pb Zn	105 F 10	6	INAC (1987, p. 219); Morin (1989); INAC, (1989, p. 75)
21	COXALL (SUN)	Vein Cu	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 219)
22	TYRO	Vein Zn Ag Cu Pb	105 F 10	7	INAC (1986, p. 90)
23	HAYDN	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu Au	105 F 10	7	Abbott (1986, p. 53); Morin (1989)
24 (135)	GROUNDHOG	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 10	2	INAC, (1989, p. 75); Morin (1989); This Report
25	ROCKY	Asbestos	105 F 15	7	Yukon Minfile
26	PONY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 11	7	Kindle (1945, p. 24)
27	HAM	Skarn W	105 F 11	7	Yukon Minfile
28	RISBY	Skarn W	105 F 14	2	INAC (1983, p. 123-124)
29	AMBROSE	Vein Cu Ag	105 F 9	7	Morin (1989)
30	TUB (BRIE)	Occurrence Pb Zn Cu W	105 F 14	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 112)
31	EVA	Skarn W	105 F 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 173)
32	BARITE MOUNTAIN	Vein Ba	105 F 14	2	INAC, (1989, p. 76)
33	McNEE	Vein Ba Pb	105 F 14	7	Kindle (1945, p. 24)
34	CANUSA	Vein Pb Ag Au	105 F 15	7	INAC (1988, p. 157)
35	PESCOD	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu Sb	105 F 9	6	INAC (1988, p. 221-222); Abbott (1986);Wheeler et al (1960); Morin (1989)
36	MT. COOK (GREW)	Occurrence Zn Mo	105 F 15	7	INAC (1983, p. 123-124)
37	LAPIE	Vein Au Ag	105 F 15	7	Kindle (1945, p. 25); Morin (1989)

39	DANGER	Work Target	105 F 15	9	Kindle (1945, p. 25); Morin et al (1980, p. 62)
40	MT. ROSS	Vein Au Ag	105 F 15	7	Kindle (1945, p. 25)
41	TRENCH	Work Target	105 F 15	9	Kindle (1945, p. 21)
42	WHISKEY LAKE	Coal	105 F 15	1	Findlay (1967, p. 89); INAC (1987, p. 222)
43	BRUCE LAKE	Work Target	105 F 16	9	INAC, (1989, p. 76); This Report
44	MT. MISERY	Vein Ag Pb Cu	105 F 9	7	INAC (1987, p. 223-224); Morin (1989)
45	KEY 3	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 F 9	6	Green (1955, p. 64-68); Findlay (1969b, p. 44-46); Morin (1989)
46	LAP 10	Vein Ag Pb	105 F 9	5	Findlay (1969b, p. 44-46);Morin (1989)
47	HOEY (F2, F3)	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 F 9	6	INAC (1987, p. 224-225); Morin (1989)
48	STUMP (A1)	Vein Ag Pb	105 F 9	2	Findlay (1969b, p. 44-46); INAC (1988, p. 158-159); Morin (1989)
49	KETZA KEY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 9	2	INAC (1981, p. 174)
51	HOGG	Vein Cu	105 F 8	7	Yukon Minfile
52	CALGAL (CHUNG)	Work Target	105 F 16	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 64)
53	ASKIN	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 F 14	7	Yukon Minfile
54	DIRK	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 F 15	7	Yukon Minfile
56	FURY	Vein Au Ag Cu	105 F 9	6	INAC (1989, p. 76)
57	OBVIOUS	Skarn W	105 F 6	7	INAC (1985, p. 173)
58	NOKLUIT	Syenite Breccia Pipe REE, Th Nb	105 F 8	7	INAC (1981, p. 175)
59	GUANO	Skarn REE, Nb	105 F 8	7	INAC (1989, p. 76)
60	TAKU (GYR)	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 219)
61	H (PEAK)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 10	6	Morin (1989)
62	FIRST	Work Target	105 F 11	9	INAC (1981, p. 176)
63	LAST	Work Target	105 F 11	9	INAC (1981, p. 176)
64	B.R.	Work Target	105 F 3	9	INAC (1982, p. 128-129)
65	MMM (MURPHY)	Work Target	105 F 4	9	INAC (1982, p. 129)
66	TIM	Work Target	105 F 4	9	INAC (1982, p. 129)
67	RPP	Work Target	105 F 5	9	INAC (1982, p. 129)
69	JDX	Work Target	105 F 10	9	INAC (1981, p. 177, 173)
71	FOX	Vein Pb Zn	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
72	HIDDEN	Skarn W	105 F 6	6	INAC (1986, p. 98)
73	AYDUCK	Skarn W	105 F 6	6	INAC (1982, p. 129-130)
74	CLO	Work Target	105 F 9	9	INAC (1981, p. 176)
75	GULL	Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 F 10	7	Morin et al (1978, p. 79-80); Morin (1989)
76	HOOLEO	Work Target	105 F 16	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 162)
77	CHZERPNOUGH	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag Ba	105 F 9	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 81)
78	BNOB	Stratabound Concordant Pb Ba	105 F 9 105 F 10	5	INAC (1987, p. 220)
80	ANISE	Work Target	105 F 10	9	INAC (1987, p. 219); Morin et al (1977, p. 196-7); Marchand et al (1979, p. 83)
81	WIMP	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 15	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 62)
82	MUMS	Work Target	105 F 8	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 80); Morin (1989)
83	TREE	Work Target	105 F 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 61)
84	DROC	Vein Au	105 F 8 105 F 9	6	Morin et al (1979, p. 81)
85	HOWRU	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu Ag, Vein Pb Zn	105 F 9	6	Morin et al (1980, p. 62); Morin (1989)
86 (116 143)	EROS	Work Target	105 F 9	9	INAC (1989, p. 77); This Report
87	NOT	Work Target	105 F 10	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 82)
89	LAP	Skarn W Cu	105 F 11	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 37)
90	PIM	Skarn W Cu	105 F 14	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 37)
91	GK	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 F 14 105 F 13	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 38)
92	ANGIE	Stratabound Concordant	105 F 16	6	INAC (1989, p. 92); Morin (1989)

		Zn Ag	105 F 15		
94	GRAY	Work Target	105 F 7	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 60)
95	IGLE	Work Target	105 F 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 61)
96	SEATU	Work Target	105 F 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 62)
97	TOM	Vein Cu Zn	105 F 16 105 F 9	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 63)
100	LORNE	Vein Pb Ag	105 F 10	7	INAC (1982, p. 130); Morin (1989)
101	MOX	Skarn, Vein Cu Pb Zn Ag	105 F 11	7	INAC (1987, p. 225); Morin (1989)
103	PISA	Work Target	105 F 3	9	INAC (1982, p. 131)
104	SAL	Work Target	105 F 4	9	INAC (1982, p. 131-132)
105	TIER	Work Target	105 F 9	9	INAC (1982, p. 132)
106	OXY	Work Target	105 F 7	9	INAC (1982, p. 132)
107	BIG OX	Work Target	105 F 7	9	INAC (1982, p. 132-133)
108	BIG SAM	Skarn W	105 F 14	7	INAC (1985, p. 173)
109	TAY (LP)	Vein Au	105 F 10	6	INAC (1989, p. 77)
110	GP	Vein, Breccia Ag Pb Zn	105 F 9	7	INAC (1989, p. 80)
111	SOUTH FAULT (F4, F6)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 9	7	INAC (1989, p. 80); Morin (1989)
112	K33	Vein Ag Pb	105 F 9	7	Abbott (1986, p. 56-66)
113	TROUT	Vein Ag Pb	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
114	ROWE	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn	105 F 10	7	Abbott (1986, p. 56-66)
115	CARL	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 F 9	7	INAC (1987, p. 226-227; 1988, p. 32, 153); Abbott (1986); Morin (1989)
116 (86 143)	WHITE	Vein Pb	105 F 9	7	INAC (1989, p. 86); This Report
117	QUILL	Work Target	105 F 9	9	INAC (1987, p. 228;1988, p. 32)
118	PIKA	Vein Ag Au Pb Zn Cu	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
119	LOON	Vein Ag Au Zn Pb Cu Ba	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
120	FALCON	Work Target	105 F 10	9	INAC (1987, p. 220)
121 (20)	BEAR	Vein Ag Au	105 F 10	7	INAC (1989, p. 75)
122	GOAT	Vein Ag Au Zn	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
123	LEAPER	Vein Pb Ag Au	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
124	RAVEN	Vein, Replacement Pb Ag Au	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
125	VOLE	Vein, Replacement Pb	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
126	LYNX	Vein Pb Ag Au	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
127	BID	Vein Pb Ag Cu As	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
128	LOWER SWITCHBACK	Vein Ag Pb	105 F 9	6	INAC (1987, p. 220, 230) Morin (1989)
129	PIZZA	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 9	7	INAC (1987, p. 229); Morin (1989)
133	BOBBY	Work Target	105 F 10	9	INAC (1988, p. 33)
135	MPR	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 F 10	6	INAC (1989, p. 80, 81)
136	ASH	Work Target	105 F 10	9	INAC (1989, p. 82)
139	EAGLE	Vein, Replacement Ag Pb Zn	105 F 8	7	INAC (1989, p. 82)
140	HELO	Skarn Pb Zn Ag Cu	105 F 12	7	INAC (1989, p. 82); Morin (1989)
141	STAR (STARR)	Work Target	105 F 9 105 G 12	9	INAC (1981, p. 182) INAC (1988, p. 165) INAC (1989, p. 83)
142	PASS PEAK	Work Target	105 F 10	9	INAC (1988, p. 161-162); INAC (1989, p. 83)
143 (86 116)	WHITE WEST	Vein Au	105 F 9	7	INAC (1988, p. 165); This Report
144	MP	DELETED: Same as #14 SHARON			
145	MATHEW	Stratabound Concordant Fe Ag, Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 7 105 F 8	7	INAC (1988, p. 165) INAC (1989, p. 84)
146	RAN SE	Work Target	105 F 15 105 F 16	9	INAC (1988, p. 180, 183) INAC (1989, p. 84)
147	SILVER	Vein Au Pb Zn Cu	105 F 16	7	INAC (1988, p. 180, 183) INAC (1989, p. 84)
148	CHOW	Work Target	105 F 16	9	INAC (1989, p. 85)

152	KAREN	Work Target	105 F 11	9	This Report

STORMY
M. Sherman

Tungsten,
molybdenum skarn
105 F 7,10 (9)
61°30'N, 132°48'W
1989

References: INAC (1981, p. 173)

Claims: PM 1-4; MP 19,20,33,34

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092824 by D.H. Waugh

Current Work and Results:

In 1989, a brief property examination was carried out, old drill core was retrieved from the property and garnet-diopside-molybdenite-scheelite-pyrrhotite skarn intervals were reassayed for precious metals. Gold values were low (up to 77 ppb).

SHARON (adjacent)
Mountain Province
Mining Inc.

Work Target
105 F 8,9 (14)
61°31'N, 132°11'W
1989

References: INAC (1989, p. 72)

Claims: MP 1-20

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092819 by C.G. Verley

Current Work and Results:

During a brief property visit, soil anomalies from the 1988 program were inspected and sampled. The lead-zinc-silver anomaly in the central claims was reproduced and is thought to be in the area of a normal fault between Cambro-Ordovician phyllite and limestone, and Devono-Mississippian graphitic shale. On the southern claims another anomaly occurred in an area of gabbro and serpentinite talus, with some felsite boulders. A sample of pyrite-bearing felsite contained 34 ppb Au, 159 ppm Cu and 177 ppm Pb. Other float samples from the same area consisted of quartz-carbonate vein material containing traces of galena, and quartz stringers with purple fluorite.

KETZA RIVER
Canamax
Resources Inc.

Gold vein,
replacement
105 F 8 (17)
1989

References: Abbott (1986); INAC (1988, p. 153,163; 1989, p. 72-75); Cathro (1988); Morin (1989)

Claims: KON (135 claims)

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment reports 092821 and 092822 by D.B. Fleming, and information supplied by Canamax Resources Inc. for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview. D. Emond, S. Morison and T. Bremner visited the property in 1989.

Current Work and Results:

Canamax Resources Inc. bought Pacific Trans Ocean's interest in the mine early in the year following the termination of the deal with Belmoral Mines Ltd. The mine is now fully owned and operated by Canamax.

Underground mining continued on the PEEL and RIDGE oxide replacement ore zones (excellent geological descriptions of these manto and chimney deposits are available: Cathro, 1988 in Yukon Geology Volume 2; and Abbott, 1986 in Yukon Geology Vol.1). Underground ore was supplemented with open pit ore from the BREAK, NU and TARN oxide zones. The BREAK-NU zone contained approximately 45 000 tonnes grading 10.5 g/t Au and the TARN zone contained another 15 600 tonnes at 7.8 g/t Au.

Total oxide reserves remaining on the property (as of December 31, 1989) include 81 809 tonnes grading 13.59 g/t Au from the Peel and Ridge zones, 18 300 tonnes at 10.8 g/t Au from the Gully, 5 000 tonnes grading 12.5 g/t Au from the Knoll and 19 832 tonnes at 9.11 g/t Au sitting on the stockpile.

The mine produced 1 190 109 grams of gold and 89 453 grams of silver for 1989. Current production rate is 350 to 400 tonnes per day, with approximately 3500 ounces of gold being shipped per month. The milling cutoff grade is 4 g/t Au, recovery is 90%. The mine presently employs 125 people.

Underground development between January 1, 1989 and October 31, 1989 consisted of 92 vertical metres and 638 horizontal metres.

Canamax explored other deposits in the area with a $500 000 drilling program. A total of 2850 m of diamond drilling outlined oxide reserves in the following zones:

Zone	Reserve (tonnes)	Grade (g/t)
GULLY	18 300	10.8
TARN	15 000	8.5
KNOLL	5 000	12.5

PEEL and LAB Zone sulphide reserves consist of 75 000 probable tonnes at 13.12 g/t Au and 105 000 possible tonnes at 10.04 g/t Au. Sulphide material in the QB zone also contains elevated gold values.

Twenty diamond drill holes totalling 412.4 m were completed on the Tarn Zone which consists of oxide +/- sulphide veins and mantos in Lower Cambrian dolomite and limestone. Quartz-oxide-arsenopyrite veins assayed up to 4.7 g/t Au over 1.3 m and an oxide zone in dolomite assayed up to 5.1 g/t Au over 2.97 m. The latter interval is likely a narrower and lower grade southern extension of the Tarn Zone oxide manto.

A bulldozer prepared drill sites and constructed a 10% grade haul road to the Knoll Zone (KON 30).

Thirty-two percussion drill holes were completed on lines 7 m apart at 3 m spacings. The Knoll zone is a northeast-striking lens of gold-bearing oxide ore in Upper Cambrian dolomite underlain by limestone and graphitic phyllite. The lens was further defined to 50 m long, up to 20 m wide and 2 to 11 m thick. Red to orange clay or mud (limonite and scorodite), and yellow to green clay or mud (limonite and scorodite) make up the ore zone with better grades in the latter, central portion. Drill intersections include 7.32 m of 40.23 g/t Au and 9.13 m grading 11.1 g/t Au.

GROUNDHOG, MPR Yukon Minerals Corp.	**Silver, lead zinc vein/ stratabound 105 F 10 (24,135) 61°35'N, 132°48'W 1989**

References: Findlay (1969b, p. 46-47); Abbott (1986, p. 60,64); INAC (1988, p. 156-157,162-163)

Claims: JEFF 1-4; HI GRADE; HV 1-348; HOG 1-38; CARIBOU 1-3; BEN 15; VER 1-14; WHISTLER 1-8

Source: Alberta Stock Exchange News Release, 1989

Current Work and Results:
In 1989, Yukon Minerals Corp. carried out a small program of geological mapping and prospecting on their MPR property to explore specifically for sedimentary exhalative-type deposits. The company reports finding SEDEX-type stratiform lead-zinc-silver-copper mineralization over a width of 3 m and a strike length of 400 m. The mineralization is described as banded galena, sphalerite and lesser chalcopyrite in a slightly siliceous barite horizon. Similar mineralization found on the adjoining Yukon Minerals Corp./Perrex Resources Joint Venture GROUNDHOG property 1.6 km to the north occurs at the same stratigraphic position.

BRUCE LAKE Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	**Work Target 105 F 16 (43) 61°48'N, 32°03'W 1989**

References: INAC (1988, p. 158,165; 1989, p. 76)

Claims: LS 1-60; LUKESHANE 3-13,38,40,42-48

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092756 by H. Copland

Description:
The claims cover an area of glacial till on the northeast edge of the Tintina Trench. Despite a lack of outcrop the bedrock geology has been pieced together from an interpretation of the regional geology, float, geophysical surveys and old drillholes from the 1960's. Volcanic breccia of probable Tertiary age overlies siliceous metasedimentary rocks ("Klondike Schist") intruded by mafic and ultramafic rocks of the Anvil Allochthon. 1968 drilling on EM and magnetic anomalies on the north side of Nickel Lake intersected disseminated sulphides in siliceous metasedimentary rocks intruded by a serpentinized peridotite sill. The best intersection was 0.39% Cu and 0.52% Ni over less than 1 m.

EROS, WHITE, WHITE WEST, GUANO Mountain Province Mining Inc.	**Gold Replacement, Lead, zinc, silver Veins 105 F 8,9 (86,115, 143) 61°29-31'N, 132°11-27'W 1989**

References: INAC (1989, p. 77-79)

Claims: EVE 1-138; PS 1-12; WHITE 1-123; WHYTE 1-24

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092820 by C.G. Verley

Description:
Lower Cambrian to Ordovician grit, carbonate and interbedded fine clastic rocks form a domed sequence on the WHITE claims. Mississippian syenite, volcanic rocks and carbonatite occur in the southwestern claims.

KAREN W.H. Pinkenburg (III)	**Work Target 105 F 11 (152) 61°41'N, 133°00'W 1989**

References: No previous reference

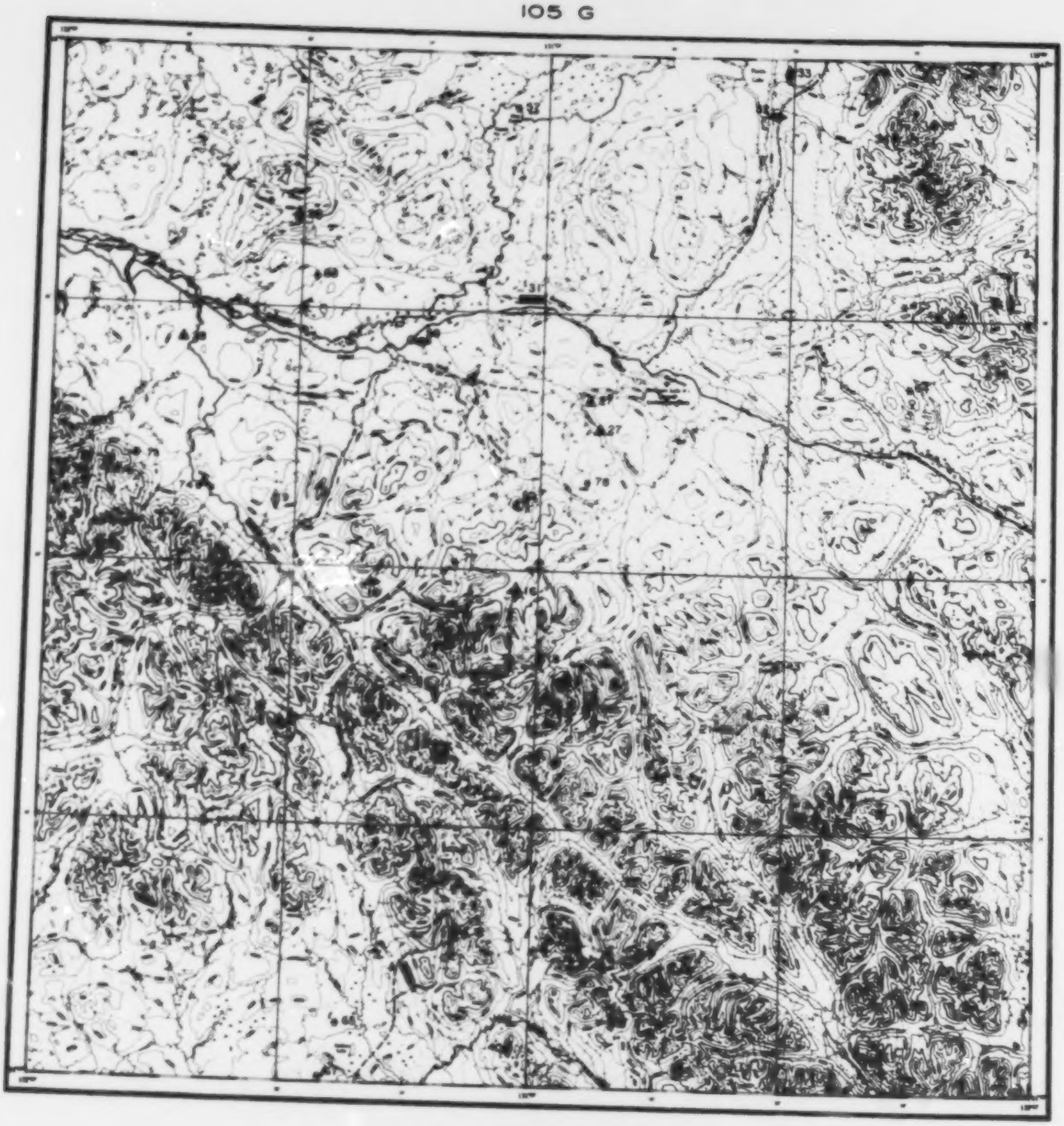
Claims: KAREN 1-8

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092754 by W.H. Pinkenburg

History and Description:
The KAREN claims were staked in 1988 to cover an area of gossan and quartz veining in basalt east of Lapie Lakes.

Current Work and Results:
Work in 1989 included prospecting and hand trenching. Twenty rock samples and 1 soil sample were submitted for geochemical analysis. The most anomalous sample was taken at the time of staking and returned a value of 50 ppb Au.

105 G



FINLAYSON LAKE

YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal.

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - - - Tote Trail.

——— Driveable Road.

▬ A Airstrip.

FINLAYSON LAKE MAP-AREA (NTS 105 G)

General References: GSC Open File 486 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1977;
GSC Geochem Open File.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	MONT	Vein Cu	105 G 2	7	Findlay (1967, p. 64-65); INAC (1982, p. 136)
2	BLUEBERRY	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu W	105 G 2	7	Yukon Minfile
3	SLAM	Vein Zn Cu	105 G 2	7	Yukon Minfile
4	TINTINA (EAGLE)	Vein, Replacement Ag Pb Zn	105 G 3	2	Morin et al (1977, p. 199-203); INAC (1988, p. 168); Morin (1989)
5	PLUMB (NOLE)	Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 G 6	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 86); Morin (1989)
6	FH (JOE)	Stratabound Concordant Ag Pb Zn Ba	105 G 5	7	INAC (1985, p. 176-177); Morin (1989)
7	McNEIL	Stratabound Discordant	105 G 5	7	Yukon Minfile
8	AXE	Stratabound Discordant	105 G 5	7	INAC (1985, p. 177)
9	HOO	Vein, Replacement Zn Pb Cu	105 G 12	7	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 85-86)
10	EL	Stratabound Concordant Zn	105 G 6	7	INAC (1989, p. 89, 90)
11	PICK	Vein Ag Pb	105 G 6	7	Yukon Minfile
12	GRASS	Vein Mo W	105 G 6	7	Yukon Minfile
13	SANDERS	Skarn Pb Zn Cu	105 G 6	7	Yukon Minfile
14	RILEY	Vein Cu Pb	105 G 6	7	Yukon Minfile
15	ZIELINSKI	Vein Pb Zn Cu Ag	105 G 6	7	Yukon Minfile
16	RIVIERA	Vein, Replacement Cu Zn	105 G 6	7	Yukon Minfile
17	GYP	Vein Pb Zn Cu	105 G 7	7	Yukon Minfile
18	GEE	Vein Pb	105 G 7	7	Yukon Minfile
19	PIT	Vein Zn Cu Ag Au	105 G 7	7	Yukon Minfile
20	ROB	Vein Cu Pb Ag	105 G 7	7	Yukon Minfile
21	PACK	Stratabound Concordant Zn Cu	105 G 7	6	INAC (1981, p. 180); Morin (1981b)
22	FYRE	Stratabound Concordant Cu Ag Ag	105 G 2	7	INAC (1982, p. 135); Morin (1981b); Morin (1989)
23	TOP	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 G 1	7	Yukon Minfile
24	DUB	Work Target	105 G 2	9	Findlay (1967, p. 59-60)
25	MM	Skarn Cu	105 G 1	7	Yukon Minfile
26	VINCENT	Vein Cu	105 G 8	7	Yukon Minfile
27	BOT	Asbestos	105 G 10	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 85)
28	ELDORADO (PUP)	Stratabound Au (Asbestos)	105 G 12	7	Yukon Minfile; INAC (1989, p. 89)
29	CHOW	Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 G 13	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 88)
31	CAMPBELL	Coal	105 G 14	7	Keele (1910, p. 50)
32	PHIL (BOB)	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu	105 G 15	6	INAC (1981, p. 180, 182)
33	PAY	Vein, Replacement Au Ag Pb Zn	105 G 15	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 81-83); Morin (1989)
34	RIS	Vein Cu	105 G 16	7	Yukon Minfile
35	SPUD	Work Target	105 G 16	9	Tempelman-Kluit, (1974c, p. 44)
36	JAKE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 G 16	7	Yukon Minfile
37	MAP	Vein Ag Pb	105 G 1	7	Yukon Minfile
38	WATERS	Vein Ag Pb	105 G 1	7	Yukon Minfile
39	ZIMMER	Vein, Replacement Cu	105 G 12	7	Yukon Minfile
40	INGS	Vein Cu	105 G 3	7	Yukon Minfile
41	HARMAN	Work Target	105 G 16	9	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 88)
42	ELECTRIC	Work Target	105 G 14	7	INAC (1987, p. 236;1985, p. 177; 1982, p. 136);Morin et al (1980, p. 66-67); Morin et al (1979, p. 88)

43	MYDA	Skarn W	105 G 7	7	INAC (1981, p. 180)
44	FETISH	Stratabound Concordant Cu Zn Pb	105 G 8	7	Morin (1981b); INAC (1985, p.177)
51	TOKE	Work Target	105 G 7	9	INAC (1981, p. 180)
52	FOG	Skarn W	105 G 11	6	INAC (1981, p. 181)
53	STARR	Work Target	105 G 12	9	INAC (1989, p. 91)
55	BOOT	Skarn W	105 G 6	6	INAC (1981, p. 181)
56	HOWDEE	Skarn W	105 G 7	7	INAC (1981, p. 182)
57	DWONK	Work Target	105 G 14	9	INAC (1981, p. 182)
58	EAGLE (FRED)	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	105 G 11	7	INAC (1981, p. 182)
59	PY	Work Target	105 G 1	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 164); This Report
60	MONEY	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 G 8	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 166); This Report
61	BOW	Work Target	105 G 3	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 85)
62	NMT	Work Target	105 G 5	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 203)
63	TIL	Work Target	105 G 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 65)
64	IRENE	Work Target	105 G 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 67)
65	PAT	Work Target	105 G 3	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 85)
66	NEW	Work Target	105 G 12	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 87)
68	LEACH	Work Target	105 G 14	6	INAC (1983, p. 128-129); Morin et al (1980, p. 67)
69	CYR	Work Target	105 G 6	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 64); This Report
74	HOOLE	Work Target	105 G 12	6	INAC (1988, p. 168)
75	SPITZ	Work Target	105 G 12	9	INAC (1989, p. 92)
76	URCU	Work Target	105 G 1	9	INAC (1989, p. 92)
77	QC	Work Target	105 G 6 105 G 11	9	INAC (1989, p. 92) This Report
78	ETS	Work Target	105 G 10	9	INAC (1989, p. 92)
79	TOR	Work Target	105 G 13	9	INAC (1989, p. 92)
80	LADY LEE	Jade	105 G 8	(4)	This Report

ELDORADO **Gold, stratabound**
Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd., option from A. Carlos
105 G 12 (28)
61°42'N, 131°45'W
1989

References: INAC (1989, p. 89)

Claims: ELDORADO 1-78

Source: Information supplied by Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Current Work and Results:
Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.. performed a preliminary program of soil sampling and reconnaissance mapping in 1989. Grab samples assayed up to 10 g/t Au, but were not consistent.

ELDORADO **Gold, stratabound**
Northern Dynasty Explorations Ltd.
105 G 12 (28)
61°42'N, 131°45'W
1988

References: INAC (1989, p. 89)

Claims: LUG 1-78

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092727 by G. Gorzynski

Description:
Veins with gold, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and galena occur in a number of locations on the LUG property and the adjoining ELDORADO claims. Host rocks are flat-lying schist and limestone of Cambrian age, unconformably overlain by Tertiary basalt.

Current Work and Results:
Work in 1989 included 1:5 000 scale geological mapping, soil geochemistry and magnetometer and EM surveys. Silt samples were also taken along Hoolio Creek and its tributaries.

The HOOLIO CREEK showing consists of small silicified arsenopyrite-pyrite lenses in sericite schist located just north of the property. A grab sample assayed 10.34 g/t Au and a chip sample across 60 cm assayed 3.14 g/t Au. The gold-bearing horizon is projected to cross onto the LUG claims beneath overburden.

Small lenses of disseminated sulphides were also found at several horizons in the upper schist layer along the Hoole River valley. The lenses typically contain up to 5% chalcopyrite and 15% pyrite and carry up to 630 ppb Au. Small lenses of disseminated galena and sphalerite found in the limestone unit did not contain significant amounts of either gold or silver.

Till, soil and talus samples proved to be anomalous near known areas of mineralization, and stream silt downstream.

PY	**Work Target**
Northern Dynasty	**105 G 1 (59)**
Explorations Ltd.	**61°10'N, 130°10'W**
	1988

References: Sinclair et al. (1976, p. 164)

Claims: LION 1-30

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092728 by G. Gorzynski

Description:
The claims cover large gossans upstream from a 1988 Geological Survey of Canada stream sediment anomaly, and are underlain by pyritic quartz-sericite schist. Mineralized layers in the schist are up to 40 m thick and contain up to 15% coarse pyrite, along with minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite and rare galena. Numerous quartz veins are found which locally contain pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Current Work and Results:
Rock, soil and silt samples were collected from the western part of the property in 1989. A number of samples were anomalous in base metals and gold. A 10 cm quartz vein in a creek boulder contained over 3% Cu and 815 ppb Au.

Soil samples were mostly collected at the same sites as the rock samples. Almost all of the soils returned high values of copper, lead, zinc and silver. The highest gold value in soil was 225 ppb Au, associated with a 20 cm wide malachite-stained quartz vein.

MONEY	**Silver, lead,**
Imperial Metals	**zinc, copper veins**
Corp.	**105 G 8 (60)**
	61°15'N, 130°25'w
	1989

References: Sinclair et al. (1976, p. 66)

Claims: REID 1-16

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092759 by S. Bishop

Description:
Silver, lead, zinc and copper occur in quartz veins 0.1 to 0.5 m wide cutting andesite and monzonite.

Current Work and Results:
A limited program of prospecting, mapping, rock sampling (67 samples) and reconnaissance VLF was carried out in 1989. Samples of vein material contained up to 480.0 g/t Ag, 1.7% Cu, 2.0% Pb and 1.7% Zn, but no significant gold.

CYR	**Work Target**
Cominco Ltd.	**105 G 6 (69)**
option from	**61°23'N, 131°20'W**
S. Barclay and	**1989**
S. Young	

References: Morin et al. (1980, p. 64)

Claims: CYR, ANO groups; HOOLE 1-69;

Source: Information provided for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Current Work and Results:
Preliminary geological mapping and geochemical surveys were carried out in 1989. The property is under investigation as a possible sedimentary-exhalative lead-zinc deposit.

QC	**Work Target**
Welcome North	**105 G 6,11 (77)**
Mines Ltd.	**61°30'N, 131°10'W**
	1988

References: INAC (1989, p. 92)

Claims: QC 1-48

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092739 by R.G. Potter

Current Work and Results:
Mapping, soil and rock sampling and trenching were carried out in 1988. Soil sampling showed well defined haloes of arsenic values ranging as high as 23 000 ppm distributed around areas of listwanite. Gold values in soil within the arsenic haloes ranged as high as 5300 ppb. The soil sampling outlined two main anomalous areas designated the north and south zones. On the south zone, a detailed 20 x 20 m grid on the south zone showed coincident arsenic, gold and silver anomalies covering an irregular 50 x 200 m area of listwanite talus and outcrop. Chip samples from trenches in this area contained up to 1240 ppb Au and 2125 ppm As over 3 m.

LADY LEE	**Jade**
Dodgex Ltd.	**105 G 8 (60)**
	61°17'N, 130°24'W
	1989

References: No previous reference

Claims: LADY LEE 1-6

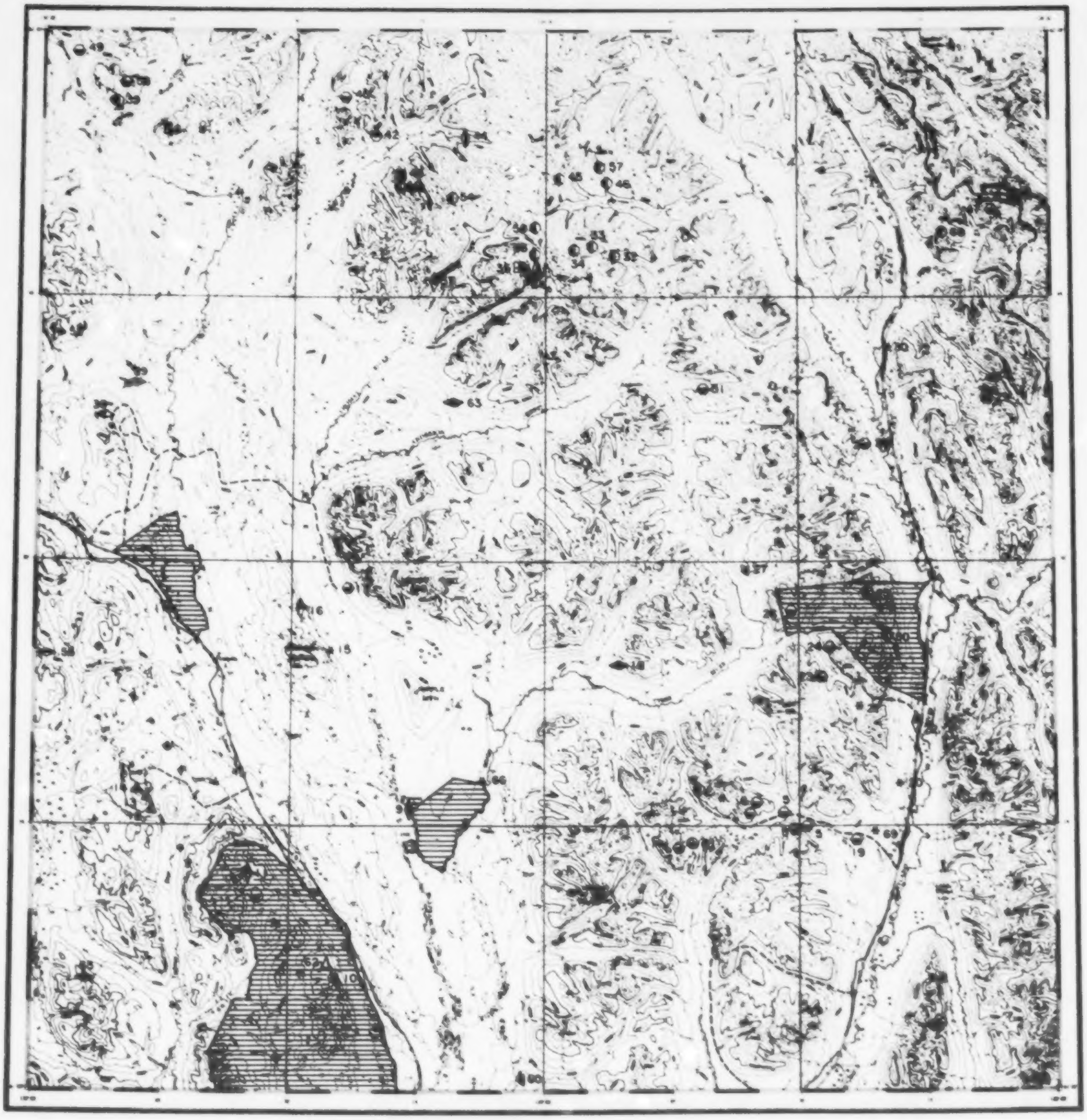
Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092753 by J.S. Dodge, and information supplied by Dodgex Ltd. for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Nephrite occurs adjacent to quartz-carbonate-talc reaction zones in serpentinite near the thrust-faulted contact between amphibolite of the Anvil Allochthon and quartz-muscovite schist of the underlying Nisutlin Allochthon.

Current Work and Results:

In 1989, three separate occurrences were mapped in detail. The jade occurs at both the serpentine-amphibolite and serpentine-schist contacts. Schist below the thrust fault is relatively undeformed, but jade above appears to be rolled up in an elongated amphibolite envelope. The jade is believed to be of good carving quality and Mr. Dodge backpacked 317.5 kg of the material from the property.

105 H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FRANCES LAKE

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).
5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres
Tote Trail
Driveable Road
Airstrip

FRANCES LAKE MAP-AREA (NTS 105 H)

General Reference: GSC Map 6-1966 by S.L. Blusson, 1966.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	JAN	Skarn Cu Au	105 H 1	7	INAC (1983, p. 131); Morin (1989)
2	MIDAS	Work Target	105 H 1	9	INAC (1982, p. 139-140, 145)
3	FLIP (MTB)	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 H 2	6	INAC (1981, p. 185); Morin (1989)
4	DC	Skarn Pb Zn Cu Ag	105 H 2	7	Green (1966, p. 72); Morin (1989)
5	MIKO	Skarn Pb Zn Ag Au	105 H 7	5	INAC (1982, p. 140); Morin (1989)
6	GLENNA	Skarn Pb Zn Ag Cu W	105 H 7	6	INAC (1982, p. 141); Morin (1989)
7	STEELE	Work Target	105 H 7	9	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 81-82)
8	RIETA (MAX)	Skarn W	105 H 7	7	INAC (1985, p. 180)
9	FRANCES	Vein Cu	105 H 6	7	Yukon Minfile
10	LIND	Asbestos	105 H 3	7	INAC (1983, p. 131, 133)
11	DOUG	Vein Cu	105 H 4	7	Yukon Minfile
12	TUCHITUA	Asbestos	105 H 5	7	INAC (1981, p. 185)
13	EKO (GREEN STUFF)	Asbestos	105 H 5	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 209);INAC (1987, p. 241)
14	DIM	Asbestos	105 H 5	7	Yukon Minfile
15	MAY	Work Target	105 H 6	9	Green (1966, p. 72)
16	MAPEL	Vein Cu Pb Zn	105 H 6	7	Yukon Minfile
17	MATT BERRY	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 H 6	2	INAC (1989, p. 97); Morin (1989); This Report
18	FLUKE	Skarn Pb Zn Ag Cu W	105 H 7	7	INAC (1981, p. 186); Morin (1989)
19	CANYON	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 H 1	7	INAC (1983, p. 131-132); Morin (1989)
20	STU	Work Target	105 H 8	9	Blusson (1966)
21	TERRY	Skarn W	105 H 8	7	INAC (1982, p. 145)
22	CORRIE	Vein, Replacement Cu	105 H 8	7	Yukon Minfile
23	BLACK JACK	Skarn Zn Pb	105 H 8	7	INAC (1982, p. 141-142)
24	FIR TREE	Skarn Zn Pb	105 H 8	7	INAC (1982, p. 141-142)
25	MONTSE	Skarn W	105 H 8	7	Yukon Minfile
26	RON	Skarn Zn Pb Ag	105 H 7	7	Green (1966, p. 68-71);INAC (1982, p. 145); Morin (1989)
27	HELEN	Work Target	105 H 7	9	Blusson (1966);INAC (1982, p. 145)
28	BROD	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 H 9	7	INAC (1981, p. 186;1986, p. 99); Morin (1989)
29	RAIN	Skarn Cu Fe	105 H 9	6	INAC (1989, p. 97)
30	ROAD	Work Target	105 H 9	9	Green (1968, Figure 1)
31	TOY (REA)	Skarn Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 H 10	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 210); Morin (1989)
32	BR	Skarn W Cu	105 H 15	7	Yukon Minfile
33	TANYA	Skarn W Cu	105 H 15	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 117)
34	GUY	Skarn W Cu	105 H 15	7	Green (1968, Figure 1)
35	THOR	Porphyry Mo	105 H 14	7	INAC (1982, p. 142)
36	BROTEN	Skarn W Cu Mo	105 H 14	7	Yukon Minfile
37	TUSTLES	Vein Cu	105 H 14	7	Yukon Minfile
38	TED	Stratabound Concordant Vein Ba, Pb Zn Ag Au	105 H 12	5	INAC (1982, p. 142); Morin (1989)
39	NARCHILLA	Skarn W Cu Pb Zn	105 H 13	7	Yukon Minfile
40	LEE	Skarn Zn Pb (Ag Sn)	105 H 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 188)
41	YUSEZYU	Work Target	105 H 14	9	Blusson (1966)
42	DODGE	Skarn Mo	105 H 14	7	Yukon Minfile
43	TILLEI	Porphyry Mo W	105 H 14	7	Yukon Minfile
44	HITCH HIKER	Vein, Replacement Ag Pb Zn	105 H 14	7	INAC (1987, p. 241); Morin (1989)
45	ZEUS	Skarn W Mo	105 H 15	7	INAC (1982, p. 143)
46	CHAP	Skarn W Mo	105 H 15	7	INAC (1982, p. 143)
47	ALM	Skarn Pb Zn	105 H 16	7	Yukon Minfile
48	BUS	Work Target	105 H 16	9	Skinner (1961, p. 46)
49	TIM	Skarn Pb Zn Cu	105 H 13	7	Yukon Minfile
50	SUSAN	Skarn W	105 H 8	7	INAC (1982, p. 142)

51	LAN	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 H 1	7	INAC (1981, p. 187); Morin (1989)
52	TIN	Work Target	105 H 12	9	INAC (1981, p. 187)
53	VIKING	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 H 13 105 H 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 187); Morin (1989)
54	WOAH	Skarn W	105 H 14	5	INAC (1981, p. 187)
55	JULIA	Stratabound Cu Zn Au Ag	105 H 5	7	INAC (1982, p. 143); Morin (1989)
57	AURORA	Skarn W Mo	105 H 15	7	INAC (1982, p. 143)
58	TAI	Skarn W	105 H 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 187)
59	FIN	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ba	105 H 12	7	INAC (1986, p. 98)
60	HAWK	Occurrence W	105 H 3	7	INAC (1982, p. 144)
61	SUZANNE	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 H 2	7	Morin et al (1977, p.207);Morin (1989)
62	KING ARCTIC	Jade	105 H 3	(4)	Morin et al (1977, p. 208); This Report
63	MAXI	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 H 11	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 67-68); Morin (1989)
65	KNEIL	Stratabound Concordant Fe Zn Pb	105 H 4	7	INAC (1983, p. 131-133)
68	TUNA	Skarn, Vein W Mo Cu	105 H 16	7	INAC (1983, p. 131, 133)
69	GEL	Work Target	105 H 1	9	INAC (1982, p. 144-145)

MATT BERRY
Pulse Resources Ltd.

Lead, zinc, silver, stratabound concordant
105 H 6 (17)
62°28'N, 129°25'W
1988

References: INAC (1989, p. 97); Morin (1989)

Claims: BARB 9-15, 17-32, 61-64; BETH 2, 4-27; BINTI 1-8

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092740 by P.S. Roberts and A.E. Hunter (Strato Geological Engineering Ltd.)

Current Work and Results:

The MONEY zone, an area with similar geochemical and geophysical response to the MATT BERRY zone, was further explored in 1988 using IP and SP techniques, Wenner array depth soundings, and fill-in soil sampling. Test VLF-EM and CEM surveys were also carried out on both the MATT BERRY and MONEY zones.

The Wenner array depth soundings indicated a substantial amount of conductive overburden which rendered the VLF and CEM surveys ineffective. However, the IP and SP surveys outlined two broad anomalous zones of low apparent resistivity. This type of anomaly is consistent with a single shallow-dipping conductor and may indicate Matt Berry-type mineralization. The lower anomalous zone is at least 800 m long and strikes 150°, and has a geophysical response which suggests disseminated sulphides. The upper anomalous zone is parallel to the lower zone, has a similar strike length and is closely associated with soil geochemical anomalies and a quartz-augen schist unit which hosts the Matt Berry massive sulphide deposit.

A northeast-trending fault inferred from the geophysics offsets the upper anomalous zone.

KING ARCTIC
M. Rosequist

Jade occurrence
105 H 3 (62)
61°07'N, 129°27'W
1989

References: Morin et al. (1977, p. 208)

Claims: KING etc.

Source: Information supplied by M. Rosequist for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview; property visit by D. Emond and T. Bremner

Description:

Nephrite lenses with minor magnetite inclusions occur along the soles of east-directed thrust faults cutting Pennsylvanian-Permian limestone, argillite and serpentinite of the Anvil Range Group. The thrust sheets are cut by high angle faults (mostly trending 060°).

Current Work and Results:

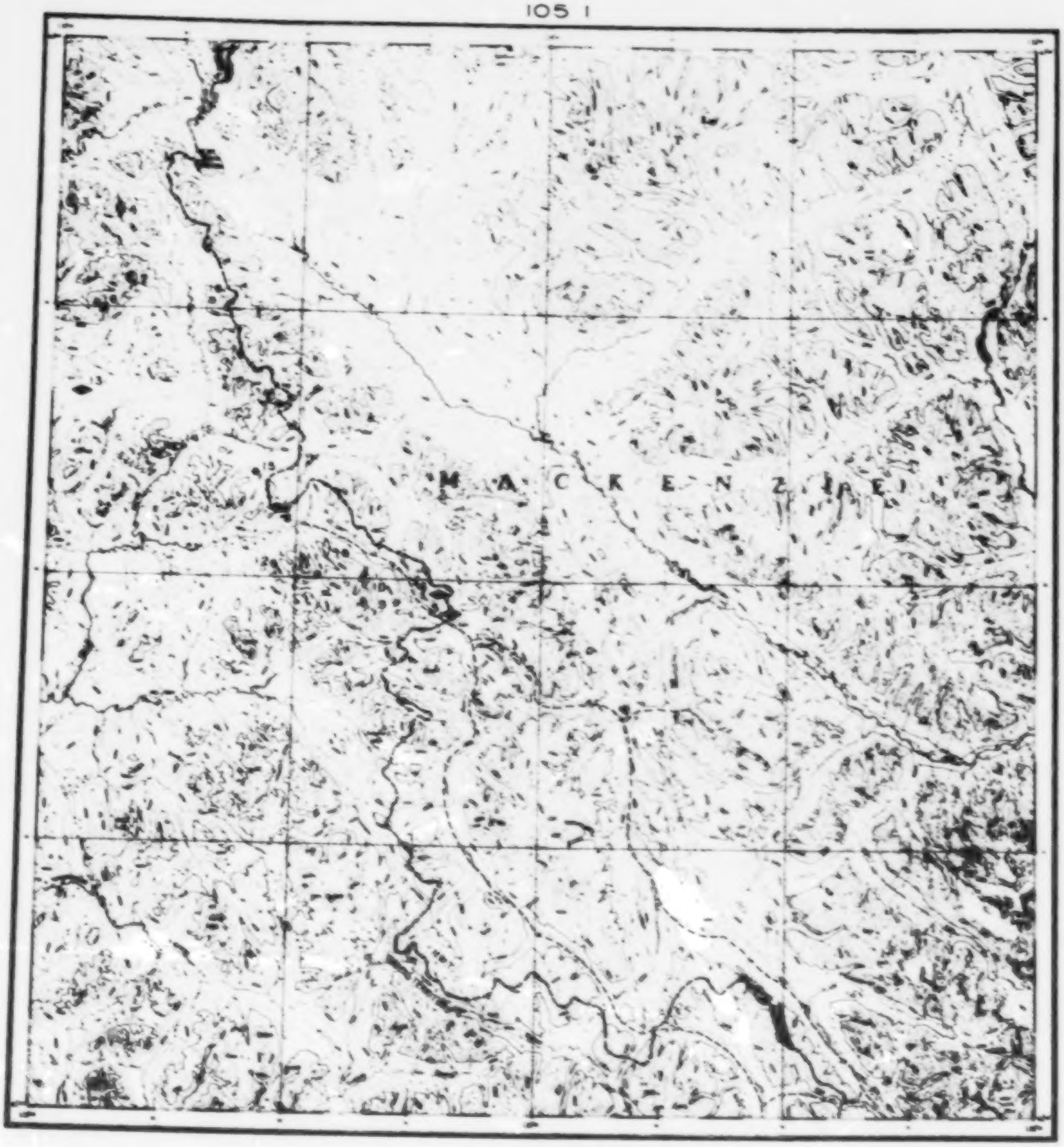
In 1989, approximately 70 tonnes of jade were mined for shipment to China. The present workings occur in highly sheared, carbonatized serpentinite trending 010/35°NW.

D. Emond and T. Bremner examined two of the lenses presently being mined. The lower lens is about 15 m long and 5 m thick, is oriented 030/30° W and occurs at the thrust-faulted contact between serpentinite and overlying argillite. Slickensides in the footwall serpentine plunge at 45° to 270°, consistent with thrust faulting.

The upper lens is 1.5 m thick and 10 m long and has an orientation of 170/50°W. It is hosted by serpentine and is surrounded by a quartz-carbonate-mariposite envelope. In this thrust panel, extreme plastic deformation has complexly intermixed limestone and serpentinite. Limestone remnants are evident as boudins, contorted layers and sequences of small stacked thrust plates.

The present workings occur adjacent to a 060° lineament marked by a gully and a series of quartz-carbonate outcrops.

105 I



NAHANNI

YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal)

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Kilometres

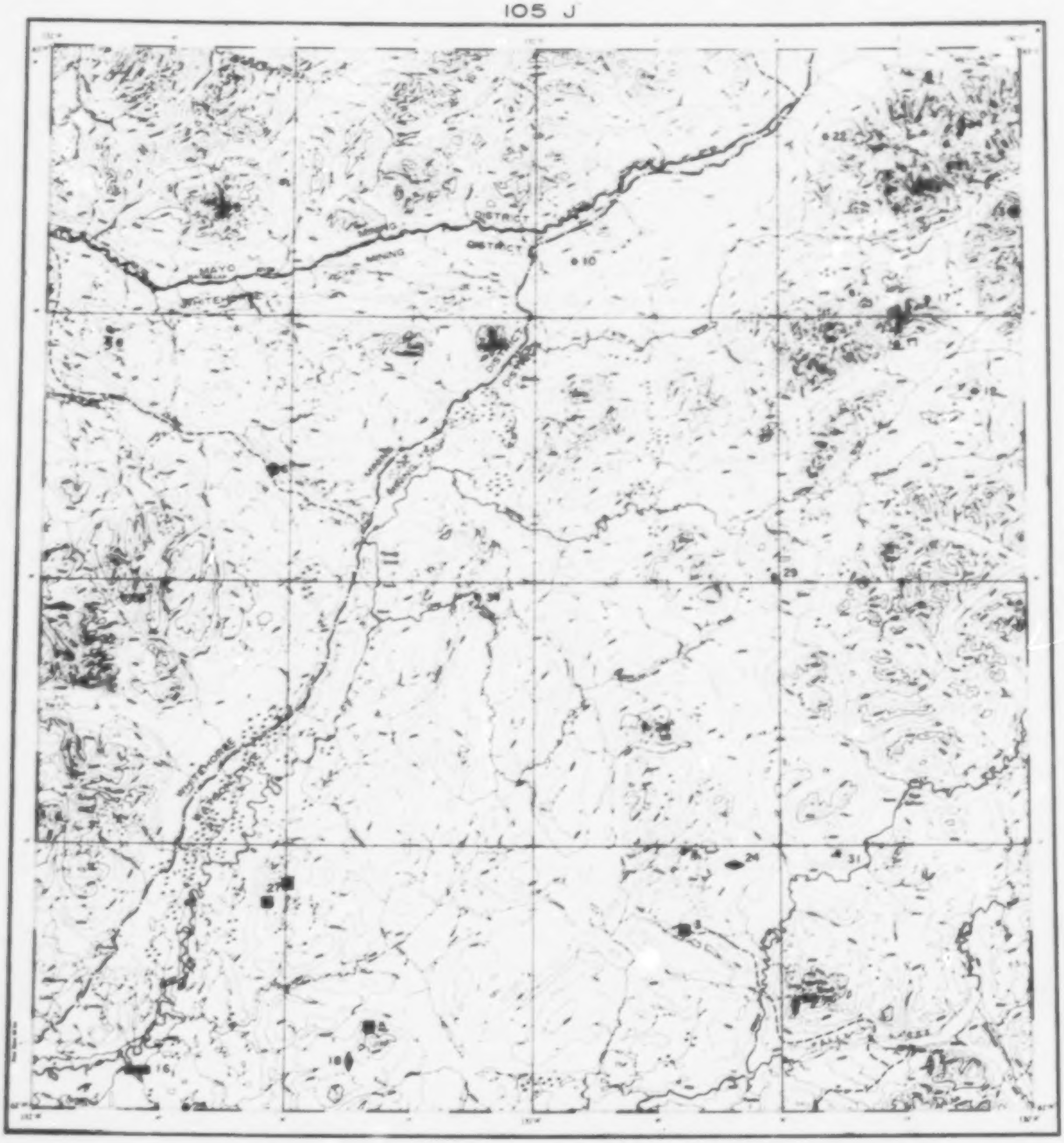
- - - - - - Tote Trail
——— Driveable Road
▬ Airstrip

NAHANNI MAP-AREA (NTS 105 I)

General References: GSC Open Files 780 and 689 by S.P. Gordey, 1981;
GSC Geochem Open File 868;
GSC Paper 89-1E by W. Goodfellow, 1989.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	NAR	Vein, Skarn Cu Pb Zn Ag	105 I 4	7	Yukon Minfile
2	OMO (CLEA)	Skarn W Cu Zn	105 I 13	6	INAC (1982, p. 147); Saxby (1985)
3	BIRR (BEE)	Skarn Cu Fe	105 I 13	7	Findlay (1969b, p. 50)
4	SEL	Vein Au	105 I 13	7	INAC (1985, p. 183); Morin (1989)
5	HOWARD'S PASS	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 I 6	2	Goodfellow et al (1983); Norford and Orchard (1985); Jonasson and Goodfellow (1986); Goodfellow and Jonasson (1986);INAC (1987, p. 243-244); Morin (1989); Goodfellow et al (1986)
6	SHIELD	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	105 I 6	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 161-162)
7	ORO	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 I 12	7	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 96-98)
8	WISE	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 I 12	7	Yukon Minfile
9	WINKIE (ROSS)	Work Target	105 I 6	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 161-162)
10	NESS (MAD)	Vein Cu	105 I 6	7	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975,p. 96-97)
12	RITZ	Work Target	105 I 12	9	INAC (1981, p. 190)
13	ABBEY	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	105 I 12	6	INAC (1981, p. 190)
14	TANG	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 I 12	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 92)
15	OHNO	Work Target	105 I 12	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 69)
16	ROOK	Work Target	105 I 13 105 I 12	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 70)
18	SAND	Work Target	105 I 12 105 I 13	9	INAC (1985, p. 183-184)
19	SURF	Vein W	105 I 6	7	Yukon Minfile

105 J


MAYO MINING DISTRICT
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
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Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).
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Tote Trail.
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SHELDON LAKE

YUKON TERRITORY

SHELDON LAKE MAP-AREA (NTS 105 J)

General References:	
	GSC Map 12-1961 by J.A. Roddick and L.H. Green, 1961; GSC Open File 212 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1974; GSC Map 19-1987 by S.P. Gordey, 1987.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	FULLER	Work Target	105 J 16	9	A/C Inv. CONFIDENTIAL
2	BILL	Vein Pb Zn	105 J 1	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 81)
3	PIKE	Porphyry Cu Ag	105 J 2	2	INAC (1982, p. 149); Morin (1989)
4	NORKEN	Work Target	105 J 2	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 169)
5	TAC	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 J 3	7	Yukon Minfile
6	DRAGON	Skarn Cu Pb Zn W	105 J 12	7	INAC (1986, p. 105); INAC (1989, p. 104); Morin (1989); This Report
7	MT. SHELDON	Vein Cu	105 J 11	7	Kindle (1945, p. 25)
8	RIDDELL	Work Target	105 J 12	9	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 105-106)
9	SPEARHEAD (PDM)	Skarn Cu Fe	105 J 13	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 33)
10	ROG	Work Target	105 J 15	9	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 123)
11	CLYDE	Work Target	105 J 9	9	Craig and Milner (1972, p. 128)
12	PREVOST	Work Target	105 J 9	9	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 118-119)
13	GUN	Skarn Cu Fe	105 J 16	7	Findlay (1969b, p. 166-167); INAC (1981, p. 151);Gareau (1986)
14	ITSI	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu As Sn	105 J 16	5	INAC (1981, p. 193); Morin (1989)
15	COSTIN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 J 16	7	Yukon Minfile
16	CAROLYN	Coal	105 J 4	7	Yukon Minfile
17	VARISCITE (MS)	Work Target	105 J 16	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 166-167)
18	HENCH	Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 J 3	7	INAC (1981, p. 193); Morin (1989)
21	WILSON	Work Target	105 J 16	9	INAC (1981, p. 194)
22	EMPTY	Work Target	105 J 16	9	INAC (1981, p. 194)
23	TRAFFIC	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 J 1	6	INAC (1981, p. 194); Morin (1989)
24	PIG	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu Ag	105 J 2	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 93); Morin (1989)
25	BOJO	Work Target	105 J 4	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 71)
27	AM	Porphyry Cu Mo, Vein/ Breccia, Skarn Au Ag Zn Pb Cu	105 J 4	7	INAC (1989, 103)
28	SHERPA	Work Target	105 J 7	9	INAC (1982, p. 150, 151)
29	DYAK	Work Target	105 J 9 105 J 10	9	INAC (1982, p. 150, 151)
31	GREGGIE	Work Target	105 J 1	9	INAC (1982, p. 150, 151)
32	RAGS	Work Target	105 J 5	9	INAC (1985, p. 188)
33	WENDY	Work Target	105 J 5	9	INAC (1985, p. 187)
34	NARL	Work Target	105 J 6 105 J 11	9	INAC (1986, p. 104)

DRAGON
Welcome North
Mines Ltd.

Copper, lead, zinc
tungsten skarn
105 J 12 (6)
62°37'N, 131°33'W
1986

References: INAC (1986, p. 105), Morin (1989)

Claims: FIRE 1-26

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092731 by J. McClintock

Description:

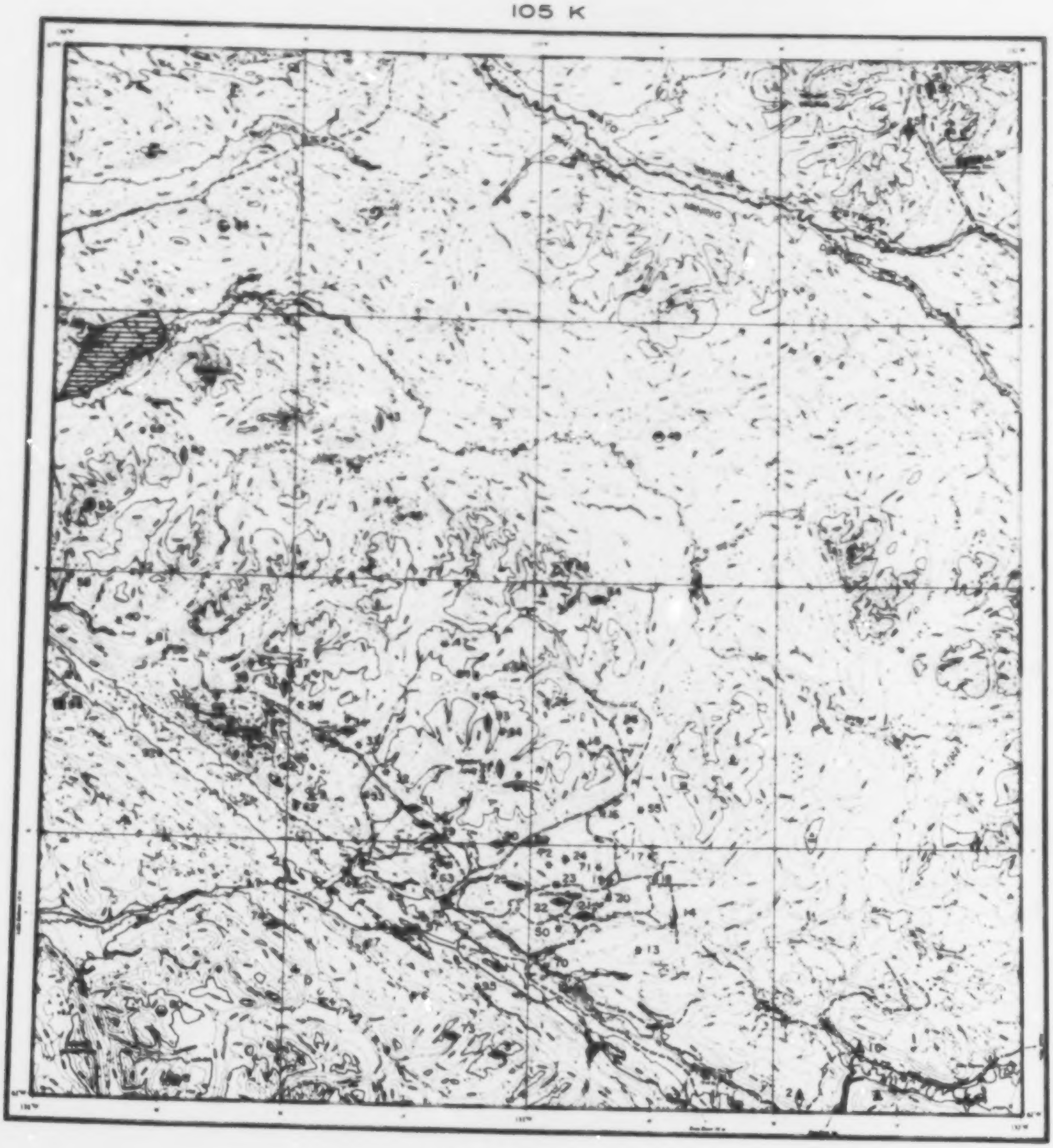
Gold and silver occur in a pyrrhotite-rich pyroxene skarn near the boundary between granite and argillaceous limestone of the Proterozoic-Lower Cambrian Hyland Group. At the southeast end of the claims, a conspicuous gossan marks the Main zone which consists of several skarn pods. The largest of these pods is 6 m wide and is exposed for 120 m on a dip slope. Six hundred metres west of the Main zone is a second skarn zone 5 m wide and 100 m long.

Current Work and Results:

In 1988, soil and rock samples were collected over a 1.5 x 1.5 km grid and the property was mapped at a scale of 1:5 000. Soil sampling outlined a multi-element gold-arsenic-copper anomaly over the Main zone, and the best of 20 chip samples from the Main zone assayed 12.7 g/t Au, 5.4 g/t Ag, 5.4% As and 0.06% Cu over 1 m. The best of 6 samples of pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-garnet-diopside skarn from the second zone assayed 0.23 g/t Au, 1.5 g/t Ag and 0.13% Cu over 2 m.

Silt samples were taken every 200 metres along Quiet Creek. Two samples returned anomalous gold values (175 and 459 ppb Au) and one contained 50 ppb Pt. Rock samples contained up to 1600 ppm Ni.

105 K



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TAY RIVER

YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal.

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Kilometres

- - - - - Tote Trail

——— Driveable Road

▬ A Airstrip

TAY RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 105 K)

General References:
GSC Map 13-1961 by J.A. Roddick and L.H. Green, 1961;
GSC Open File 212 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1974;
GSC Map 19-1987 by S.P. Gordey, 1987;
Shanks et al (1986), Morton (1973), Jilson (1986);

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	TENAS	Work Target	105 K 1	9	INAC (1982, p. 154)
2	RAGS (ROSS RIDGE)	Vein Cu	105 K 1	7	Johnston (1936, p. 18)
3	PEN	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Yukon Minfile
4	OLGIE (TER)	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 114)
5	FARGO	Stratabound Concordant	105 K 3	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 64)
6	LYN	Work Target	105 K 3	9	INAC (1981, p. 197)
7	CASCA (RIDGE)	Work Target	105 K 3	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 135-136)
8	THOMAS	Skarn Zn	105 K 4	7	Yukon Minfile
9	TAKU	Work Target	105 K 6	9	Yukon Minfile
10	NESBITT	Vein, Replacement Cu	105 K 1	7	Yukon Minfile
11	BOBCAT	Limestone	105 K 3	7	Yukon Minfile
12	HOLLY	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Yukon Minfile
13	SOCK	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Findlay (1967, p. 36); INAC (1983, p. 141, 145)
14	SPUR	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 K 2	6	Findlay (1969a, p. 47-48); Morin (1989)
15	ADAMSON	Work Target	105 K 7	9	Tempelman-Kluit (1968, p. 43-52); Sinclair et al (1975, p. 132)
16	BETA	Work Target	105 K 7	9	INAC (1987, p. 255)
17	BLIND (FOTO)	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Findlay (1967, p. 40-41); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 54)
18	CUB	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Green (1965, p. 36-37);GSC Paper 65-19; Craig (1976, p. 71-72)
19	NASTY	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Green (1965, p. 36-37); Craig and Milner (1975, p. 92-93)
20	ABRAHAM	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 92-93)
21	SEA	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 K 2	7	Green (1965, p. 36-37); INAC (1989, p. 109)
22	BS	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu Ag (Ba)	105 K 2	7	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 58)
23	BLACKWOOD (CIVI)	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 155)
24	BEA (FOX)	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 46-47)
25	SWIM	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 K 3 105 K 2 105 K 6 105 K 7	2	INAC (1982, p. 18, 154-155); Jennings and Jilson (1986); Shanks et al (1987); Morin (1989); This Report
26	O'CONNOR	Work Target	105 K 7	9	Findlay (1967, p. 39-40)
27	MUR	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 K 6	7	INAC (1987, p. 255)
28	SHRIMP	Work Target	105 K 3	9	Green (1965, p. 37-38)
29	VANGORDA	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag Au	105 K 6	2	Tempelman-Kluit (1972, p. 46-47); Jennings and Jilson (1986); Shanks et al (1987); Morin (1989); This Report
30	GRUM	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 K 6	2	INAC (1983, p. 141-142); Jennings and Jilson (1986); Shanks et al (1987); Morin (1989); This Report
31	KULAN	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu Ag (Ba)	105 K 6	7	Tempelman-Kluit (1972, p. 32)
32	RR	Work Target	105 K 3	9	INAC (1988, p. 180)
33	LOKO	Work Target	105 K 6	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 161)

34	FARO	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 K 6	1	INAC (1989, p. 109); Morin (1989); This Report
36	BRIDEN	Work Target	105 K 6	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 45)
37	JACOLA (KIM)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 K 5 105 K 6	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 45)
38	CROWN	Work Target	105 K 5	9	INAC (1982, p. 155, 158)
39	LORNA	Work Target	105 K 5	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 66)
40	RESERVE	Work Target	105 K 5	9	Craig & Milner (1975, p. 66); This Report
41	COWARD	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn	105 K 12	7	Yukon Minfile
42	COLT	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn	105 K 12	7	INAC (1983, p. 141, 143)
43	OWL	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 K 11	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 93-94); Morin (1989)
44	KEGLOVIC (HAL)	Work Target	105 K 11	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 133)
45	IVAN (DANA)	Work Target	105 K 11	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 133)
46	SHANNON	Work Target	105 K 11	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 45)
47	REBEL	Work Target	105 K 6	9	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 93-95)
48	KANGAROO	Work Target	105 K 6	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 129)
49	TEDDY	Skarn Zn	105 K 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 250-251)
50	SIROLA	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Yukon Minfile
51	LAD	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 K 16	7	Yukon Minfile
52	SOLO	Vein Ag Pb Zn Sn Sb	105 K 16	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 97-98); Morin (1989)
54	CHAPLIN (ARO)	Vein Cu Fe	105 K 1	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 137)
55	RUTH	Work Target	105 K 7	9	INAC (1981, p. 198)
56	DOT (TEL)	Work Target	105 K 7	9	INAC (1981, p. 198)
57	BRAB	Skarn Cu Zn Ag W	105 K 12	7	INAC (1982, p. 155); Morin (1989)
58	FISHHOOK	Work Target	105 K 5 105 K 12	9	INAC (1982, p. 155-156)
59	HEK	Work Target	105 K 5	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 118)
60	MULTI	Work Target	105 K 5	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 118-119)
61	JOE	Work Target	105 K 5	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 120)
62	TSS	Work Target	105 K 6	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 120)
63	DG	Work Target	105 K 3	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 121)
64	NORK	Stratabound Concordant	105 K 7	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. Pb Zn124)
65	ZED	Work Target	105 K 10	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 124)
66	LOLO	Work Target	105 K 12	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 126)
67	RAZ	Work Target	105 K 6	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 160)
68	MING	Work Target	105 K 6	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 161)
69	CAT	Work Target	105 K 2 105 K 3 105 K 6 105 K 7	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 45);
70	TAR	Work Target	105 K 2	9	INAC (1989, p. 110)
71	MN	Work Target	105 K 2	9	INAC (1983, p. 141, 143-144)
72	RACHEL	Work Target	105 K 2	9	INAC (1983, p. 141, 143-144)
73	SIR JOHN A	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	105 K 3	7	INAC (1989, p. 110)
74	DEV	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu	105 K 4	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 42)
75	URN	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 K 6	5	INAC (1983, p. 141, 144)
76	KD	Work Target	105 K 6 105 K 11	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 44)
77	CON	Work Target	105 K 6 105 K 11	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 68)
78	IRMA	Work Target	105 K 11	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 68)
79	LOU	Work Target	105 K 3	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 41)
80	MAY	Skarn Zn Pb (Ag Sn)	105 K 4	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 42)
81	EVA	Work Target	105 K 5	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 43)
82	LU	Work Target	105 K 12	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 43-44)
83	BEYON	Work Target	105 K 5	9	INAC (1986, p. 110)
84	FOO	Work Target	105 K 6	9	INAC (1983, p. 141, 144)

85	WAD	Work Target	105 K 12	9	INAC (1983, p. 141, 144)
86	LADY DI	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 K 13	7	INAC (1983, p. 141,145); Morin (1989)
88	GREW CREEK	Vein/Breccia Au Ag	105 K 2 105 K 3 105 F 15 105 F 16	2	INAC (1989, p. 110); Morin (1989)
89	PELLY RIDGE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 K 3	5	INAC (1989, p. 111); This Report
90	DY	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 K 3 105 K 6	2	Tempelman-Kluit (1972); INAC (1983, p. 143); Jennings and Jilson (1986); Morin (1989)
92	LYON	Work Target	105 K 5	9	INAC (1987, p. 253-254)
93	CODY	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 K 6	6	INAC (1989, p. 111); Morin (1989)
94	TRUMP	Work Target	105 K 6	9	INAC (1987, p. 254)
95	WHP	Work Target	105 K 3	9	INAC (1989, p. 112)
97	RAN	Work Target	105 K 2 105 K 3 105 K 4 105 K 5	9	INAC (1989, p. 112)

SWIM
Curragh Resources Inc.

Lead, zinc, silver stratabound
105 K 2 (25)
62°13'N, 132°56'W
1989

References: INAC (1982, p. 18, 154, 155); Jennings & Jilson (1986); Shanks et al. (1987)

Claims: TREAD 1-19

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092812 by J. Bradford

Current Work and Results:
Detailed 1:5 000 scale mapping and a study of old drill holes suggests that the TREAD claims cover part of a downfaulted block which is separated from the Swim deposit by one or more extensional faults. The favourable Mt Mye-Vangorda formation contact lies at a depth of 750-800 m beneath the claims. The south part of the Tread claims may cover the northeast extension of the SB deposit at a depth of 250 m.

VANGORDA, FARO, GRUM, DY
Curragh Resources Inc.

Lead, zinc, silver stratabound
105 K 3 (29,30,34 90)
62°22'N, 133°30'W
1988, 1989

References: INAC (1986, p. 111), Jennings & Jilson (1986); Shanks et al. (1987)

Claims: BILL 16,18,20,22,24; FARO 64,253-255; L.O. 5,6; RR 1,2; QUE 6 FR., GAL 261

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092737 by J.C. Nyberg and 092732 by L.C. Pigage; property visit by T. Bremner and S. Morison; information supplied by G. Jilson and L. Pigage for 1989 Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:

Stratabound lead-zinc-silver-(gold) deposits lie at the transition between the noncalcareous Mt Mye Formation phyllite and the calcareous metasedimentary rocks of the Vangorda Formation. The deposits are classified as sedimentary-exhalative in origin but have been affected by regional metamorphism associated with the emplacement of the Anvil Batholith (Late Cretaceous). Significant amounts of gold (about 1 g/t) occur with the Vangorda Plateau deposits which have been metamorphosed to greenschist grade, but are not present in the FARO deposit which has been metamorphosed to amphibolite grade. The deposits have an average silver content of approximately 40 g/t and 60 g/t respectively. Total remaining metal reserves are predicted to last into the 21st century at present rates of mining.

Current Work and Results:
The FARO mine, currently in production at an average rate of 12 000 tonnes of ore milled per day, has 18 to 24 months of remaining reserves, some of which will be mined underground beneath the southeast corner of the open pit. The portal for a decline to access the underground mine has been established in the current pit wall and surface facilities are being constructed.

At the site of the VANGORDA deposit, open pit mining is expected to begin in 1990 following completion of environmental studies and design of waste dumps to mitigate acid mine drainage. With reserves of 6 million tonnes, the VANGORDA is a small deposit, but blending the ore with production from other deposits will give the mine a three year life span. A 100 000 tonne bulk sample is scheduled to be run through the FARO mill in 1990. Metallurgical tests indicate good gold recovery can be obtained from the lead concentrate.

The GRUM deposit contains reserves of 25 million tonnes buried beneath up to 90 m of overburden. Work on this deposit in 1989 included 5 024 m of drilling in a total of 35 holes intended to confirm shallow early production reserves and provide metallurgical samples. In 1989, a power line to the VANGORDA PLATEAU minesite was established.

Prestripping of the GRUM pit area continued to supply material for construction of the 14 km long haul road connecting the new pits to the existing FARO concentrator. A mine dry and office complex was built and a water treatment plant was started and is half complete.

At the DY deposit two pilot holes were drilled immediately northeast of the orebody to help locate an exploratory shaft. The DY deposit contains probable reserves of 21 million tonnes grading better than 12% combined lead-zinc. The deposit lies more than 500 m below the surface and may consist of as many as five separate lenses. The deposit is unusual in that it includes two well-defined lobes in plan view, one of which is zinc rich and the other lead-rich. Early production is planned from the northeasterly zinc-rich lobe. Drillholes at DY are spaced at 50 m intervals on section lines 150 m apart, thus much detailed underground drilling will be required to define the orebody.

Exploratory work in the area included 1:5000 scale mapping in three areas: northwest of Faro, near the DY deposit and in the SWIM BASIN. Four stratigraphic holes totalling 1 124 m were drilled in the area northwest of Faro and a PULSE-EM borehole geophysical survey was carried out.

Exploration northwest of the Faro mine site included 1:5 000 scale mapping and one NQ diamond drill hole totalling 303.6 m. The drill hole tested the transition beween the Vangorda and Mt Mye formations. In the interval approximately corresponding to the location of the Faro deposit the drill intersected a carbonaceous phyllite representing a distal anoxic horizon stratigraphically equivalent to the Faro mineralization. The mapping showed that the Faro deposit itself is cut off to the northwest by a large diorite dyke which appears to have been intruded along a major normal fault.

Detailed mapping in the Vangorda Plateau area showed that the GRUM and VANGORDA deposits are both truncated by extensional faults. The TIE fault, which truncates the GRUM orebody at its northwest end, has a throw of 1-1.5 km. The FIRTH showing is interpreted as a piece of the GRUM orebody within the TIE fault, brought to surface from a depth of over 400 m. Fresh, unsheared quartz-feldspar porphyry from the fault zone is expected to give a minimum age for the fault movement; the maximum age constraint is provided by the crystallization age of the Anvil Batholith. The southeast end of the GRUM deposit is also truncated by a moderately dipping extensional fault system. The shallow VANGORDA deposit is separated from the buried DY deposit by the DY fault, with a throw of approximately 610 m. The results of the mapping and the new structural interpretation suggest that the orebodies may represent fragments of a single very large orebody now disrupted by faulting and with some segments eroded.

RESERVE	**Copper skarn**
Eagle Lake	**105 K 5 (40)**
Resources Ltd.	**62°27'N, 133°50'W**
	1989

References: Craig & Milner (1975, p. 98-99)

Claims: LAR 1-16; AL 1-16

Source: Information supplied by R.A. Doherty for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:

The property covers a number of gravity anomalies on the flank of the Anvil batholith 16 km northwest of the FARO lead-zinc mine. A 1972 drillhole testing one of the gravity anomalies intersected 0.9 m of massive sulphide skarn containing 1.5 to 1.56% copper.

Current Work and Results:

In 1989, two NQ holes were drilled totalling 457.2 m. Massive pyrite and pyrrhotite encountered at depth was similar to the massive sulphide found in 1972.

BEYON	**Work Target**
Comaplex Minerals	**105 K 5 (83)**
Corp., option	**62°23'N,135°35'W**
from Golden Rum	**1989**
Resources Ltd.	

References: INAC (1986, p. 110)

Claims: MIKE 1-60

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092745 by T. Garagan (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

Current Work and Results:

In 1989, 3 silt, 10 soil and 44 rock samples collected from the property were analysed for gold plus 29 other elements. Alteration and mineralization were located in four areas.

In the central part of the property, two sets of quartz-fluorite veins occur along a clay-altered basalt-rhyolite contact. The narrow veins strike northeast, and contain variable amounts of arsenopyrite and pyrite. Southeast-dipping veins in the Camp zone are stained with malachite and azurite and contain up to 20% sulphides and minor tourmaline. Soil samples taken from the Camp zone returned values up to 46 ppb Au and 1.2 ppm Ag. Northwest-dipping veins in the Cliff zone 100 m further upslope contain up to 3% arsenopyrite, and are poorly exposed. A train of mineralized quartz float suggests that the Cliff zone has a strike length of at least 80 m.

West of the Cliff zone, 2-3% pyrite occurs in rusty, silicified rhyolite near a rhyolite-basalt contact. Rock samples taken west of this area contained up to 176 ppm Pb and 1953 ppm Zn. In the fourth area, quartz-sulphide veins containing galena and sphalerite were found in clay-altered rhyolite talus blocks. Samples of the vein material contained up to 11 ppb Au, 6.2 ppm Ag, 2080 ppm Pb and 3012 ppm Zn.

PELLY RIDGE	**Silver, lead,**
Murnion United	**zinc vein**

105 K 3 (89)
62°06'N, 133°W
1989

References: INAC (1989, p. 111); Morin (1989)

Claims: ABE 1-35; MARY 1-57; VERLE 1-74; JTV 1-20; JWM 1-16; KEY 1-32; PUG 1-52; LAN-DAR 1-56; KELSEY 1-95

Source: Information provided by J. Murnion for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview; property visit by D. Emond and T. Bremner

Description:

Quartz-sulphide veins containing steel-banded galena, tetrahedrite, sphalerite and minor bornite and chalcopyrite occur near the margins of a west-northwest-trending graphitic shear zone at least 50 m wide, which forms a clearly visible air photo lineament on the south side of the Tintina Trench near Faro. Carbonaceous shale striking 070° and dipping 14° S forms the north wall of the shear zone. Silicified dolomite exposed in the south wall strikes 120° and dips 22° N. Previous drilling in 1988 intersected 7.9 m of massive galena-sphalerite-quartz-siderite assaying up to 4354 g/t Ag and 32% Zn in the best of 10 holes.

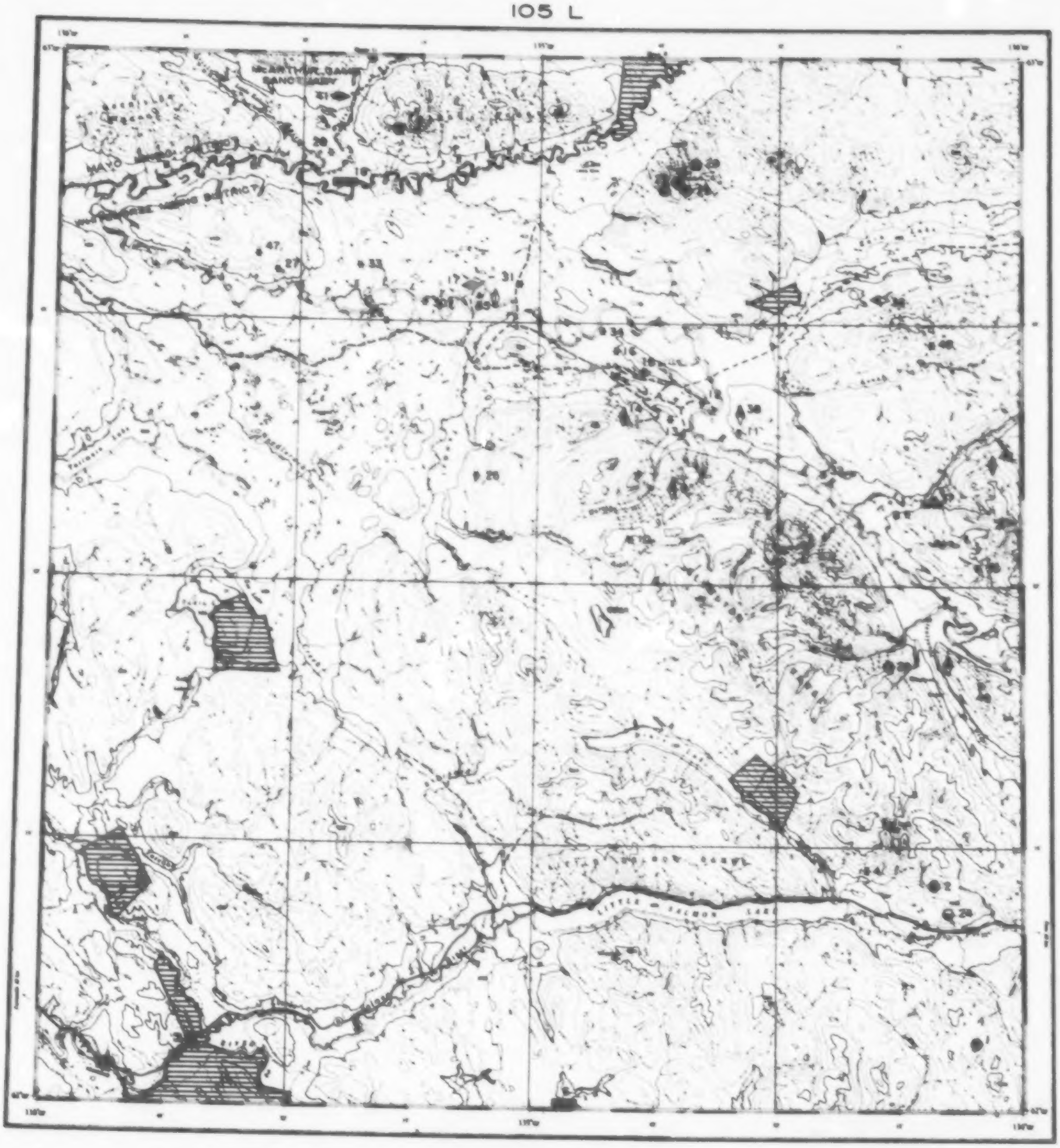
Current Work and Results:

Work in 1989 included several excavator trenches at and beyond the east limit of the 1988 workings. In the 1989 trenches, inclined shear surfaces resembling thrust faults are evident. In Trench 89-1, the main shear surface has an orientation of 170/26° W. In Trench 89-2, another major shear surface strikes 120° and dips 54° N.

At the north margin of the main shear zone, Trench 1 exposed a 0.5 to 1 m wide quartz-galena-tetrahedrite-bornite-chalcopyrite vein over a strike length of 6.1 m. The vein strikes 134° and dips 72° SW. In the footwall, carbonaceous shale strikes 070° and dips 14° S. The hanging wall consists of sheared, silicified graphite-siderite alteration and sheared carbonaceous shale. A 1988 hole drilled into this vein intersected 3 m grading approximately 2400 g/t Ag. Grab samples taken by T. Bremner in 1989 assayed up to 1680.3 g/t Ag, 68.7% Pb, 1.6% Zn, 1430 ppm Cu, 2000 ppm Sb, 303 ppm As and 270 ppb Hg.

At the south margin of the shear zone and further to the east, two small quartz-massive galena veins were discovered. One of these is 36 cm wide and is exposed over a strike length of 6.1 m. It has silicified dolomite in the hanging wall and sheared schistose graphitic rock in the footwall and is oriented at 020/56° E parallel to layering in the shear zone. A grab sample taken by T. Bremner assayed 384.7 g/t Ag and 48.41% Pb. Minor elements included 15 740 ppm Zn, 431 ppm Sb and 120 ppb Hg. The other vein consists of 5 to 8 cm of massive galena cutting sheared dolomite.

105 L


McARTHUR GAME SANCTUARY
MAYO MINING DISTRICT
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
LITTLE SALMON LAKE
137°W
136°W
138°W
63°N
62°N

GLENYON

YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - - - - Tote Trail
——— Driveable Road.
▬ A Airstrip.

GLENLYON MAP-AREA (NTS 105 L)

General Reference: GSC Map 1221A and Memoir 352 by R.B. Campbell, 1967.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	LOKKEN	Skarn Zn	105 L 1	7	Yukon Minfile
2	LITTLE SALMON	Skarn Zn Pb Ag	105 L 1	7	Green (1965, p. 38-40); Morin (1989)
3	MOULE	Work Target	105 L 1	9	Campbell (1967, p. 81)
4	TRUITT	Work Target	105 L 1	9	Yukon Minfile
5	BRANDY	Work Target	105 L 2	9	Campbell (1967, p. 81)
6	JUMPONT	Coal	105 L 2	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 156)
7	GLENLYON LAKE	Vein Cu Pb	105 L 8	7	Yukon Minfile
8	HODDER	Work Target	105 L 9	9	Craig (1975, p. 98)
9	HARVEY	Vein Cu	105 L 10	7	Johnston (1936, p. 18)
10	TUMMEL	Work Target	105 L 10	9	Campbell (1967, p. 81)
11	MUIR	Work Target	105 L 10	9	INAC (1981, p. 200)
12	HUB	Work Target	105 L 10	9	Findlay (1969b, p. 28-29)
13	SEARFOSS	Work Target	105 L 10	9	Findlay (1969b, p. 28-29)
14	FRONT	Vein Cu Ag	105 L 10	7	Yukon Minfile
15	GE	Work Target	105 L 10	9	INAC (1981, p. 200)
16	McCOWAN	Work Target	105 L 10	9	Findlay (1969b, p. 28-29)
17	CLEAR LAKE	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag Ba	105 L 14	2	INAC (1986, p. 114); Grapes (1987); Morin in INAC (1981, p. 85-90); Morin (1989); Grapes and Dickinson (1987)
18	DUO	Coal	105 L 14	7	Yukon Minfile
19	MACARTHUR	Skarn Mo Cu W	105 L 14	7	INAC (1983, p. 147-148)
20	FELIX	Skarn Zn	105 L 8	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 126)
24	DRURY	Skarn Zn Pb Ag	105 L 1	7	INAC (1983, p. 147-148); Morin (1989)
25	PETER	Work Target	105 L 11	9	INAC (1981, p. 201)
26	GRAF	Work Target	105 L 11 105 L 14	9	INAC (1981, p. 201)
27	HUGH	Work Target	105 L 13	9	INAC (1981, p. 201)
28	HANK	Work Target	105 L 14	9	INAC (1981, p. 201-202)
29	ONE HUMP	Skarn Pb Zn Cu, Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 L 15	5	INAC (1985, p. 196-197); Morin (1989)
30	TUM	Work Target	105 L 14	9	INAC (1985, p. 197)
31	PELLY	Work Target	105 L 14	9	INAC (1981, p. 202)
32	SAP	Work Target	105 L 9	9	INAC (1981, p. 202)
33	RSVP	Work Target	105 L 14	9	INAC (1981, p. 202)
34	WHIP	Work Target	105 L 10	9	INAC (1981, p. 202)
35	HACKEY	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn Cu	105 L 14	7	Yukon Minfile
36	JAR	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 L 16	7	INAC (1983, p. 147, 149)
37	LOBO	Work Target	105 L 9	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 127)
38	END	Vein Cu	105 L 10	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 128)
39	AM-PM	Work Target	105 L 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 45)
40	RABBIT	Work Target	105 L 9	9	INAC (1985, p. 197)
41	BUM DROMEDARY	Stratabound Ag Pb Zn	105 L 14	7	INAC (1985, p. 197-198)
42	SUE	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn	105 L 9	7	INAC (1985, p. 198)
47	GAL	Work Target	105 L 13	9	INAC (1987, p. 258)
48	LEN	Vein Fluorite	105 L 8	9	INAC (1987, p. 258-259)
49	LONE MOUNTAIN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 L 15	6	This Report

DROMEDARY
Dromedary
Exploration Co.
Ltd.

Silver, lead, zinc
stratabound
concordant
105 L 14 (41)
62°55'N, 135°15'W
1988

References: INAC (1985, p. 197-198)

Claims: DMC 1-18

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092726 by H.J. Keyser and G. Smith (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

History:
Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd. staked 728 claims in this area in 1980, following the discovery of stratiform silver-lead-zinc mineralization. An airborne magnetometer-EM survey in 1981 was followed by an extensive program of geological mapping, soil geochemistry, ground geophysical surveys and prospecting. Ten diamond drill holes totalling 1900 m tested the discovery showing. As a result of the exploration, the CAVE showing was discovered at Kalzas Mountain, and in 1982 numerous barite occurrences and a silver-lead-zinc showing at the KAL zone were found.

Fleck Resources Ltd. acquired 1436 claims from Anaconda in 1985, some of these were subsequently allowed to lapse. Dromedary Exploration Ltd. optioned the ACE and BUM claims from Fleck in 1988, and staked the DMC claims in the same year.

Description:
Sphalerite and argentiferous galena occur with pyrite, pyrrhotite and massive and nodular barite in fine grained hornfelsed turbidites of the Lower Earn Group. The main Dromedary Mountain occurrence, the KAL zone and the CAVE zone all appear to lie at the same stratigraphic level.

Current Work and Results:
Work in 1988 included prospecting, geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical surveys and trenching. The KAL zone mineralization is now exposed in 12 trenches including 7 excavated in 1988. Sampling of the old and new trenches returned values up to 3.57% Pb, 1.06% An and 70.62 g/t Ag across 0.6 m.

The CAVE zone, exposed in a creek canyon 5 km west of the KAL zone, was chip sampled in 1988. Values up to 0.64% Pb, 18.17% Zn and 12.8 g/t Ag were obtained over 35 cm.

Soil geochemistry outlined discontinuous lead-zinc-silver anomalies extending over a strike length of 7 km over both the KAL and CAVE zones.

LONE MOUNTAIN
Archer, Cathro &
Associates (1981)
Ltd.

Silver, lead, zinc
105 L 15 (49)
62°54'N, 134°54'W
1989

References: No previous reference

Claims: GAZ 1-4

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092716 by W.D. Eaton (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd.)

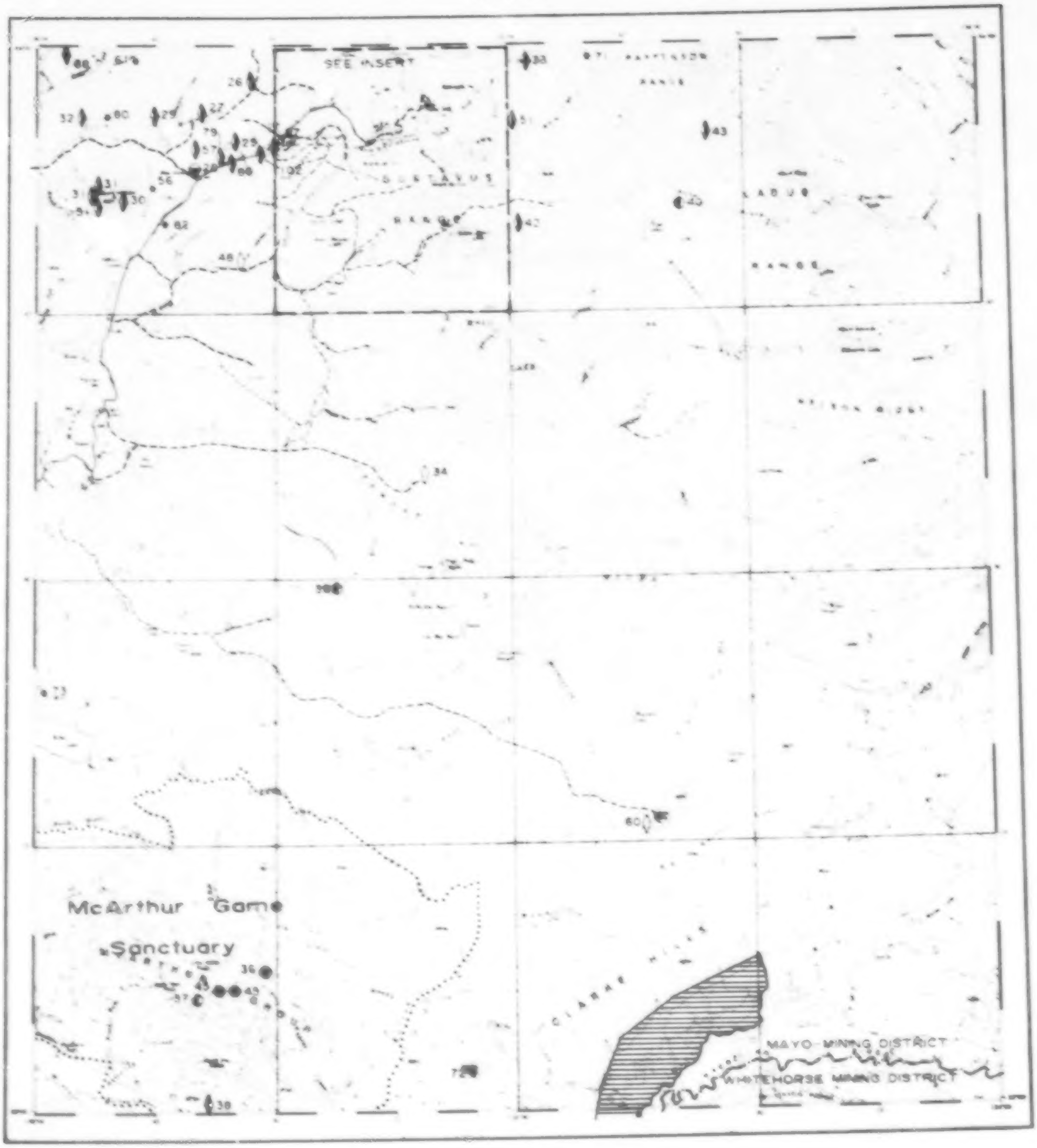
History:
Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd. staked a large claim block in the Lone Mountain area in the early 1980's as a potential shale-hosted lead-zinc target. Airborne EM and magnetic surveys were flown over the whole property, followed by grid soil geochemistry and ground geophysical surveys in selected areas including the area of the present GAZ claims in 1982.

The initial geochemical survey on the Lone Mountain grid outlined a 350 x 350 m area of anomalous lead response, and prospecting turned up quartz-chlorite-actinolite-pyrrhotite skarn with minor chalcopyrite, which coincided with weak magnetic highs. The geochemical anomaly was tested by four shallow hand trenches, which uncovered an arsenopyrite-bearing quartz vein. After Anaconda sold its Canadian properties to Fleck Resources Ltd. in 1985, the claims were allowed to lapse. The present claims were staked in 1988.

Description:
Cambro-Ordovician Kechika Group metasedimentary rocks underlie the property. The area is mainly till-covered, but quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions have been mapped nearby.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, the earlier hand trenches were examined and sampled. In the trenches, the vein is 0.3 m wide, strikes 155° and dips north at a shallow angle. Two chip samples taken from trench #3 averaged 2012.6 g/t Ag, 1.24% Pb, 0.41% Zn and 32 ppm Cu over 0.3 m.

105 M


SEE INSERT
PATTISON RANGE
GUSTAVUS RANGE
RANGE
NELSON RIDGE
McArthur Game Sanctuary
CLARKE HILLS
MAYO MINING DISTRICT
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
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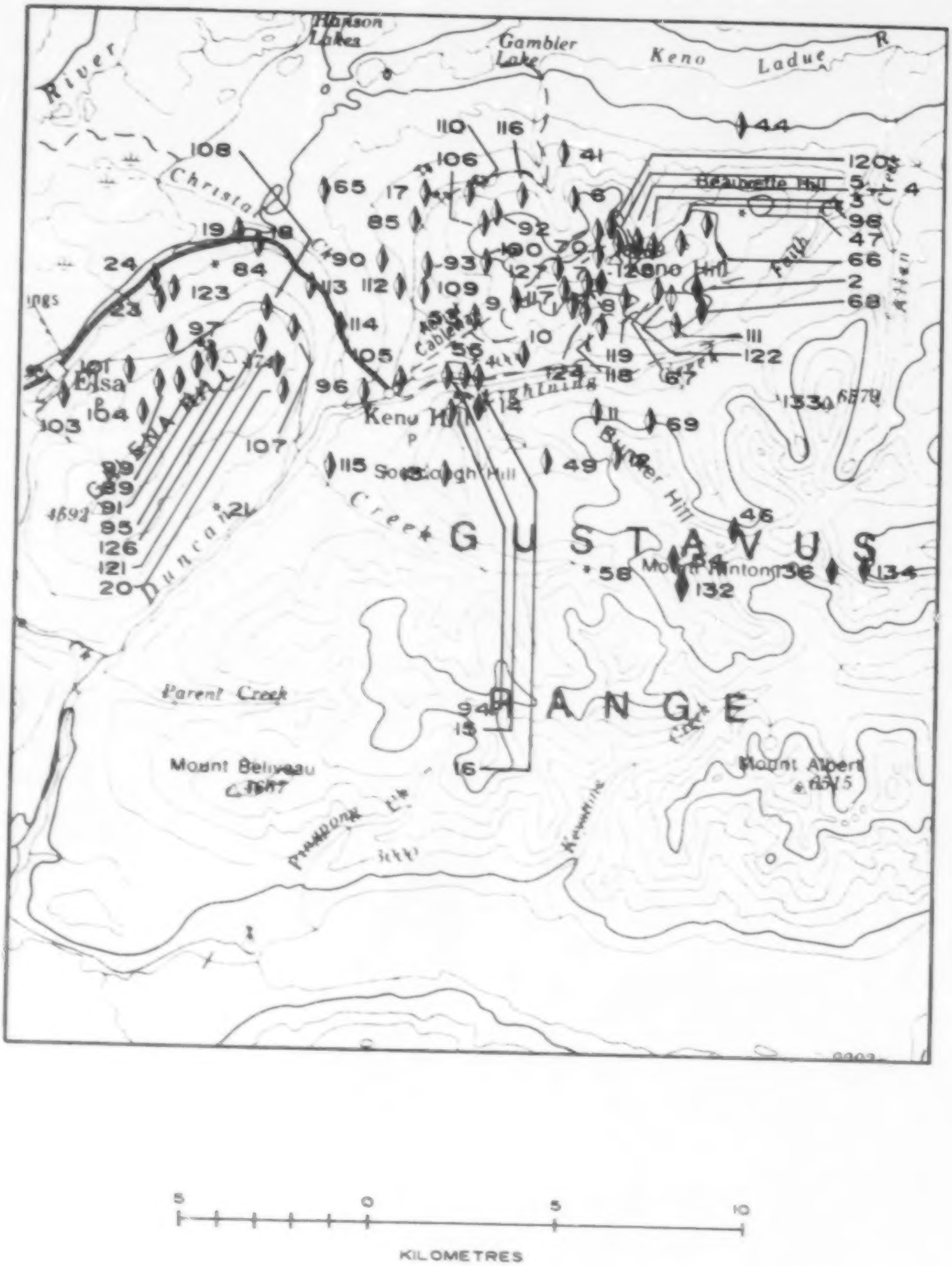
MAYO
YUKON TERRITORY

▨ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal)

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - - - - Tote Trail
———— Driveable Road
▬ Airstrip

105M-14


Hanson Lakes
Gambler Lake
Keno
Ladue R
River
Christal Cr
Elsa
Galena Hill
Duncan Creek
Keno Hill
Sourdough Hill
Beauvette Hill
Keno Hill
Faith
Allen Cr
Lightning
Cable
Bunker Hill
GUSTAVUS RANGE
Mount Hinton
Parent Creek
Mount Beliveau
Mount Albert
6879
6515
4692
5 0 5 10
KILOMETRES

MAYO MAP-AREA (NTS 105 M)

General References:
GSC Map 890A by H.S. Bostock, 1947;
Bulletin 111 by R.W. Boyle, 1965;
GSC Open File 710 by M.P. Cecile, 1980;
Watson (1986); Lynch (1986); Franzen (1986); Morin (1989);
Open File 1990-2 by Gordey, S.P., (G.S.C.) 1990;
Lynch (1989);

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	KENO 700	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AC 31
2	FAITH	Vein Ag Pb Au	105 M 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 206;1987, p. 264-267); Morin (1989)
3	DUNCAN	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 56); Morin (1989)
4	GOLD QUEEN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 52); Green (1966, p. 18-19); Morin (1989)
5	SILVER BASIN	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	Morin (1989); INAC (1989, p. 122)
6	NABOB #2	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 51); INAC (1985, p. 209)
7	LADUE FRACTION	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 40); Morin (1989)
8	COMSTOCK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Boyle (1965, p. 39, 40, 42); Morin (1989)
9	APEX	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 42-43); Morin (1989)
10	VANGUARD	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	Boyle (1965, p. 47); Morin (1989)
11	HOMESTAKE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 52-53); Findlay (1967, p. 22); Morin (1989)
12	CHRISTINE	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	6	Findlay (1969a, p. 25); Morin (1989)
13	MO	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Yukon Minfile
14	MAYBRUN	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	INAC (1981, p. 206)
15	HOGAN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 46-47); Morin (1989)
16	RUNER	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Boyle (1965, p. 46-47); Morin (1989)
17	WERNECKE	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 12); Morin (1989)
18	FORMO (YUKENO)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	INAC (1989, p. 122); Morin (1989)
19	PADDY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 14); Morin (1989)
20	EAGLE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	5	INAC (1981, p. 206); Morin (1989)
21	FISHER	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 207;1986, p. 124); Morin (1989)
23	CREAM AND JEAN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Boyle (1965, p. 78); Morin (1989)
24	NORD	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 13-14)
25	GERLITZKI	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	7	INAC (1987, p. 268); Morin (1989)
26	UR	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	7	Green and Godwin (1964, p. 13); INAC (1982, p. 165; 1985, p. 209); Morin (1989)
27	SHANGHAI	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	5	Findlay (1967, p. 24-25); INAC (1985, p. 209; 1986, p. 123); Morin (1989)
28	WAYNE	Skarn W Au, Vein/ Breccia Au Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	6	INAC (1985,p. 202, 206); Morin (1989)
29	ARGENT	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	7	INAC (1981, p. 211)
30	JOUMBIRA (STREBCHUK)	Vein Ag Pb Zn W, Greisen Sn	105 M 13	7	Emond (1986); INAC (1989, p. 124); This Report
31	MT. HALDANE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	5	INAC (1981, p. 207, 211); Morin (1989)
32	LAYSIER	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	7	INAC (1987, p. 268-269)
33	COBALT	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 15	7	Green (1971, p. 61); Morin (1989)
34	GORDON	Vein Sb Ba Mn	105 M 11	7	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 16-17)
35	TWO BUTTES	Skarn W	105 M 6	7	Garrett (1971); INAC (1982, p. 167)
36	SIDE SLIP	Skarn Cu	105 M 4	7	Yukon Minfile
37	PIMA	Skarn W Cu Zn	105 M 4	7	Yukon Minfile
38	HOT SPRINGS	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 4	7	Yukon Minfile

40	ROOP	Skarn W Cu	105 M 15	7	Little (1969, p. 36-37)
41	MOON	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	INAC (1982, p. 169)
42	MT. ALBERT	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 15	7	Yukon Minfile
43	McKIM	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 15	7	Yukon Minfile
44	NERO	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	Yukon Minfile
45	FREISEN	Skarn Cu W Mo Ag Au	105 M 4	7	Yukon Minfile
46	MT. HINTON	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (1987, p. 270-271;1988, p. 192)
47	AVENUE	Work Target	105 M 14	9	Craig and Milner (1975)
48	CHANCE	Vein Sb	105 M 13	7	Yukon Minfile
49	YONO	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	Yukon Minfile
51	GUSTAVUS	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 15	7	Yukon Minfile
53	CHRISTAL	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 208); Morin (1989)
54	MCNEILL GULCH (MT. HINTON)	Vein Ag Au	105 M 14	7	P. Watson (pers. comm. 1987)
55	IRONCLAD	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (1988, p. 190)
56	SINISTER	Work Target	105 M 13	9	INAC (1981, p. 208)
57	ZAP	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	7	INAC (1982, p. 168)
58	W	Work Target	105 M 14	9	INAC (1981, p. 209)
60	KALZAS	Vein W	105 M 7	7	INC (1985, p. 208);1986, p. 123); Lynch (1985); Ercit et al (1988)
65	CRO-MUR	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 209); Morin (1989)
66	BE NO. 1	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (1982, p. 168); Morin (1989)
67	BE NO. 2	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (1982, p. 168); Morin (1989)
68	BE NO. 3	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (1983, p. 151, 157); Morin (1989)
69	BE NO. 4	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (1983, p. 151, 157); Morin (1989)
70	DIAMOND	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 210;1986, p. 124)
71	HEART	Work Target	105 M 15	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 8)
72	DOPE	Work Target	105 M 3	9	INAC (1983, p. 157)
73	DRILL BANANAS	Work Target	105 M 5	9	INAC (1983, p. 157)
79	LEO	Vein Zn Ag Pb	105 M 13	2	P. Watson (pers. comm, 1987)
82	MAG	Work Target	105 M 13	9	INAC (1986, p. 122)
84	SWENSON LEASES	Work Target	105 M 14	9	INAC (1985, p. 208)
85	SADIE-LADUE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	INAC (1985, p. 208-209); Morin (1989)
86	SILVER KING	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 13, AG 1; Morin (1989)
87	HUSKY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 13, AG 7
88	REX	Vein Au Ag Pb Sb Zn	105 M 13	5	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 13, AG 4; Morin (1989)
89	RUBY FRACTION	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 7; Morin (1989)
90	KLONDYKE-KENO (BLUE ROCK)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 8; Morin (1989)
91	TOWNSITE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 18
92	HIGHLANDER CUB & BUNNY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 13 Morin (1989)
93	BLACK CAP & SHEPPARD	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 15; Morin (1989)
94	BELLEKENO	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 16; Morin (1989)
95	HECTOR-CALUMET	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 16; Morin (1989)
96	MOTH	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	2	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 20
97	NO CASH	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 21; Morin (1989)
98	CARIBOU	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 24; INAC (1989, p. 122, 126, 127); Morin (1989)
99	BERMINGHAM ARCTIC & MASTIFF)	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 25; Morin (1989)
100	SHAMROCK	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 26; Morin (1989)
101	DIXIE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 29; Morin (1989)

102	HUSKY SW	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	3	P. Watson (pers. comm, 1987); Morin (1989)
103	ELSA	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 32; Morin (1989)
104	CORAL-WIGWAM	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	Boyle (1965, p. 63); Morin (1989)
105	ONEK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 33; Morin (1989)
106	LUCKY QUEEN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 34; Morin (1989)
107	GALKENO	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 38; Morin (1989)
108	DRAGON	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	5	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 40; Morin (1989)
109	CROESUS	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 42; Morin (1989)
110	LAKE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 44; Morin (1989)
111	DEVON	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 28; Morin (1989)
112	KIJO	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 45; Morin (1989)
113	BLUEBIRD	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 46; Morin (1989)
114	TIN CAN	Vein Ag Zn Pb	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 47; Morin (1989)
115	DUNCAN CREEK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 48; Morin (1989)
116	STONE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 50; Morin (1989)
117	NO. 1 VEIN FAULT	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 51
118	HELEN FRACTION	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 53; Morin (1989)
119	GOLD HILL #2	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 54
120	FOX	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 55
121	"C" STRUCTURE	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	P. Watson (pers. comm., 1987)
122	DIVIDE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 58; Morin (1989)
123	OK	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 62; Morin (1989)
124	PORCUPINE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	2	Morin (1989)
125	NABOB	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	5	Boyle (1965, p. 40)
126	MCLEOD	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	3	Boyle (1965, p. 58)
127	GAMBLER	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	5	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 37; Morin (1989)
132	MT. HINTON #5	Vein Ag Au	105 M 14	6	P. Watson (pers. comm., 1987)
134	KAC	Vein Ag Au Pb	105 M 14	6	INAC (1987, p. 271-272); Morin (1989)
136	MT. HINTON DISCOVERY	Vein Ag Au	105 M 14	5	P. Watson (pers. comm. 1987)

JOUMBIRA
M.J. Moreau
Enterprises Ltd

Tin, tungsten,
zinc, silver
sheeted veins
105 M 13 (30)
63°51'N, 135°51'W
1989

References: Morin et al. (1980, p.6); INAC (1983, p. 156-157; 1989, p. 124); Potter (1987)

Claims: JOUMBIRA 1-32

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092785 by R. Hulstein (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

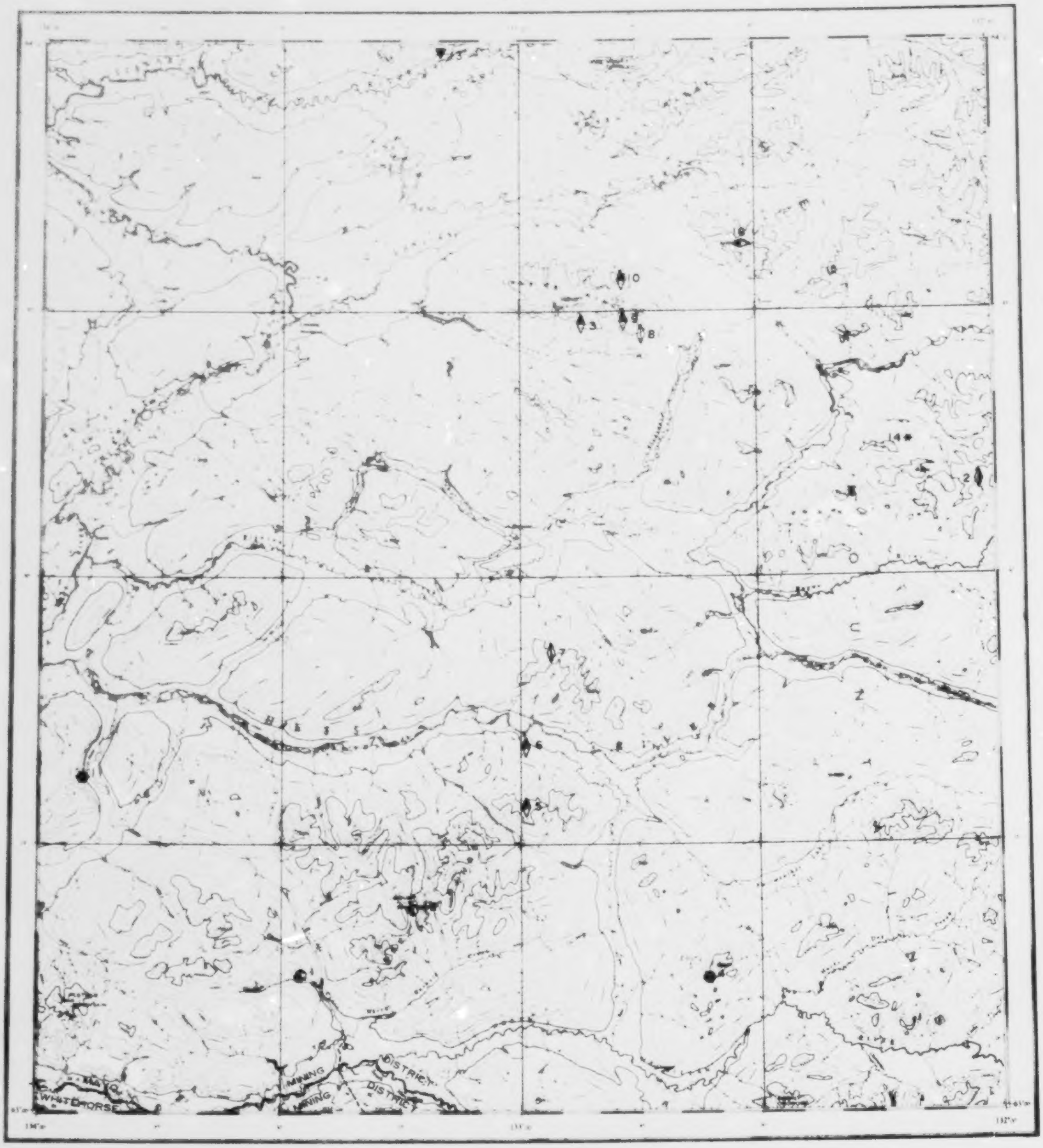
Current Work and Results:

Exploration in 1989 consisted of geochemistry (21 rock, 1 silt and 34 soil samples) and a hand trench to expose a narrow quartz vein on the Fortune Creek road.

Soil samples returned values up to 172 ppb Au and 19.6 ppm Ag. A sample of quartz-arsenopyrite breccia float from Fortune Creek contained 271 ppb Au. Many other rock and soil samples in the area of the Fortune Creek stock were also anomalous.

The quartz vein exposed by trenching is 20-30 cm wide and 10 m long, and contains 1-2% pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. The gold and silver content of the vein was low.

105 N


MAYO
MINING DISTRICT
WHITEHORSE
MINING DISTRICT
10
3
8
7
6
5
2
14

LANSING

YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal)

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

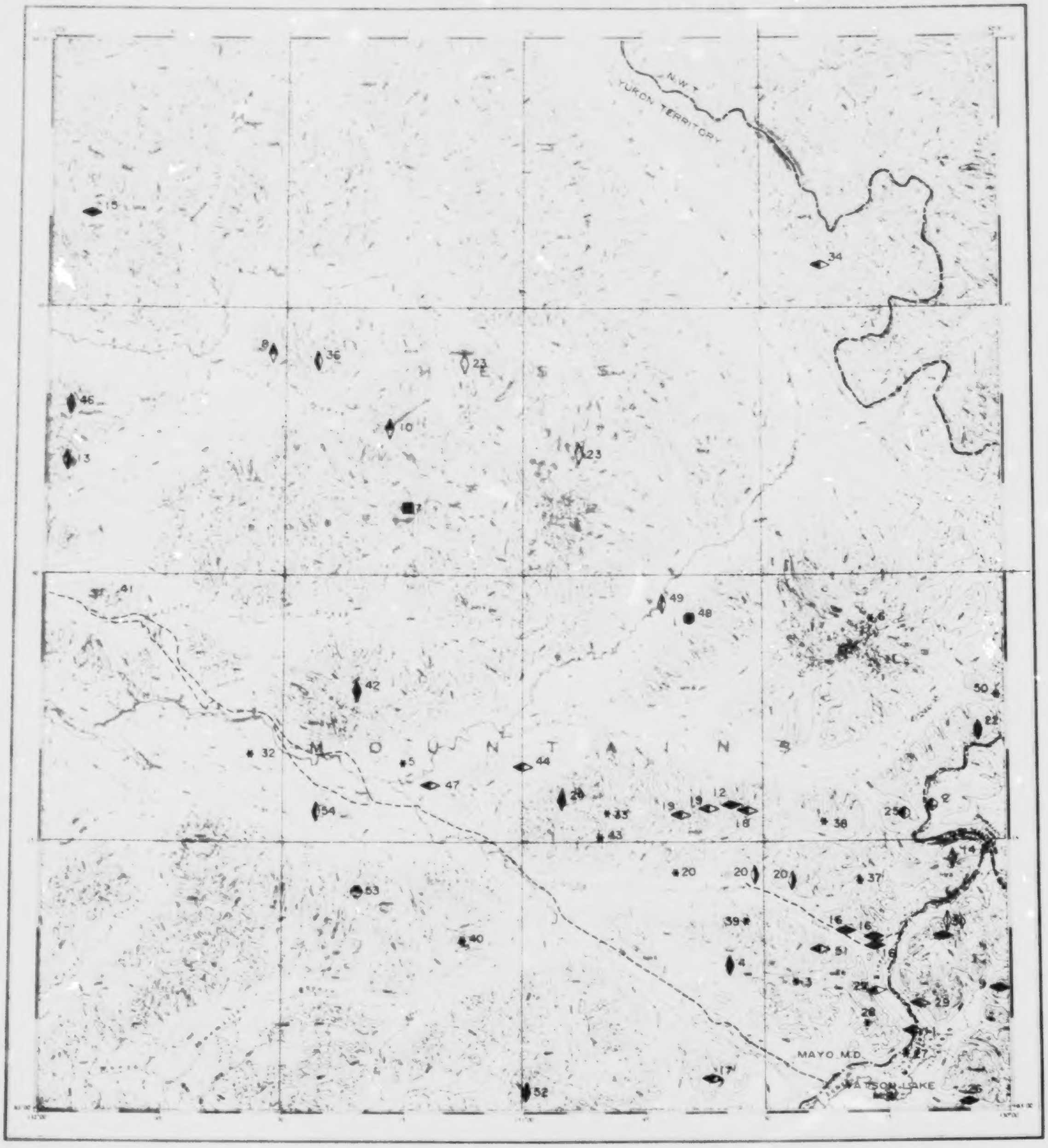
- - - - - - Tote Trail.
———— Driveable Road.
▬ A Airstrip.

LANSING MAP-AREA (NTS 105 N)

General References: GSC Open File 205 by S.L. Blusson, 1974;
GSC Open File 710 by M.P. Cecile, 1980;

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	ARMSTRONG	Skarn W Cu	105 N 3	7	Mulligan (1975, p. 74)
2	PLATA	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 N 9	1	INAC (1985, p. 211); Abbott (1986b); Morin (1989)
3	JOY	Vein, Replacement	105 N 10	7	Yukon Minfile
4	GOLF	Skarn Cu	105 N 2	7	Yukon Minfile
5	ETZEL	Vein Cu	105 N 7	7	Yukon Minfile
6	BRODELL	Vein Cu	105 N 7	7	Yukon Minfile
7	PEBBLE	Vein, Replacement Pb	105 N 7	7	Yukon Minfile
8	DEAN	Vein Pb	105 N 10	7	Yukon Minfile
9	AUREOLE	Vein Cu	105 N 10	7	Yukon Minfile
10	BLOOM	Vein Cu Mo Pb Co	105 N 15	7	Yukon Minfile
11	PLEASANT	Skarn Cu W Ag	105 N 5	7	Yukon Minfile
12	TONGUE	Skarn W Cu Sn	105 N 3	7	INAC (1985, p. 211)
13	KIDD	Stratabound Discordant Zn	105 N 14	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 119)
14	PLATASA	Work Target	105 N 9	9	INAC (1982, p. 171)
16	ANDREA	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 N 15	7	INAC (1982, p. 171)

105 O


N.W.T.
YUKON TERRITORY
M O U N T A I N S
MAYO M.D.
WATSON LAKE

NIDDERY LAKE

YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - - - Tote Trail.
——— Driveable Road.
▬A Airstrip.

NIDDERY LAKE MAP-AREA (NTS 105 O)

General References:

GSC Open File 205 by S.L. Blusson, 1974;
GSC Open File 765 by M.P. Cecile, 1981;
GSC Open File 807 by S.P. Gordey, 1981;
GSC Open File 1118 and 1006 by M.P. Cecile, 1984;
INAC Open File (105 O SW and parts of P SW) by J.G. Abbott, 1983;
Turner et al (1986);

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	TOM	Stratabound Concordant Ag Pb Zn Ba	105 O 1	2	McClay and Bidwell (1986); INAC (1987, p. 277); INAC (1989, p. 132; Morin (1989); Ansdell et al (1989, p. 841-856); This Report
2	MACTUNG	Skarn W Cu	105 O 8	2	Morin et al (1977, p. 20-22);Atkinson and Baker (1986); Harris (1977)
3	JEFF	Work Target	105 O 1	9	Garrett (1971, p. 73)
4	ALP	Vein Au Ag	105 O 2	6	INAC (1983, p. 163, 168); Morin (1989)
5	SCOT	Work Target	105 O 6	9	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 18)
6	KEELE	Work Target	105 O 8	9	Garrett (1981, p. 73)
7	EMERALD	Porphyry Cu Mo, Vein Au Ag	105 O 11	7	INAC (1985, p. 216); Smit et al (1985); Morin (1969)
8	HORN	Vein Cu	105 O 12	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 17); Morin (1989); Hart (1986)
9	BEN	Stratabound Concordant Zn	105 O 1	7	Yukon Minfile
10	ARROWHEAD	Vein Cu	105 O 11	7	Yukon Minfile
11	MOOSE	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 1	2	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 21-22); Morin et al (1979, p. 31)
12	HESS	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag Ba Sr	105 O 7	6	INAC (1985, p. 216-217); Morin (1989)
13	INCA	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 O 12	5	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 18);INAC (1985, p. 22); Abbott (1986b)
14	STANDARD	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn Ag	105 O 1	7	Morin (1989)
15	ODD	Stratabound Concordant Zn Ag	105 O 13	2	Yukon Minfile
16	JASON	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag Ba	105 O 1	6	Bailes et al (1986); Smee and Bailes (1986); Winn et al (1987); INAC (1987, p. 278); Morin (1989); Turner (1989)
17	TEA	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 2	6	INAC (1987, p. 279-284)
18	WALT	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 7 105 O 8	2	INAC (1981, p. 216)
19	TRYALA	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 7	7	INAC (1983, p. 169; 1986, p. 141)
20	NIDD	Vein, Replacement Zn Pb Ag	105 O 1 105 O 2	6	INAC (1986, p. 133); INAC (1989, p. 132); Morin (1989)
22	BORD	Vein Au Ag	105 O 8	6	INAC (1985, p. 217); Morin (1989); This Report
23	BEAUCHAMP	Vein Mo	105 O 11	7	INAC (1981, p. 217)
24	NEVE	Vein Au Ag Sb	105 O 7	6	INAC (1987, p. 280); Morin (1989); This Report
25	KEN	Skarn W Cu	105 O 8	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 30)
26	PETE	Stratabound Concordant Ba Pb Zn	105 O 1	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 94)
27	MOONLIGHT	Work Target	105 O 1	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 32)
28	ESS	Work Target	105 O 1	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 32)
29	FETCH	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 1	7	INAC (1983, p. 218)

30	CREE	Vein Pb Zn Sb	105 O 1	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 33)
32	MV	Work Target	105 O 5	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 10)
33	MAC	Work Target	105 O 7	9	INAC (1983, p. 165)
34	DUO	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 16	6	INAC (1982, p. 178)
36	OLD CABIN	Vein Au Cu Pb Cu Mo	105 O 11	7	INAC (1983, p. 165); Hart (1986); Morin (1989)
37	FUN	Work Target	105 O 1	7	INAC (1985, p. 218)
38	FAN	Work Target	105 O 8	9	INAC (1983, p. 166)
39	SIM	Work Target	105 O 2	9	INAC (1982, p. 176, 177; 1983, p. 166)
40	SUN	Work Target	105 O 3	9	INAC (1983, p. 166)
42	EMMY	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 O 6	7	INAC (1983, p. 166-167); Morin (1989)
43	FAL	Work Target	105 O 2	9	INAC (1983, p. 166)
44	BAR	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 7	7	INAC (1983, p. 167)
46	ETZEL	Vein Au Ag Sb Pb Zn Cu	105 O 12	7	INAC (1983, p. 167-168); Morin (1989)
47	ANDY	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 6	7	INAC (1982, p. 17)
48	NUT	Skarn Cu W Pb, Vein Au Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 O 7	7	INAC (1986, p. 141); Morin (1989)
49	SMOKEY	Vein Pb Zn	105 O 7	7	INAC (1983, p. 169)
50	BBOB	Work Target	105 O 8	9	INAC (1983, p. 168-169)
51	J.K.	Stratabound Concordant Ba, Vein Ag Cu	105 O 1	7	INAC (1986, p. 131); Morin (1989)
52	NUKE	Vein Au Ag	105 O 2	6	INAC (1986, p. 134); Morin (1989)
53	DALL	Skarn Zn, Vein Au	105 O 3	6	INAC (1986, p. 136; 1985, p. 219); Morin (1989)
54	LEAF	Vein Au	105 O 6	7	INAC (1986, p. 138; 1985, p. 219); Morin (1989)
55	HASTEN	Work Target	105 O 1	9	INAC (1985, p. 219)

TOM
TOM EAST
Cominco Ltd

Lead, zinc, silver, strata-bound concordant
105 O 1 (1, 55)
63°10'N, 130°10'W
1988,1989

References: McClay & Bidwell (1986); INAC (1987, p. 277; 1989, p. 132);

Claims: TOME 1-192; JERRY 1-26; MAC 1-12

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment reports 092729, 092758 and 092813 by D. Rhodes; information supplied by Cominco Ltd for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview. D. Emond and T. Bremner visited the property in 1989.

Description:

Three zinc-lead-silver (-barite) stratiform zones include the Tom East, Tom West, and Tom West Extension Zones which occur within black clastic rocks of the Middle to Upper Devonian Lower Earn group.

Current Work and Results:

Cominco Ltd was in the second year of its option agreement from Hudson Bay Mining & Development Co. Ltd in 1989. In the two years, over 1.5 million dollars was spent on diamond drilling. The deposit currently has reserves of 9 283 700 tonnes grading 69.4 g/t Ag, 7.49 % Zn and 6.19 % Pb. Under the terms of the agreement, Cominco earns a 60% interest in the property as a result of their 1988-9 work plus cash payments of $4 million and further work committments of $4 million before the end of 1993.

In 1988, reconnaissance contour soil geochemistry was carried out (647 samples on TOME, and 107 on JERRY claims) resulting in some anomalies.

The 1988 drilling tested the Tom West and West Extension zones.

In 1989, drilling tested the down-plunge extension of the high-grade south portion of the Tom West and Tom West Extension Zones.

Limited followup soil geochemistry, geological mapping and prospecting were performed on two of the TOM EAST anomalies in 1989. Disseminated galena was found in several 10-20 cm thick coarse quartz layers conformable with cherty mudstones. Lead isotopes on the galena gave a Cretaceous age.

NIDD
Cominco Ltd

Zinc, lead, silver vein/ replacement
105 O 1 (20)
63°11'N, 130°21'W
1989

References: INAC (1986, p. 133); Turner & Rhodes (1990)

Claims: NIDD 1-593

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092814 by D. Rhodes

Current Work and Results:
Two diamond drillholes totalling 479.2 m tested the main target area at Boundary Creek in 1989. The drillholes intersected pyrite and sphalerite mineralized rocks of the Lower Earn Group overlying siderite and sulphide-veined mudstones of the Road River Group.

A distinctive sideritic breccia was encountered in drillhole NB89-13, above a 63 m highly leached and fractured zone which is believed to represent a major fault. Below the fault, rocks of the Road River Group were intersected at an unexpectedly shallow depth, suggesting that the hole is located on the upthrown side.

Hole NB89-14 intersected a thick weakly-mineralized section of Lower Earn Group rocks. At the base of the Earn Group, a stockwork of sphalerite-siderite veins cut pyroclastic rocks overlying brecciated Road River mudstone.

The 1989 drilling is believed to have identified a syndepositional growth fault which acted as a hydrothermal vent and the source of the mineralization.

BORD	**Gold, silver**
AGIP Resources Ltd	**vein**
	105 O 8 (22)
	63°21'N, 130°04'W
	1989

References: INAC (1985, p. 217); Morin (1989)

Claims: WALL 1-24

Source: Information supplied by D. Unger for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Current Work and Results:
A one day property evaluation was made in 1989. Gold occurs in a weakly developed arsenopyrite-quartz vein system hosted by hornfelsed Proterozoic shale and siltstone at the margin of a Cretaceous biotite-quartz monzonite intrusion. The vein is discontinuous over a strike length of 325 m and has an average width of 10-20 cm. Although gold assays of up to 17.8 g/t across 1 m have been reported, the grades are erratic and are mostly below 3 g/t. As a result of the 1989 examination, AGIP allowed the claims to lapse.

NEVE	**Gold, silver**
AGIP Resources Ltd	**antimony vein**
	105 O 7 (24)
	63°18'N, 130°57'W
	1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 280)

Claims: BRICK 1-40; NEVE 1-35

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092742 by R. Hulstein (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

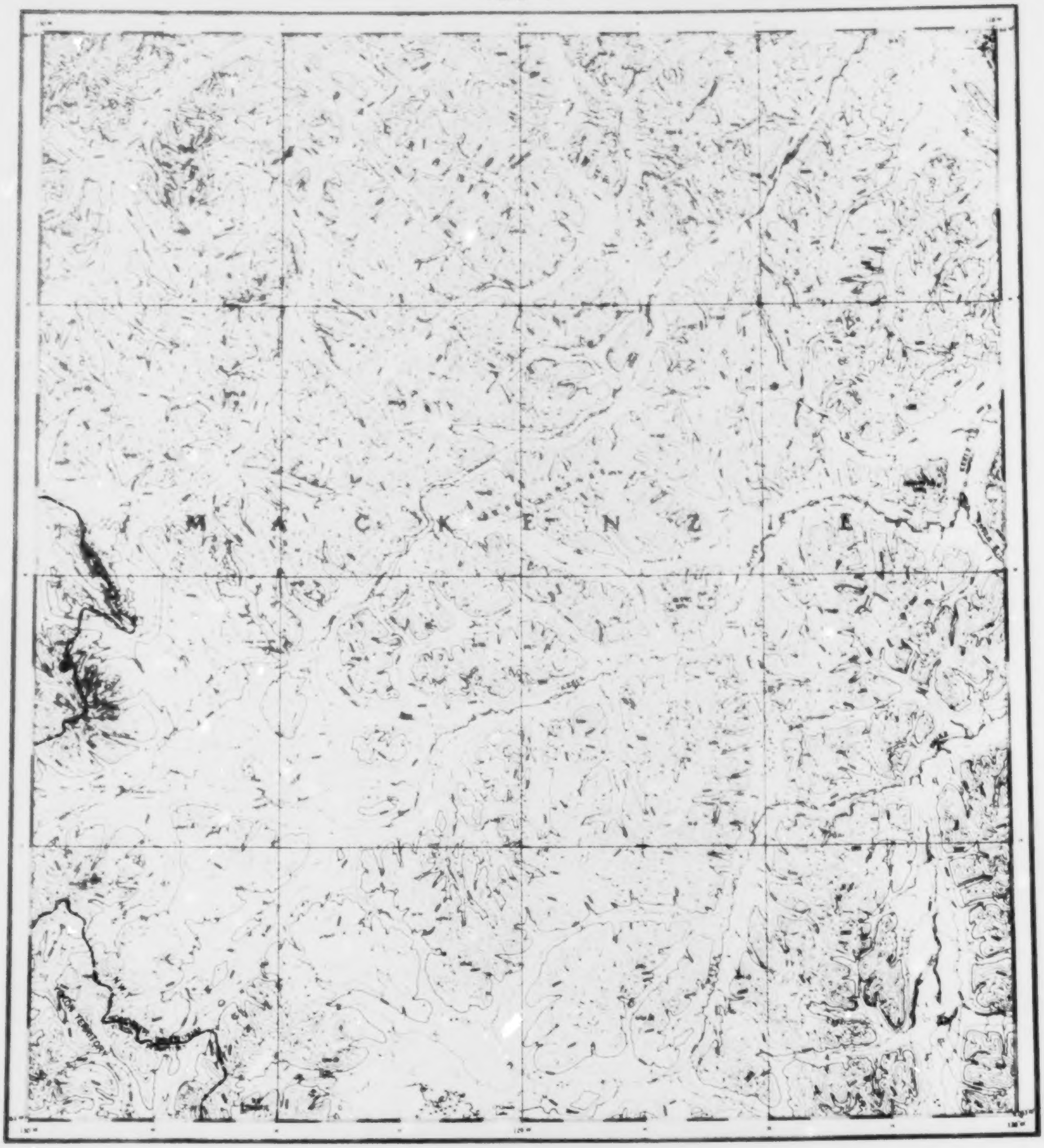
Current Work and Results:
In 1988, 10 HQ/NQ diamond drillholes totalling 1229.8 m tested the SADDLE, J.O. and CANOL zones.

The CANOL zone is marked by a 1000 x 50 m gold-silver-antimony-arsenic-mercury soil anomaly. Drillhole B88-15 intersected fractured carbonaceous, limonitic shale of the Lower Earn Group which contained 0.2 g/t Au and 2890-9200 ppm Zn over 9.5 m, including a 2.7 m section grading 0.5 g/t Au.

The SADDLE-J.O. zone is marked by another multielement geochemical anomaly bounded by two converging faults. The SADDLE zone is characterized by altered andesitic dykes and sills, while the J.O. zone is underlain by bleached and fractured carbonaceous shale and chert. The best results came from hole B88-9, where a gouge zone in porphyritic quartz monzonite assayed 1.1 g/t Au and 12.9 g/t Ag over 1.20 m, and hole B88-10 located at the junction of two major faults, where an intersection of fractured clay-altered carbonaceous shale with quartz veining returned an average of 0.58 g/t Au over 30.1 m.

Hole B88-17 tested a strong gold soil anomaly. It intersected carbonaceous shale cut by pyritic quartz veinlets which assayed 0.26 g/t Au over 40.7 m including a 4.2 m section which assayed 0.6 g/t Au.

105 P


M A C K E N Z I E
YUKON TERRITORY

SEKWI MOUNTAIN
YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - -	Tote Trail.
———	Driveable Road.
▬ A	Airstrip.

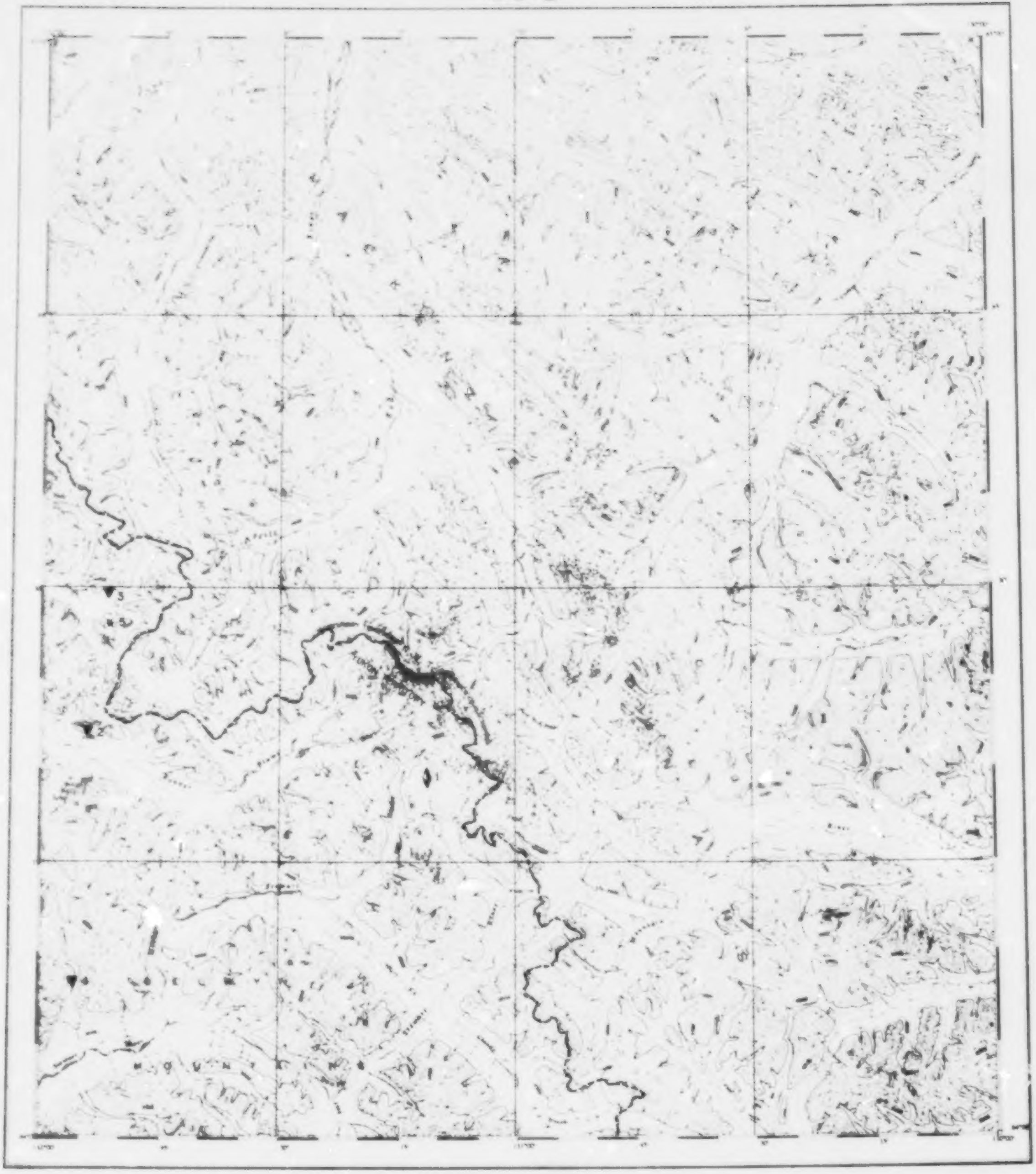
SEKWI MOUNTAIN MAP-AREA (NTS 105 P)

General References:

GSC Paper 71-22 by S.L. Blusson, 1971;
GSC Open File 710 by M.P. Cecile, 1980;
GSC Open File 807 by S.P. Gordey, 1981;

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	MEHITABEL	Skarn Cu W Mo	105 P 5	7	Yukon Minfile

106 B



BONNET PLUME LAKE
YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal)

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Kilometres

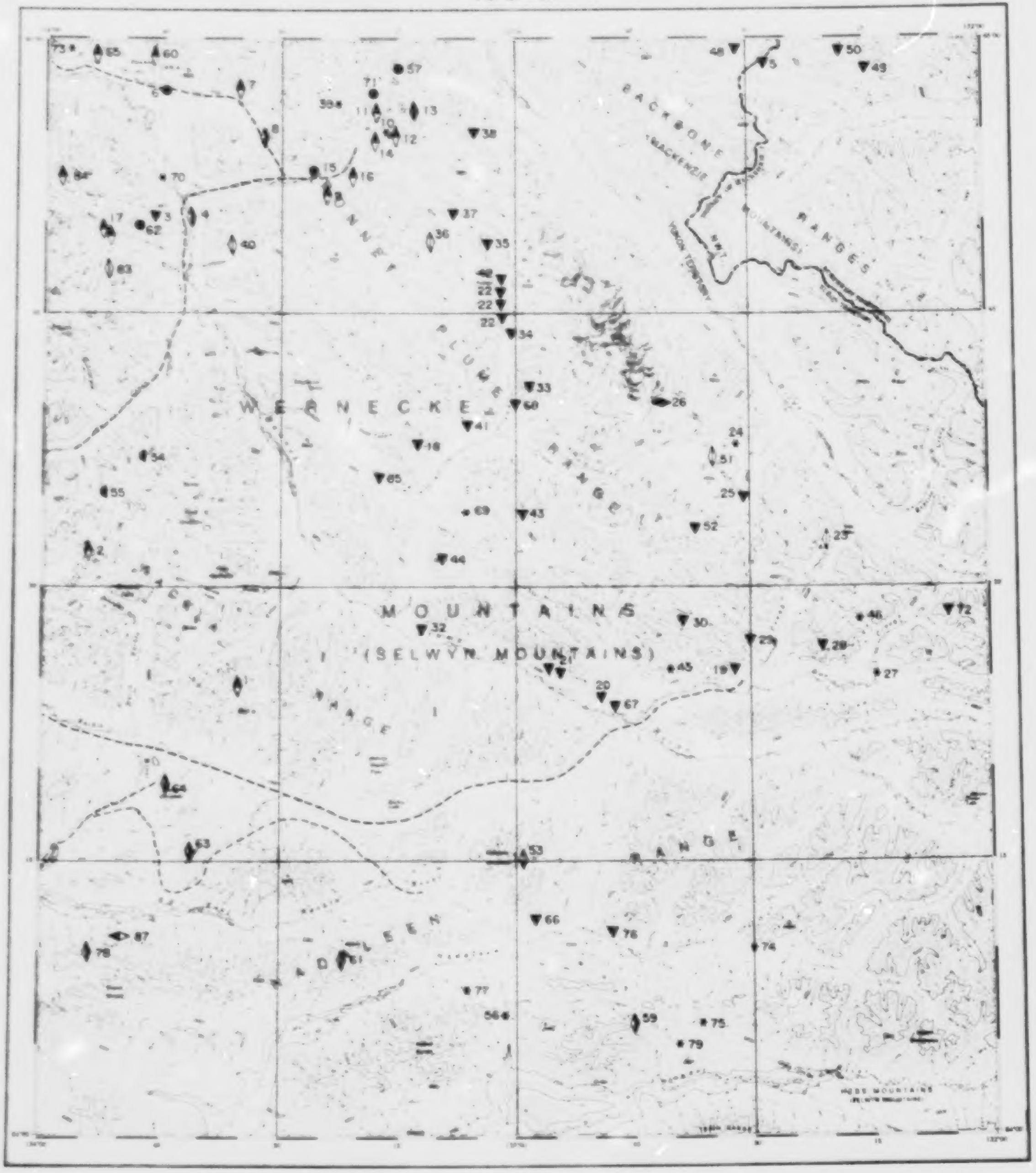
- - - - - Tote Trail.
——— Driveable Road.
▬ A Airstrip.

BONNET PLUME MAP-AREA (NTS 106 B)

General References: GSC Open File 205 by S.L. Blusson, 1974;
GSC Open File 710 by M.P. Cecile, 1980a;

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	ECONOMIC	Stratabound Discordant Vein Ag Pb Zn Ba	106 B 6	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p.19); Morin (1989)
2	ANDY	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 B 5	7	Dawson (1975, p. 240-241)
3	NECO	Stratabound Discordant Vein Zn Pb	106 B 5	7	Yukon Minfile
4	BIRKELAND	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 B 4	7	Yukon Minfile
5	PR	Work Target	106 B 5	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 118)

106 C


BACKBONE
MACKENZIE
RANGES
MOUNTAINS
YUKON TERRITORY
N.W.T.
BONNET
PLUME
RANGE
WERNECKE
MOUNTAINS
(SELWYN MOUNTAINS)
NADALEEN
RANGE
HESS MOUNTAINS

NADALEEN RIVER

YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - - - Tote Trail.

——— Driveable Road.

▬A Airstrip.

NADALEEN RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 106 C)

General References:
GSC Open File 205, 206 by S.L. Blusson, 1974;
GSC Open File 710 by M.P. Cecile, 1980a;
GSC Open File 1207 by R.T. Bell, 1986;
GSC Geochem Open File 518;
GSC Paper 82-01A by R.I. Thompson and C.F. Roots, 1982;

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	KOHSE	Vein, Replacement Cu	106 C 5	7	Yukon Minfile
2	SALUTATION	Vein Cu Co	106 C 12	7	Yukon Minfile
3	GILLESPIE	Stratabound Discordant Vein Zn Pb	106 C 13	7	Yukon Minfile
4	GEORDIE	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn Ag	106 C 13	6	Yukon Minfile
5	GILDERSLEEVE	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 16	7	Dawson (1975, p. 241)
6	FAIRCHILD	Wernecke Breccia U Cu	106 C 13	7	INAC (1983, p. 175-176)
7	BIBBER	Vein Cu	106 C 13	7	Yukon Minfile
8	DOLORES	Vein Cu Ag Co	106 C 13	7	Yukon Minfile; Morin (1989)
9	KEY MOUNTAIN (BARB)	Vein Cu Co	106 C 14	7	INAC (1982, p. 185-186)
10	MAMMOTH	Work Target	106 C 14	9	Findlay (1969b, p. 16-17)
11	CIRQUE	Vein Cu Co Ag	106 C 14	7	Yukon Minfile; Morin (1989)
12	PORPHYRY	Vein Cu	106 C 14	7	Findlay (1969b, p. 16-17)
13	TETRAHEDRITE CREEK	Vein Au Ag Cu Co Pb Zn Sb	106 C 14	6	INAC (1989, p. 139); Morin (1989)
14	AIRSTRIP	Vein Cu	106 C 14	7	Yukon Minfile
15	VULCAN	Wernecke Breccia U Cu	106 C 14	7	INAC (1982, p. 186)
16	DOBBY	Vein Cu	106 C 14	7	Yukon Minfile
17	KIDNEY	Vein Cu	106 C 13	7	Yukon Minfile
18	PING (CORN CREEK)	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 11	5	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 53-54
19	GOZ CREEK	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 7	2	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 23-24); Reeve (1977)
20	HARRISON	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 7	6	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 41-42)
21	MUELLER	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 7	5	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 42-43)
22	CORN CREEK (COB)	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 11 106 C 14	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 26)
23	ZOG	Vein, replacement Zn	106 C 9	7	Yukon Minfile
24	GOODMAN (AL)	Work Target	106 C 10	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 64-65)
25	NEST	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 10	6	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 33-35)
26	TOPOROWSKI	Stratabound Concordant Zn Pb	106 C 10	7	Yukon Minfile
27	ANGLO	Work Target	106 C 8	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 38, 40)
28	GUS	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 8	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 36)
29	GENTRY	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 7	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 24-28)
30	CADET	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 7	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 29, 46)
32	MOUSE	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 6	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 40-41)
33	STAR	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 10	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 55-56)
34	DEA	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 11	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 58-59)
35	PROFEIT	Stratabound Discordant	106 C 14	6	INAC (1982, p. 186, 190);

		Ag Pb Zn			Morin (1989)
36	POO	Vein Pb Zn	106 C 14	7	Yukon Minfile
37	EG	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 14	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 61-62
38	DAN	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 14	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 61)
39	MAC (OTTO)	Work Target	106 C 14	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 63)
40	LEARY	Vein Zn Pb Cu	106 C 13	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 56-57)
41	WX	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 11	6	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 56-57
42	SUN	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 14	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 60)
43	BOB	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 10	7	Yukon Minfile
44	BRENDON (RAM)	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 11	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 51)
45	GAL	Work Target	106 C 7	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 30-31)
46	RUM/RAF	Work Target	106 C 8	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 37, 39)
48	CAB	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 15	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 41)
49	BAK	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 16	7	Yukon Minfile
50	MOGUL	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 16	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 66)
51	DUNE	Vein Zn Pb	106 C 10	7	Yukon Minfile
52	SNAKE	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 10	7	Yukon Minfile
53	McKELVIE	Vein Zn Pb Ba	106 C 7	7	Yukon Minfile
54	MARSHALL	Occurrence Cu	106 C 12	7	Yukon Minfile
55	ALGAE	Occurrence Cu	106 C 12	7	Yukon Minfile
56	LEAH	Work Target	106 C 3	9	INAC (1981, p. 224)
57	RAM	Breccia U Cu	106 C 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 224)
59	SIAN	Stratabound Discordant Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 C 2	7	INAC (1981, p. 224)
60	OTTER	Vein Cu Co Ni	106 C 13	6	INAC (1982, p. 186-187); Morin (1989)
61	CRAIG	Vein, Replacement Ag Pb Zn	106 C 3	2	INAC (1981, p. 225-230); Morin (1989)
62	TOW	Breccia U	106 C 13	7	INAC (1981, p. 231)
63	VAL	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 C 5	2	INAC (1982, p. 187); Morin (1989); This Report
64	VERA	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 C 5	2	INAC (1982, p. 187); Morin (1989); This Report
65	ELGEA	Vein Cu Co	106 C 13	5	INAC (1982, p. 187-188)
66	TARA (NADALEEN)	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 2	7	INAC (1982, p. 188, 190)
67	RUN	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 7	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 41)
68	DF	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 10 106 C 11	6	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 50)
69	MID	Work Target	106 C 11	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 51)
70	ALE	Work Target	106 C 13	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 560)
71	PTERD	U Breccia	106 C 14	6	INAC (1982, p. 188)
72	REP	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 8	5	Morin et al (1979, p. 39)
73	BROMADROSIS	Work Target	106 C 13	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 122)
74	EIRA	Work Target	106 C 1 106 C 2	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 350)
75	BLACK IDA	Work Target	106 C 2	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 350
76	JAM	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 2	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 36)
77	STAR	Work Target	106 C 3	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 36)
78	COOKER	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	106 C 4	6	Morin et al (1980, p. 37); Morin (1989)
79	GLEN	Work Target	106 C 2	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 10)
83	JOLLY	Vein Pb Zn	106 C 13	5	INAC (1983, p. 175-176)
84	APE	Vein Cu U Co Mo	106 C 13	7	INAC (1983, p. 175-176)
85	DJ	Stratabound Discordant	106 C 11	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 52)

87	NIK	Zn Pb Stratbound Ba	106 C 4	7	INAC (1987, p. 288-289)

VAL, VERA **International** **Prism Exploration** **Ltd**	**Silver, lead,** **zinc veins** **106 C 4,5 (63,64)** **64°17'N, 133°45'W** **1988**

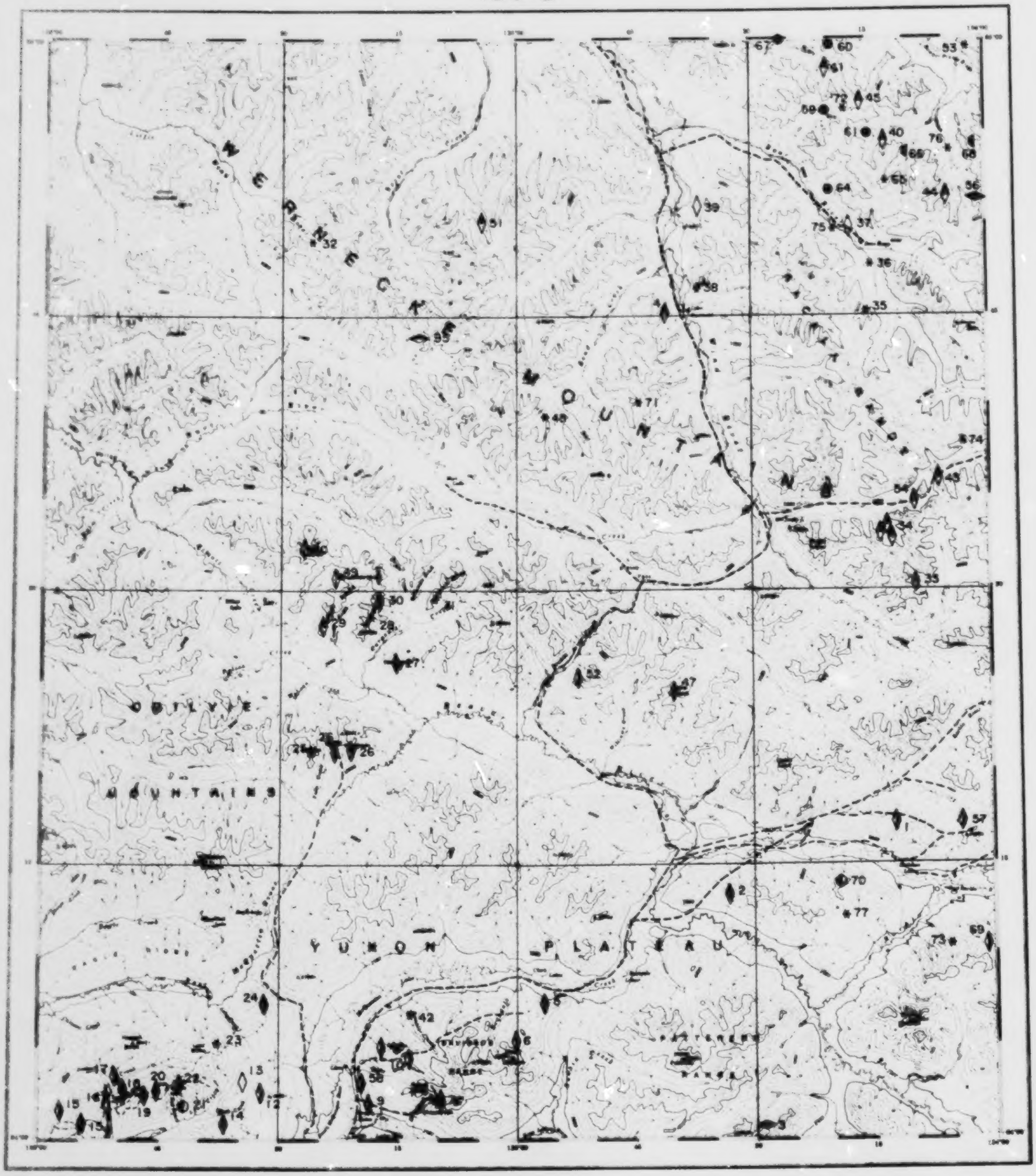
References: INAC (1982, p. 187); Morin (1989)

Claims: VAL 1-362; VERA 1-164

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092795 by D.H. Waugh

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, the SOUTH RUSTY MOUNTAIN, CAMP VIEW, LITTLE RED and PAKA zones were tested by 12 BQ holes totalling 1479.2 m, and bulldozer trenching was carried out near the Camp View and Val West Ridge locations. The purpose of the work was to look for strike extensions to these zones, which on surface consist of vein-faults with quartz-siderite lenses and mineralized breccia. The drilling confirmed continuity of the host structures along strike, but no significant mineralization was encountered.

106 D


WERNECKE MOUNTAINS
OGILVIE MOUNTAINS
YUKON PLATEAU
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NASH CREEK

YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

------ Tote Trail.

—— Driveable Road.

▬ A Airstrip.

NASH CREEK MAP-AREA (NTS 106 D)

General References:
GSC Map 1282A and Memoir 364 by L.H. Green, 1972;
GSC Open File 710 by M.P. Cecile, 1980a;
GSC Geochem Open File 518 and 419;
GSC Paper 82-01A by R.I. Thompson and C.F. Roots, 1982;
Open File 1990-1 by Abbott, J.G., 1990;

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	KATHLEEN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 8	6	INAC (1985, p. 233); INAC (1989, p. 145); Morin (1989)
2	NOW	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	106 D 2	6	INAC (1989, p. 145); Morin (1989)
3	MARG	Volcanic-hosted Pb Zn Cu Ag Au	106 D 1	2	INAC (1989, p. 146); Morin (1989); This Report
4	WEN	Vein Cu	106 D 15	7	Green (1972, p. 139)
5	CLARK	Vein/Breccia/ Replacement Ag Pb Zn	106 D 2	2	Craig & Laporte (1972, p. 19-20); INAC (1989, p. 146); Morin (1989)
6	CAMERON (PAUL)	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	106 D 3	6	Green (1971, p. 63-64); Sinclair et al (1975, p. 16-17); Morin (1989)
7	STAND-TO-HILL	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 3	6	Findlay (1969b, p. 13-14); INAC (1982, p. 198); Morin (1989)
8	FORBES	Work Target	106 D 3	9	Cockfield (1922)
9	SPRING (HL)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 3	7	Craig & Milner (1975, p. 30);INAC (1982, p. 198)
10	RAMBLER	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 3	6	Cockfield (1922, p. 4-5); Green (1971, p. 63); INAC (1985, p. 234; 1988, p. 212); Morin (1989)
12	ERIN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 4	7	Craig & Laporte (1972, p. 16-17)
13	GWAIHIR	Vein W	106 D 4	7	INAC (1981, p. 238)
14	SKATE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 4	6	INAC (1982, p. 194); Morin (1989)
15	PESO (REX)	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu Sb	106 D 4	2	Green (1965, p. 20-22);INAC (1981, p. 244;1986, p. 158; 1988, p. 213); Morin (1989)
16	BARKER	Vein Unclassified	106 D 4	7	Boyle (1965, p. 84)
17	MEILECKE	Vein Ag Pb	106 D 4	7	Yukon Minfile
18	TIN DOME (SHEPPARD)	Vein Sn Au Ag	106 D 4	7	Mulligan (1975, p. 73-74); INAC (1987, p. 293-296)
19	DUBLIN GULCH	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn Stockwork W	106 D 4	6	INAC (1983, p. 179-180; 1987, p. 293-296); INAC (1989, p. 149); Morin (1989)
20	POTATO HILLS	Vein Au Ag	106 D 4	7	Little (1959, p. 21-29, 34-36); Craig & Milner (1975, p. 24-25)
21	RAY GULCH	Skarn W	106 D 4	2	INAC (1981, p. 240; 1987, p. 293-296); Lennan (1986)
22	ELLIS	Vein Au Ag	106 D 4	7	Green & Godwin (1963, p. 15); Morin (1989)
23	LYNX	Work Target	106 D 4	9	Green & Godwin (1963, p. 15)
24	LUCKY STRIKE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 4	7	Green (1972, p. 137); INAC (1982, p. 198); Morin (1989)
25	WHITE HILL	Work Target	106 D 6	9	Cockfield (1925, p. 1-18)
26	McKAY HILL	Vein Ag Pb Cu	106 D 6	4	Cockfield (1924, p. 22-28); Green (1972, p. 133-134); INAC (1981, p. 244); Morin (1989)
27	GREY COPPER HILL	Vein Ag Cu	106 D 6	6	INAC (1989, p. 149); Morin (1989)
28	CARPENTER	Work Target	106 D 6	9	Cockfield (1925, p. 1-18)
29	ELLIOTT RIDGE	Vein Cu	106 D 6	7	Cockfield (1925, p. 1-18)
30	SILVER HILL	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 6	7	Cockfield (1925, p. 1-18); Green (1972, p. 133); Morin (1989)
31	SETTLEMEIR	Work Target	106 D 6	9	Yukon Minfile

32	ROYAL	Work Target	106 D 14	9	Green & Roddick (1970, GSC Paper 62-7, p. 20)
33	ZULPS	Vein Cu	106 D 9	7	Yukon Minfile
34	McCLUSKY	Vein Cu	106 D 9	2	Yukon Minfile
35	GRAY	Work Target	106 D 16	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 16)
36	NEW JERSEY	Work Target	106 D 16	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 16)
37	PAGISTEEL	Breccia Fe	106 D 16	5	INAC (1982, p. 195)
38	AHEARNE	Work Target	106 D 15	9	Green (1972, p. 139)
39	FRAN	Vein Fe	106 D 15	7	Green (1972, p. 143)
40	FORD	Vein Cu Pb	106 D 16	7	Yukon Minfile
41	SLATS	Vein Cu	106 D 16	7	Yukon Minfile
42	JEE	Work Target	106 D 3	9	Yukon Minfile
43	DRESEN	Vein Cu	106 D 9	7	Yukon Minfile
44	FOUND	Vein Cu	106 D 16	7	INAC (1982, p. 198)
45	BUT	Vein Cu	106 D 16	7	Yukon Minfile
46	NAT	Vein Pb Ag Zn Cu	106 D 3	7	INAC (1982, p. 198); Morin (1989)
47	BRAINE (BLENDE)	Vein/Breccia Ag Pb Zn Cu	106 D 7	5	INAC (1989, p. 149); Morin (1989); This Report
48	BOND	Work Target	106 D 10	9	Green (1972, p. 139)
49	LINGHAM	Vein Pb Zn	106 D 11	7	Yukon Minfile
50	NEWT	Vein Pb Zn	106 D 11	7	Yukon Minfile
51	SIHOTA	Vein Cu Zn	106 D 14	7	Yukon Minfile
52	CLOUTIER	Replacement Ag Pb Zn Cu	106 D 7	7	Yukon Minfile; Morin (1989)
53	SLAB	Work Target	106 D 15	9	Findlay (1969b, p. 17-18)
54	LOUIE	Vein Cu	106 D 9	7	Yukon Minfile
56	CORD	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	106 D 16	5	INAC (1982, p. 196, 198)
57	ZAP	Vein/Breccia Ag Pb Zn	106 D 8	7	INAC (1981, p. 241); Morin (1989)
58	J.T.	Vein Ag Cu	106 D 3	7	INAC (1983, p. 179-181); Morin (1989)
59	ARCTOS	Wernecke Breccia U Cu Co Ag Au	106 D 16	6	INAC (1989, p. 150); Morin 1989
60	RAD	Wernecke Breccia U Cu Au	106 D 16	7	INAC (1982, p. 197)
61	URSUS	Wernecke Breccia U Cu Au	106 D 16	7	INAC (1982, p. 197)
64	FACE	Wernecke Breccia U Cu Ag	106 D 16	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
65	ADUB	Work Target	106 D 16	9	INAC (1982, p. 195, 198)
66	HAIL	Occurrence U	106 D 16	7	INAC (1982, p. 195)
67	PIKE	Vein, Wernecke Breccia U Cu Au	106 D 16	7	INAC (1987, p. 296-298;1988, p. 212-213); Morin (1989)
68	SNOW STAR	Occurrence U	106 D 16	7	INAC (1982, p. 195)
69	ROD	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 1	6	INAC (1986, p. 154); Morin (1989)
70	BLUE LITE	Skarn W	106 D 1	6	INAC (1981, p. 243-244); 1986, p. 158)
71	BONZO	Work Target	106 D 10	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 62)
72	KNUCKLE	Work Target	106 D 16	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 125)
73	BAG	Work Target	106 D 1	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 13)
74	JAZ	Work Target	106 D 9	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 43)
75	PITCH	Work Target	106 D 16	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 44)
76	SER	Work Target	106 D 16	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 45)
77	KATHY	Work Target	106 D 1	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 14)
89	ESS	DELETED: Same as #5 CLARK			
93	WON	DELETED: Same as #2 NOW			
95	NICK	Stratabound Concordant Ni Pt	106 D 11	6	INAC (1989, p. 150); This Report

MARG
NDU Resources
Ltd, Cameco

Zinc, lead,
copper, silver
copper, volcanic-
hosted stratabound
106 D 1 (3)
64°01'N, 134°28'W
1989

References: INAC (1989, p. 146); Morin (1989)

Claims: TUDL 1-32; MARG 1-178

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092729 by M.L. MacLellan and R.C. Carne

Current Work and Results:

Exploration in 1989 included geological mapping, VLF-EM, Pulse EM and magnetometer surveys, an extensive geochemical survey and 5 diamond drill holes totalling 1818.7 m.

Bulldozer trenching in 1989 tested several soil geochemical anomalies, but no new showings were uncovered. The distribution of geochemical anomalies appears to be significantly controlled by glaciofluvial cover and groundwater flow.

Drilling to date has showed that the MARG deposit consists of two tabular massive sulphide horizons at least 1000 m long, which strike approximately east-west and dip 50° south. Each horizon averages 3 to 5 m thick, with a maximum thickness of 23 m. Between the two main sulphide bodies and extending further to the west are a number of smaller sulphide lenses. The sulphide minerals are fine grained `and consist mainly of pyrite with interstitial sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena and minor tetrahedrite. Banding is evident near the base of the sulphide layers.

At the east end of the explored area the two main sulphide bodies appear to converge, and detailed drilling identified two high grade shoots each 250 m long which plunge to the southeast at 35° and extend to a depth of at least 450 m. Reserve calculations based on the detailed drilling in this area give an estimated 3.84 million tonnes grading 1.76% Cu, 2.68% Pb, 5.01% Zn, 65.82 g/t Ag and 1.17 g/t Au.

Seven km southwest of the MARG deposit, a similar target known as the JANE zone was explored with detailed mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys. Soil geochemistry outlined a 600 x 50 m lead-zinc-copper anomaly with abundant ferricrete, which appears to originate from an area of steep cliffs to the west.

BLENDE
Billiton Metals Canada Inc., option from NDU Resources Ltd

Silver, lead, zinc, copper
vein/breccia
106 D 7 (47)
64°24'N, 134°40'W
1989

References: INAC (1989, p. 149-150); Morin (1989)

Claims: BLENDE 1-122

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092795 by D. Lister and W.D. Eaton (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd)

Description:

Silver, lead and zinc occur in tabular breccia and stockwork zones in Proterozoic dolomite. Geological mapping and prospecting have traced the mineralization over a strike length of 6000 m. Drilling in 1988 yielded long mineralized intersections. The best intersection in hole 2 averaged 5.4% Pb, 3.0% Zn, 106.3 g/t Ag over 86 m, including 18.3 m grading 12.9% Pb, 4.7% Pb and 298.3 g/t Ag.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1989 included camp and road construction, geological mapping, grid soil sampling and VLF-EM and magnetic surveys.

Soil sampling outlined a 1000 x 3800 m belt of anomalous lead, zinc and silver soil response in the south-central part of the grid, and six smaller areas which were weakly to moderately anomalous. The main anomaly coincides with the main mineralized zones identified by trenching and drilling. The strongest anomalous values coincide with the WEST zone, where in a 650 x 100 m area more than 60% of the samples returned >10 000 ppm Pb and Zn, with silver values up to 147 ppm.

Twelve mineralized zones have now been recognized on the property. Six of these fall within the WEST zone, an area 900 m long and 25 to 200 m wide. The widest and most consistent mineralization occurs in zone 5 adjacent to the footwall fault. At its west end where the zone cuts a diorite dyke, chalcopyrite is common and a 1989 chip sample returned 3.0% Cu, 8.7% Pb, 1.9% Zn and 1038.8 g/t Ag over 2.8 m.

Four CENTRAL zones occur over a strike length of 800 m. Three of these are narrow sphalerite-galena veins up to 1 m wide. A 1989 sample of one of the veins returned 1.1% Pb, 14.8% Zn, 19.2 g/t Ag and 0.02% Cu over 0.6 m. A 20 x 10 m area of malachite and limonite-stained vein float occurs 900 m northeast of the fault complex, and a composite sample of the vein fragments assayed 1457 g/t Ag with only minor Pb and Zn.

The two EAST zones were discovered in 1989. Zone 11 is a 300 m x 200 m area of ferricrete and sphalerite and galena-bearing rock fragments. Trenching in this area turned up mineralized boulders up to 2 m across but failed to reach bedrock. Float samples contained up to 36.1% Pb, 11.6% Zn and 438.8 g/t Ag, and chip samples across two 1.5 m mineralized shear zones assayed up to 0.06% Pb, 7.9% Zn and 6.9 g/t Ag. Zone 12 consists of two 25 m wide float trains in talus, with hydrozincite-stained boulders containing abundant galena and sphalerite in fractures. Samples assayed up to 8.69% Pb, 17.6% Zn and 31.5 g/t Ag.

ELIXIR
NDU Resources Ltd

Work Target
106 D 1 (96)
64°01'N, 134°15'W
1989

References: No previous reference

Claims: ELIXIR 1-52

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092796 by M.L. MacLellan and R.C. Carne (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd).

History:

NDU Resources Ltd staked the ELIXIR claims in 1988 to cover the source of Geological Survey of Canada silt anomalies and several gossanous seeps located 10 km west of the MARG volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit.

Description:

Graphitic phyllite, quartz-sericite phyllite and quartzite underlie the property. The quartzite is correlated with the Keno Hill quartzite of Mississippian age. Gabbro sills intruding the metasedimentary rocks in the southwest corner of the claims are believed to be Triassic.

Current Work and Results:

In 1989, 398 soil samples were collected at 30 m intervals along claim lines and along selected contours. Seven rock and 8 silt samples were also taken, and the property was mapped at a scale of 1:5 000.

Moderate zinc anomalies were observed in areas draining pyritic black phyllite. Copper, lead and silver values were low except for gossanous seeps which returned values up to 3890 ppm Cu. The quartz-sericite phyllite which forms the host rock for the MARG deposit is not anomalous on the ELIXIR claims.

NICK
Inco Ltd, NDU Resources Ltd, Pak-Man Resources Inc., 2001 Resource Industries Ltd

Nickel, zinc platinum strata-bound concordant
106 D 11,14 (95)
64°43'N, 135°13'W
1989

References: No previous reference

Claims: NICK 1-182

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092832 by D. Parry and R.C. Carne (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd)

History:

The NICK showing was discovered by Cominco in 1981 in the area of a 1977 GSC multi-element silt anomaly. A specimen from a 5 cm sulphide layer in black shale assayed 5.8% Ni and 0.8% Zn.

In 1988, Cooke Yukon Syndicate staked the first claims in the area and optioned the property to a joint venture comprising NDU Resources Ltd, Pak-Man Resources Inc., and 2001 Resource Industries Ltd. Geological mapping and geochemical sampling of the discovery showing area was followed up by 4 diamond drill holes totalling 362 m.

Inco Ltd optioned the property in 1989.

Description:

Nickel occurs in a conformable massive sulphide horizon at the base of the Devono-Mississippian Earn Group. The host rock is a phosphatic chert which lies close to the contact with calcareous black graptolitic shale of the underlying Road River Group. A distinctive layer of limestone concretions forms a good marker immediately below the mineralization.

Nickel occurs as the mineral vaesite in a layer up to 10 cm thick, which is continuous over an area of some 80 square kilometres. Petrographic studies indicate that the sulphide layer consists of 46% pyrite, 10% vaesite, 2% melnikovite and 2% wurtzite in a gangue of 39% carbonaceous chert containing up to 1% bitumen. The nickel-bearing horizon is believed to represent a low-temperature exhalative deposit. Discordant bitumen veins containing anomalous levels of nickel, vanadium, chromium, phosphorous and zinc are believed to represent the hydrothermal fluid conduits.

Assays from fresh outcrops and drill core show that the sulphide layer carries an average grade about 4.4% Ni and 1.0% Zn, with up to 1000 ppb Pt, 390 ppb Pd, 98 ppb Au, 16.4 ppm Ag, 3950 ppm Mo, 2530 ppm Cu, 3930 ppm As, 8700 ppm P and 280 ppm U. Vaesite samples taken by L. Hulbert (Geological Survey of Canada) also contained significant amounts of selenium and rhenium in solid solution.

The NICK deposit is so far unique in Canada, although a similar deposit is being mined in southern China.

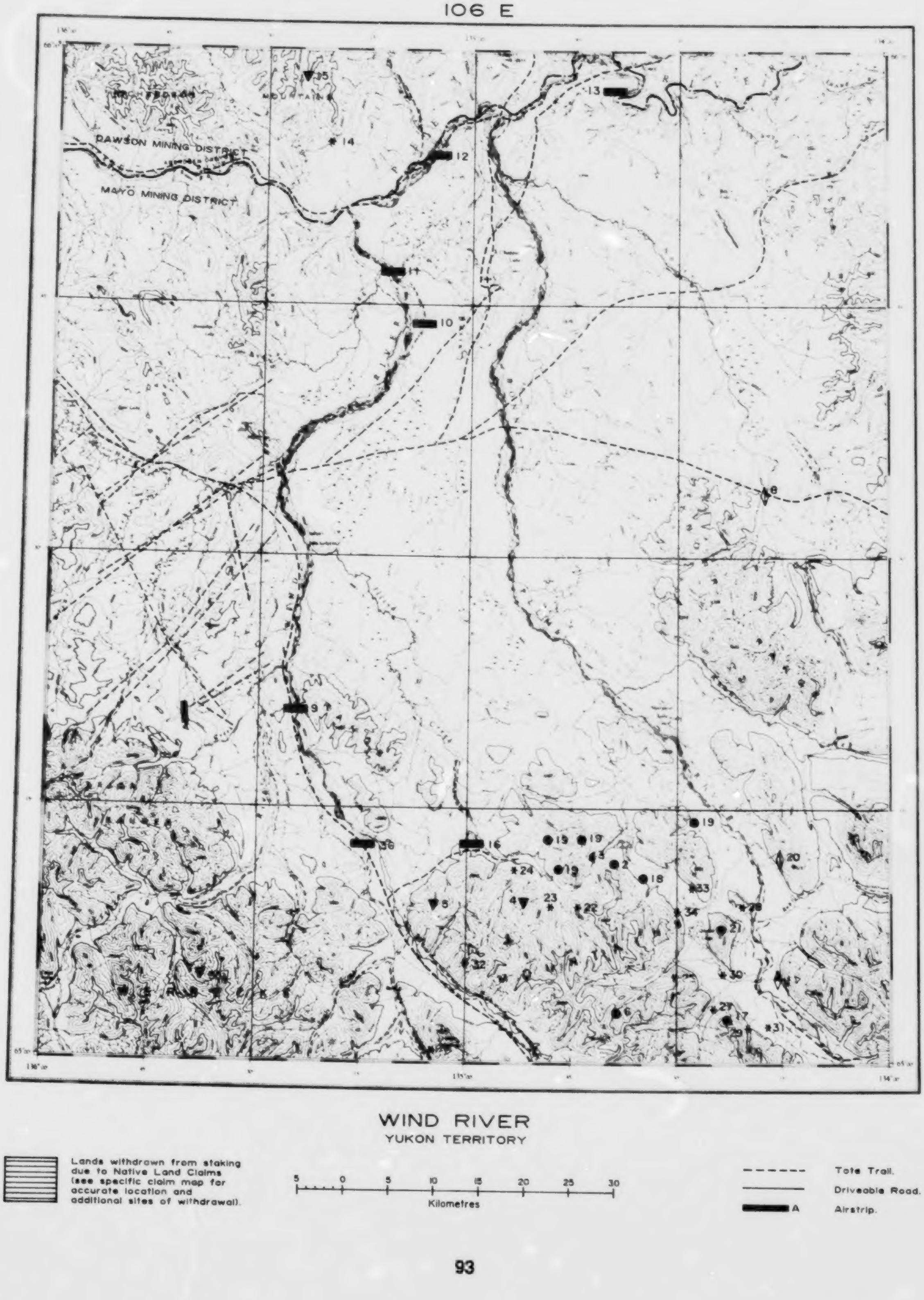
Current Work and Results:

Exploration in 1989 consisted of geochemical sampling, prospecting, geological mapping and 13 diamond drillholes totalling 892 m.

Two thousand six hundred soil samples were taken at 20 m intervals along the surface trace of the mineralized horizon and silt samples were taken at several hundred metre spacings along most of the stream drainages. Soil values greater than 350 ppb Ni and 250 ppm Zn are anomalous in this area. Peak values up to about 10 times background were found at and downslope of the vaesite horizon.

The best 1989 drill intersection contained 3.60% Ni, 1.07% Zn, 2000 ppm P, 410 ppb Pt, 130 ppb Pd and 54 ppb Au over 8 cm in hole N-89-9.

106 E



MOUNTAINS
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT
MAYO MINING DISTRICT
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WIND RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

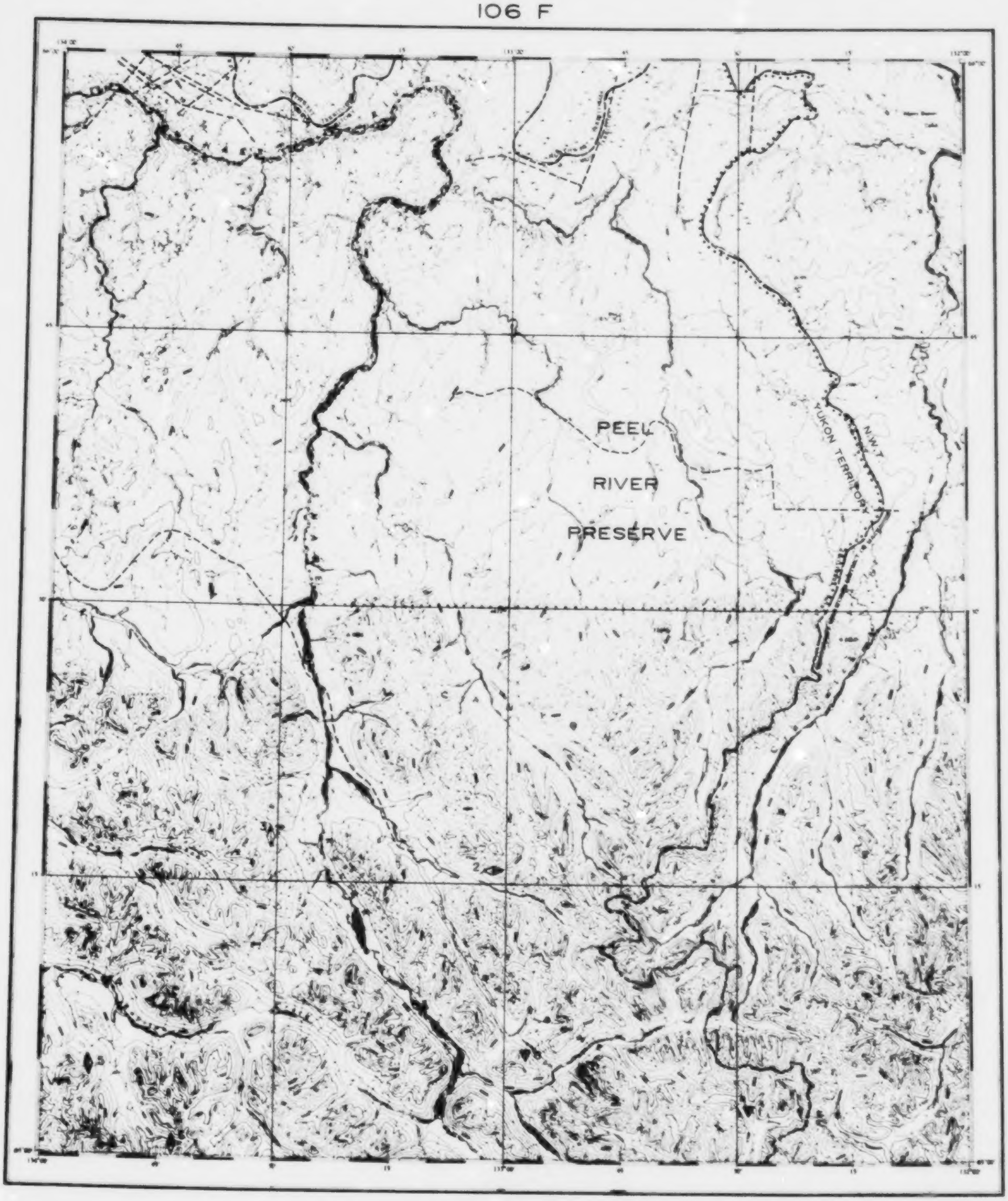
Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

WIND RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 106 E)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1528A by D.K. Norris, 1982c;
GSC Geochem Open File 518, 419 and 420;

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	IRENE	Vein, Replacement U Cu	106 E 1	7	Blusson (1976, p. 132)
2	GREMLIN	Breccia Cu Co Ag	106 E 2	6	INAC (1983, p. 183-185); Morin (1989)
3	CHLOE	Occurrence Pb Zn	106 E 2	7	Yukon Minfile
4	FLUNK	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 E 2	5	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 65-67)
5	FORSTER (MST)	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 E 3	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 67-68); Morin et al (1977, p.133)
6	IGOR	Wernecke Breccia Cu U	106 E 2	7	INAC (1983, p. 183, 184)
7	MAGIC	Work Target	106 E 3	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 69)
8	HENDRY (DTS)	Vein Pb Zn Cu	106 E 9	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 63-64)
9	PRONGS, BONNET PLUME COALFIELD	Coal	106 E 6	7	Camsell (1907, p. 28); Mckinney (1985)
10	CHAPPIE	Coal	106 E 11	7	Camsell (1907, p. 27-30)
11	BASIN	Coal	106 E 14	7	Camsell (1907, p. 27-30)
12	SAINVILLE	Coal	106 E 14	7	Camsell (1907, p. 41-46)
13	LOPSTICK	Coal	106 E 15	7	Camsell (1907, p. 41-46)
14	ONCE	Work Target	106 E 14	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 86-87)
15	TUKU	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 E 14	6	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 87)
16	SLATER	Coal	106 E 2	7	Yukon Minfile
17	OTIS	Wernecke Breccia U	106 E 1	7	INAC (1981, p. 246-247)
18	SCYLLA	Wernecke Breccia U	106 E 2	7	INAC (1981, p. 247)
19	DEER	Wernecke Breccia U	106 E 1 106 E 2	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 18-20)
20	BEV	Vein Zn Pb	106 E 1	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 63)
21	WERNECKE	Wernecke Breccia Cu U	106 E 1	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 17)
22	YOGI	Work Target	106 E 2	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 21)
23	JEANETTE	Work Target	106 E 2	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 70)
24	WINDY	Work Target	106 E 2	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 71)
26	MARTET	Work Target	106 E 2 106 E 1	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 128-129)
27	THORIUM	Work Target	106 E 1	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 128)
28	MTR	Work Target	106 E 1	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 48)
29	ORION	Work Target	106 E 1	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 45-46)
30	GSTD	Work Target	106 E 1	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 46)
31	POLARIS	Work Target	106 E 1	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 47)
32	TAR	Work Target	106 E 2	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 20)
33	RIN	Work Target	106 E 1	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 18)
34	RAPI	Work Target	106 E 2 106 E 1	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 49)
35	LWR	Stratabound Discordant Vein Pb Zn	106 E 4	7	INAC (1983, p. 183-185)
36	AIRSTRIP	Coal	106 E 3	2	Nat. Min. Inv., 106 E, COL 2

106 F


PEEL
RIVER
PRESERVE
YUKON TERRITORY
N.W.T.

SNAKE RIVER

YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - - - Tote Trail.

——— Driveable Road.

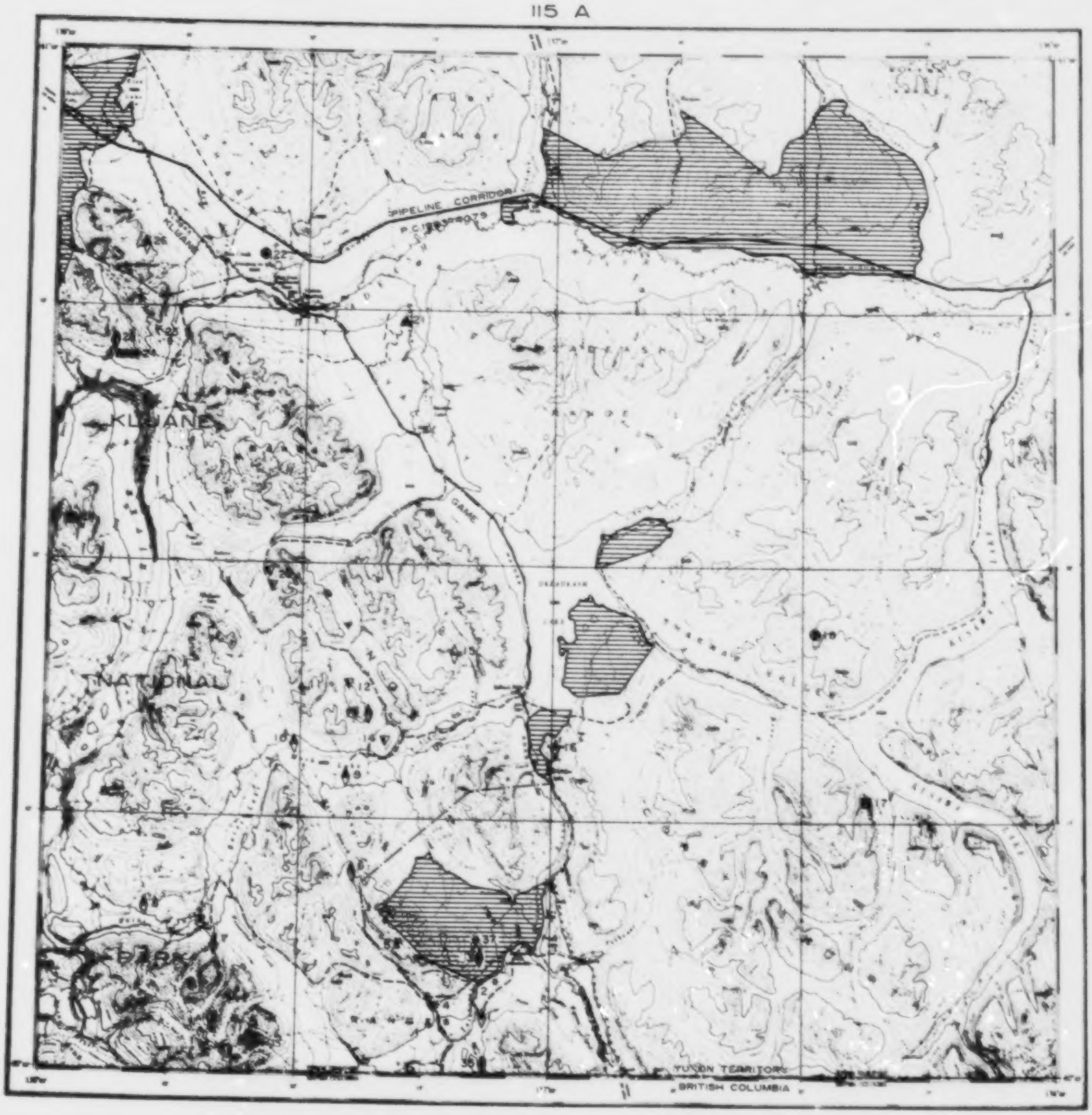
▬ A Airstrip.

SNAKE RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 106 F)

General References:	
	GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980; GSC Map 1529A by D.K. Norris, 1982d; GSC Geochem Open File 518;

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	VYE	Stratabound Discordant Zn	106 F 1	7	Yukon Minfile
2	CREST	Stratabound Concordant Fe	106 F 6	2	Green and Godwin (1963, p. 15-18); Yeo (1986); INAC (1988, p. 220)
3	HOME	Vein Zn	106 F 5	7	Yukon Minfile
4	PLAINS (KEN)	Stratabound Discordant Zn	106 F 4	6	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 73)
5	YUK	Vein, replacement Pb Zn	106 F 4	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 73)
6	VOLE	Vein Co Cu Ag	106 F 4	7	INAC (1982, p. 203); Morin (1989)
7	LAURA	Work Target	106 F 2	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 134)
8	BUH	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 F 2	6	Morin et al (1977, p. 134)

115 A


PIPELINE CORRIDOR
KLUANE
NATIONAL
PARK
GAME
YUKON TERRITORY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
117°W

DEZADEASH

YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal)

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Kilometres

- - - - - Tote Trail.
——— Driveable Road.
▬ A Airstrip.

DEZADEASH MAP-AREA (NTS 115 A)

General References: GSC Map 1019A and Memoir 268 by E.D. Kindle, 1952;
GSC Open File 831 by R.B. Campbell and C.J. Dodds, 1982c;

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	JACKPOT	Vein Cu	115 A 3	5	Findlay (1968b, p. 43-44); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 72); INAC (1985, p. 241)
2	DALTON	Work Target	115 A 3	9	Yukon Minfile
3	KANE	Vein Au Ag Pb	115 A 3	5	INAC (1986, p. 166-168); Morin (1989)
4	CHICKALOON	Work Target	115 A 3	9	Yukon Minfile
5	PHOTO	Work Target	115 A 3	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 74)
6	MUSH	Vein Cu	115 A 3	7	Skinner (1961, p. 37-38)
7	BATES	Vein Ag Pb	115 A 4	6	Kindle (1953, p. 56); Morin (1989)
8	FENTON	Vein Cu	115 A 4	7	Yukon Minfile
9	CAVE	Stratabound Concordant Cu Vein Ag Cu	115 A 6	7	Yukon Minfile
10	SHAFT	Vein Cu	115 A 5	7	Yukon Minfile
11	BELOUD	Work Target	115 A 6 115 A 5	9	Kindle (1953, p. 49-50, 55)
12	HUSKY	Stratabound Discordant Cu	115 A 6	7	Yukon Minfile
13	WREN	Vein Cu	115 A 6	7	Yukon Minfile
14	KEL	Stratabound Discordant Cu	115 A 6	7	Yukon Minfile
15	SHORTY	Breccia U	115 A 6	7	Kindle (1953, p. 49, 55)
16	KLUKSHU	Vein Cu	115 A 7	7	Yukon Minfile
17	DEVILHOLE	Porphyry Cu Mo Pb	115 A 8	7	Yukon Minfile
18	KUSAWA	Skarn Cu	115 A 8	7	Yukon Minfile
19	MILLHOUSE	Work Target	115 A 11	9	Yukon Minfile
20	JOHOBO	Stratabound Discordant Cu	115 A 5	3	Findlay (1967, p. 55); Kirkham (1971, p. 85)
21	REX	Asbestos	115 A 11	2	Findlay (1967, p. 55); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 73)
22	ELGIN	Skarn Cu	115 A 13	7	Yukon Minfile
23	STRIDE	Work Target	115 A 12	9	Kindle (1953, p. 56)
24	SUGDEN	Coal	115 A 12	7	Kindle (1953, p. 58)
25	FERGUSON	Vein Au	115 A 12	7	Bostock (1936b, p. 12;1937, p. 11)
26	DECOELI	Vein Cu, Asbestos	115 A 13	7	Yukon Minfile; This Report
27	KLOO	Vein Cu	115 A 13	5	Findlay (1967, p. 54); This Report
28	SOUTHER	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 A 12	7	Souther and Stanciu (1975, p. 66-70)
35	BURGER KING	Vein Au	115 A 3	7	INAC (1987, p. 306); Morin (1989)
37	WIL	Work Target	115 A 3	9	INAC (1986, p. 170)

DECOELI
Harjay
Exploration Ltd

Gold, copper vein
115 A 13 (26)
60°48'N, 137°47'W
1989

References: No previous reference

Claims: COLTON 1-14; VAIL group

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092830 by G.S. Davidson, and information supplied by G.S. Davidson and R. Stack for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview. T. Bremner visited the property in 1989.

Description:

Gold occurs with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in a quartz-carbonate stockwork cutting rusty siliceous argillite which forms the hanging wall of a gabbro-peridotite sill. The sill strikes northwest across the lower east flank of Mt Archibald and dips 22° southwest. It averages 150 m thick and is at least 4 km long. A sample of a quartz-sericite vein assayed 19.7 g/t Au.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1989 consisted of prospecting and sampling. One grab sample taken by R. Stack from the main showing contained 1476 ppb Au and 2.5% Cu.

Elevated gold values were also found in a 1 to 3 m wide shear zone which cuts through the gabbro sill 200 m northwest of the main showing. The shear zone strikes 055° and dips 015° northwest, and consists of graphitic gouge, quartz veinlets and iron oxide gossan. A sample of quartz-graphite material taken by T. Bremner contained 370 ppb Au, 90 ppm Mo, 1440 ppm As and 90 ppb Hg.

An ultramafic sill which intrudes slate lower in the section was also prospected and sampled. The sill is 60 m thick, strikes 157° and dips 42° west. It is layered, with a gabbroic lower chilled margin followed by successive layers of serpentinized feldspathic peridotite, dunite and coarse gabbro. Samples from the peridotite layer contained up to 2480 ppm Ni and 3409 ppm Cr. The lower chilled margin contained visible sulphides and contained up to 3877 ppm Cu, 3638 ppm Cr and 1747 ppm Ni.

High-grade copper was found in foliated greenstone boulders in the creek at the southeast end of the property. Samples assayed up to 6.3% Cu.

KLOO
R. Stack

Copper, strata-bound concordant
115 A 13 (27)
61°52'N, 137°57'W
1989

References: Findlay (1967, p. 54)

Claims: ELLEN 1-8

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092766 by G.S. Davidson

History:

The area of the ELLEN claims was first staked as the JUDE, NOR and TAR claims in 1983 by R. Reber and optioned to Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Hudson Bay drilled 5 holes totalling 323.1 m and constructed an access road. The showing was restaked as the MC claims by T. Worbetts in 1962, and optioned to Canadian Barranca Mines Ltd. In 1966 and 1967 Canadian Barranca Mines performed extensive magnetometer surveys on the property and tested chalcopyrite-bearing horizons in andesite with 7 diamond drill holes totalling 433.1 m. Results of the 1966 drilling are summarized as follows:

Hole	Length (m)	Copper (%)
MC-1	5.2	3.15
MC-2	10.4	1.64
incl.	6.4	2.20
MC-3	5.2	1.20

G. Harris and R. Stack restaked the property as the ELLEN claims in 1988.

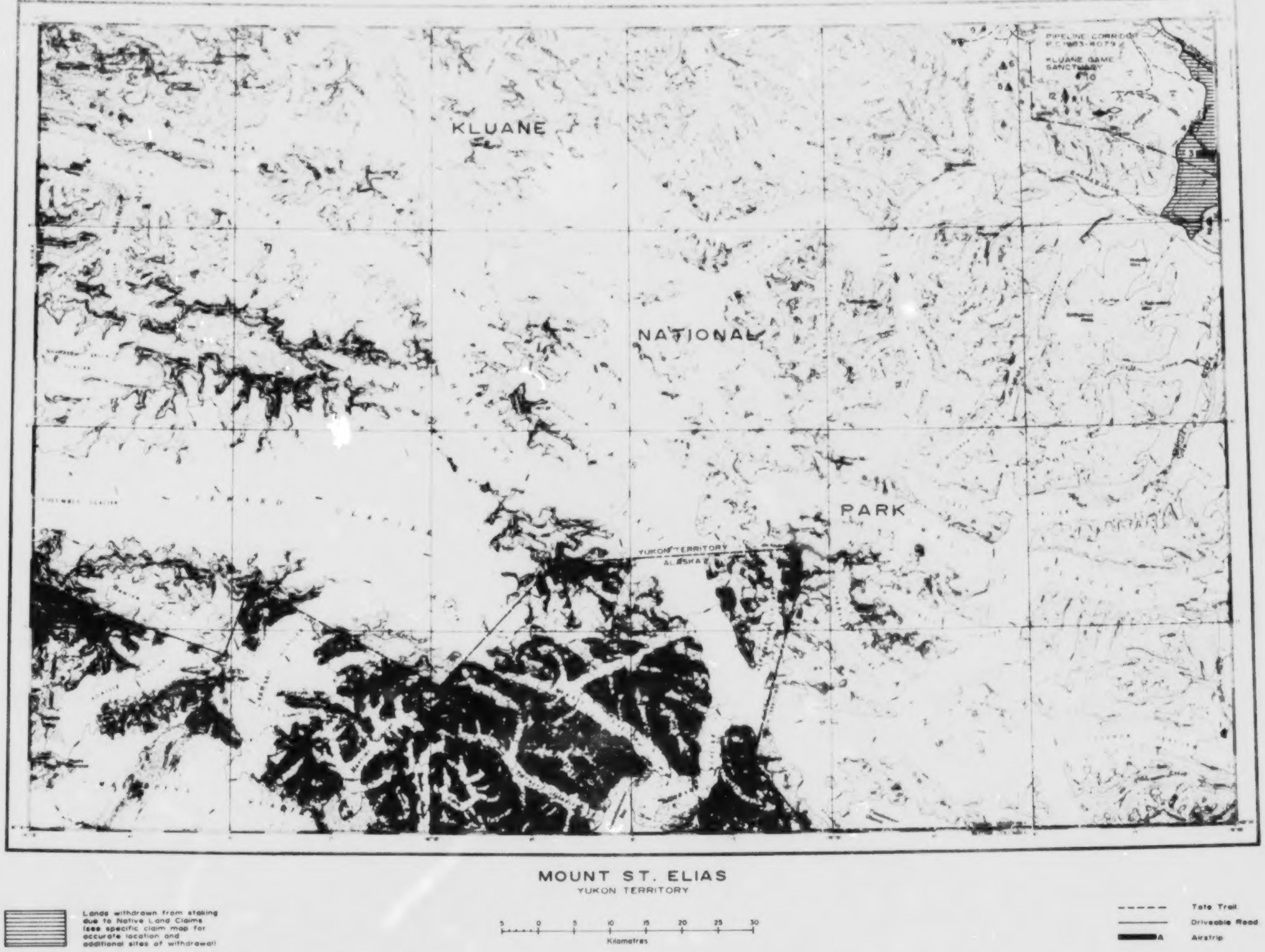
Description:

Massive chalcopyrite occurs in three shale layers in green metavolcanic rocks on the north side of Mt Decoeli, east of the Denali fault. The host rocks consist of massive green andesitic tuff and banded siliceous tuff which closely resemble rocks of the Pennsylvanian Station Creek Formation west of the Denali fault. Where exposed in a creek canyon, the mineralized layers strike 110° and dip 23° south. The host shale contains numerous disrupted quartz veinlets.

Current Work and Results:

Blast trenching in 1989 exposed high-grade copper mineralization over a 50 m strike length, including a continuous exposure of 10 m. Four grab samples taken by T. Bremner returned values up to 16.9% Cu, 11.4 ppm Ag, 990 ppb Au and 2900 ppb Hg. Chip samples across one of the horizons assayed 8.55% Cu over 2.0 m and 4.68% Cu and 780 ppb Au across 1 m. The showing resembles a volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit.

115 B & C


KLUANE
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PARK
PIPELINE CORRIDOR
P.C.1983-4079
KLUANE GAME
SANCTUARY
YUKON TERRITORY
ALASKA
5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres
Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal)
Tote Trail
Driveable Road
Airstrip

MOUNT ST. ELIAS
YUKON TERRITORY

MOUNT ST. ELIAS MAP-AREA (NTS 115 B-C)

General References: GSC Map 1143A by J.O. Wheeler, 1963;
GSC Open File 830 by R..B. Campbell and C.J. Dodds, 1982b;

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	PLUG	Occurrence Cu Ag	115 B 1	7	Yukon Minfile
2	KASKAWULSH	Occurrence Cu Ag	115 B 9 115 B 16	7	Yukon Minfile
3	KIMBERLEY	Coal	115 B 16	7	Kindle (1952, p. 58)
4	JARVIS	Work Target	115 B 16	7	McConnell (1905, p. 1-18)
5	DULUTH	Mafic/Ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu	115 B 15	7	Yukon Minfile
6	GIBBONS	Mafic/Ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu	115 B 15	7	Yukon Minfile
7	TELLURIDE	Stratabound Concordant Cu Pb Zn Ag Ni	115 B 16	7	INAC (1988, p. 229-230); Morin (1989)
8	BULLION	Stratabound Discordant Gypsum Cu Pb	115 B 15	7	Yukon Minfile
9	SHEEP	Work Target	115 B 15	9	McConnell (1905, p. 1-18)
10	KUL	Work Target	115 B 16	9	INAC (1987, p. 309)
11	JENNIFER	Work Target	115 B 16	9	INAC (1987, p. 310)
12	KINCORA	Vein Ag Cu Zn Breccia Zn	115 B 15	6	This Report

KINCORA
R. Stack

Silver, copper, zinc vein, zinc breccia
115 B 15 (12)
60°54'N,138°22'W
1989

References: No previous reference

Claims: KINCORA 1-30

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092811 by R. Stack, property visit by T. Bremner, and information supplied by R. Stack for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

History:

Wire silver nuggets were reported in the gravels of Silver Creek during placer gold mining operations in the early 1900's. Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd discovered anomalous levels of copper, lead, zinc and silver in silt during a 1984 reconnaissance program in the area and staked claims on nearby Outpost Mountain. The area of the KINCORA claims was staked in 1984 by J. Hill, who prospected and sampled the copper-silver showing. The claims were allowed to lapse in 1987 and were restaked in 1988 by the present owner.

Description:

Quartz-carbonate veins containing chalcopyrite, bornite, tetrahedrite and specular hematite form a stockwork which cuts grey, siliceous, highly-fractured limestone at the head of Silver Creek. The veins are vuggy and contain numerous cavities lined with euhedral quartz crystals. They are heavily stained with malachite and azurite.

The host limestone appears to be a lens-shaped fault-bounded block in highly contorted shale. It is folded into a large isoclinal anticline which is overturned to the west and has a horizontal axis which trends 155°. The mineralized veins vary from 8 cm to 46 cm in thickness and have been continuously exposed in blast trenches over strike lengths up to 9 m. The largest vein is offset about 1 m by a north-trending vertical cross fault which forms a strong air photo lineament.

Downstream from the silver veins, honey-coloured sphalerite was discovered in an outcrop of light green skarn.

A conspicuous body of gypsum outcrops in the northeast corner of the claim block.

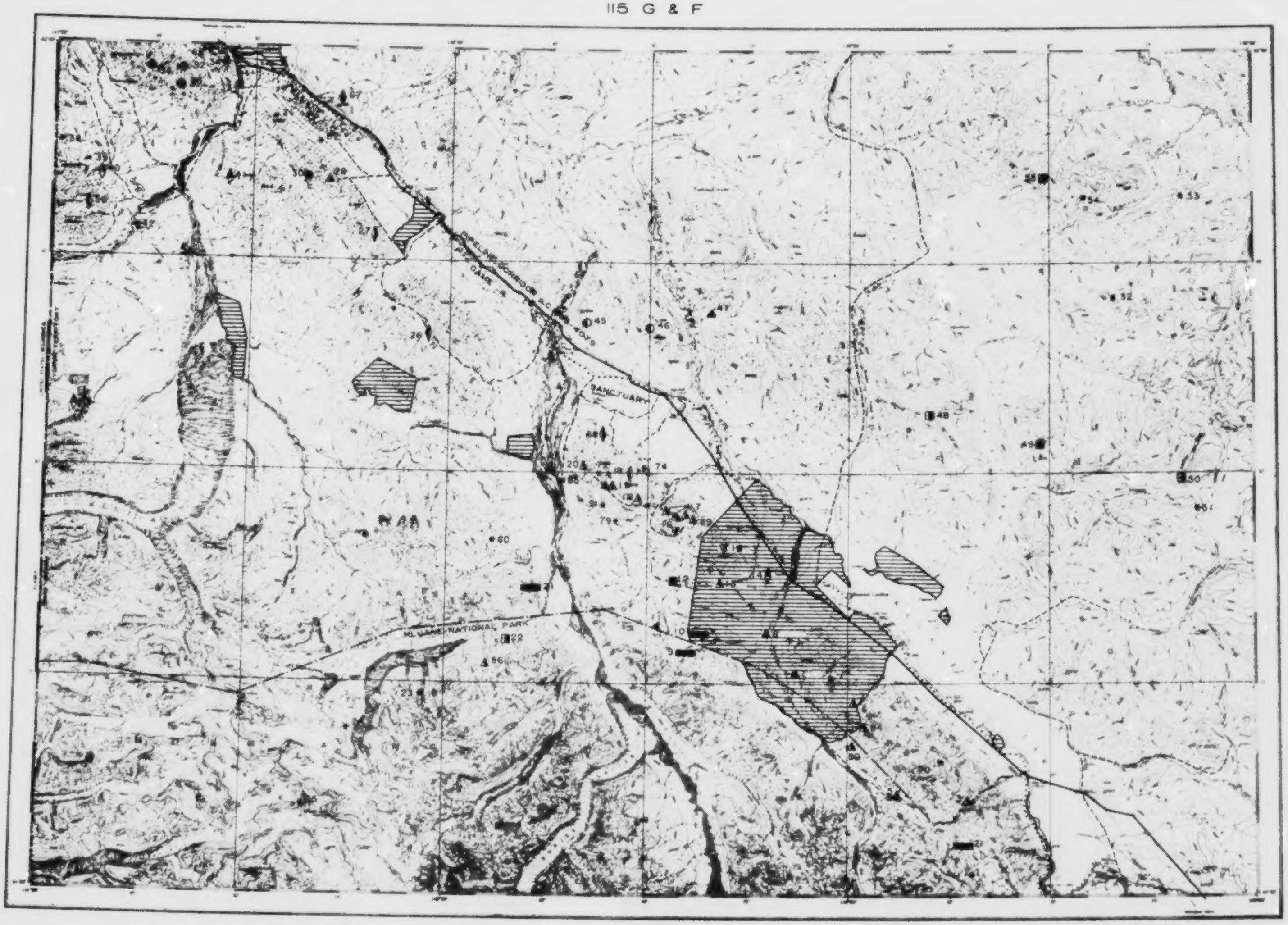
Current Work and Results:

Work in 1989 consisted of blast trenching and prospecting. Grab samples from blast trenches on the main showing assayed up to 750.8 g/t Ag, 16.1% Cu and 8.0% Zn. Arsenic, antimony and mercury exceeded the upper analytical limits, and anomalous gold values up to 150 ppb Au were also recorded.

Four samples taken by T. Bremner in the main showing area were analysed for gold plus 10 other elements. A 1 m chip sample across the largest vein contained 64.46 g/t Ag, 9041 ppm Cu, 1684 ppm Pb, 1704 ppm Zn, 1390 ppm, As, 1600 ppm Ba, 4140 ppm Sb and >5000 ppb Hg. A grab sample from a narrow quartz-chalcopyrite-galena vein on the lower west side of the ridge contained 387.8 g/t Ag, 6.33%

Cu and 2.66% Pb, as well as 12 321 ppm Zn, 8840 ppm As, 28 600 ppm Sb and >5000 ppm Hg. The two other samples also returned significant silver and strongly anomalous copper, zinc, arsenic, mercury and antimony values.

115 G & F


PIPELINE CORRIDOR
GAME SANCTUARY
KLUANE NATIONAL PARK
Tote Trail
Driveable Road
Airstrip
5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

KLUANE LAKE
YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal)

KLUANE MAP-AREA (NTS 115 F-G)

General References: GSC Map 1177A and Memoir 340 by J.E. Muller, 1967;
GSC Open File 829 by R.B. Campbell and C.J. Dodds, 1982a;
GSC Geochem Open File 1362;

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	METALLINE	Work Target	115 G 2	9	McConnell (1905, p. 18)
2	STOVE	Coal	115 G 2	7	Muller (1967, p. 113-114)
3	CONGDON	Mafic/Ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu	115 G 2	7	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 66-67)
4	MULLER	Coal	115 G 4	7	Muller (1967, p. 112)
5	DICKSON	Mafic/Ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu Co	115 G 2	7	INAC (1989, p. 165)
6	DESTRUCTION	Mafic/ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu	115 G 2	6	INAC (1989, p. 165)
7	WINDGAP	Asbestos	115 G 6	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 153-154)
8	DUKE	Asbestos	115 G 6	7	Yukon Minfile
9	HOGE	Coal	115 G 6	7	Muller (1967, p. 113-115)
10	AMPHITHEATER	Coal	115 G 6	7	Muller (1967, p. 113-115)
11	WADE	Occurrence Cu Ag	115 G 6	7	INAC (1987, p. 314-315); Morin (1989)
12	CORK	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 G 6	5	INAC (1981, p. 256; 1987, p. 315-316); Morin (1989)
13	GLEN	Ultramafic-assoc. Ni, Cu, volcanic-hosted Au Cu	115 G 6	7	INAC (1989, p. 165); Morin (1989); This Report
14	BURWASH	Work Target	115 G 6	9	Cairnes (1915b, p. 31); INAC (1989, p. 165)
15 La	JACQUOT	Stratabound Discordant Cu	115 G 6	7	Kirkham (1971, p. 85); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 103)
16	QUILL	Stratabound Discordant Cu	115 G 6	5	INAC (1989, p. 166); This Report
17	LINDA	Ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu PGE, Vein Au	115 G 6	7	INAC (1989, p. 166)
18	WELLGREEN	Ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu PGE	115 G 5	3	Eckstrand (1972, p. 82-83); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 64-65); Campbell (1976); INAC (1989, p. 166); This Report
19	AIRWAYS	Ultramafic-assoc. Cu Ni	115 G 5	5	INAC (1989, p. 167)
20	MUSKETEER	Ultramafic-assoc. Cu Ni	115 G 12	7	INAC (1988, p. 240)
21	CEMENT	Coal	115 G 5	7	McConnell (1905, p. 18;1906, p. 19-26)
22	ST. ELIAS	Porphyry Mo	115 G 5	7	Skinner (1961, p. 36)
23	SHARPE	Work Target	115 F 1	9	Muller (1967, p. 112)
24	GALLOPING	Work Target	115 F 1	9	Skinner (1961, p. 36)
25	ICEFIELD	Work Target	115 F 1	9	Skinner (1961, p. 36)
26	GARLIC	Vein Au	115 F 9	6	INAC (1983, p. 193-194); Morin (1989)
27	LIBERTY	Vein Au Cu Pb Zn	115 F 16	7	INAC (1989, p. 167)
29	CATS AND DOGS	Ultramafic-assoc. Cu Ni	115 F 16	7	INAC (1983, p. 193, 195; 1988, p.241)
30	MEXICO	Skarn Cu	115 F 16	7	Yukon Minfile
31	PICKHANDLE	Work Target	115 F 16	9	Kirkham (1971, p. 85)
33	CANALASK	Ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu PGE	115 G 15	2	INAC (1989, p. 169)
34	EPIC	Vein Cu Mo	115 F 15	7	Yukon Minfile
35	TAYLOR	Skarn Cu Mo	115 F 15	7	Yukon Minfile
36	SANPETE	Skarn Cu Fe	115 F 15	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 7-38); This Report
37	HUMP	Work Target	115 F 15	9	Johnston (1915, p. 193)

38	MEMOIR	Work Target	115 F 15	9	Cairnes (1915b, p. 141)
39	MCLENNAN	Work Target	115 F 15	9	Cairnes (1915b, p. 141)
40	RABBIT	Vein Cu	115 F 15	7	Cairnes (1915b, p. 123-124)
41	LEP	Work Target	115 F 15	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 38-39)
42	WHITE RIVER	Stratabound Discordant Cu	115 F 15	6	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 38-39); INAC (1982, p. 210; 1985, p. 247)
44	KLETSAN	Vein Cu	115 F 10	7	Moffit and Knopt (1910, p. 51-57); Findlay (1969b, p. 42)
45	ELEVENTHIRTY	Skarn W Cu	115 G 12	7	Bostock (1952, p. 40)
46	KENNEDY	Skarn W Cu	115 G 12 115 G 11	7	Bostock (1952, p. 40)
47	TINCUP	Asbestos	115 G 11	7	INAC (1981, p. 256)
48	BROOKS	Porphyry Mo	115 G 10	7	Muller (1967, p. 112-113)
49	TALBOT	Porphyry Cu	115 G 10	7	INAC (1981, p. 256)
50	RAFT	Porphyry Mo W	115 G 8	7	INAC (1981, p. 256)
51	ROCKSLIDE	Work Target	115 G 8	9	Muller (1967, p. 112-113)
52	DWARF	Work Target	115 G 9	9	INAC (1989, p. 169)
53	BIRCH	Work Target	115 G 16	9	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 83)
54	BRUMMER	Work Target	115 G 16	9	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 85-86)
55	RHYOLITE	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 G 15	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 83, 87)
56	NICK	Mafic/Ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu	115 G 5	7	Yukon Minfile
57	KOIDERN (M)	Work Target	115 F 16	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 165)
58	CAN	Vein Au Cu	115 F 15	7	INAC (1985, p. 246-247)
60	MAR	Work Target	115 G 5	9	INAC (1986, p. 17)
62	SOUTH C	DELETED: Same as #33 Canalask			
67	PICK	Vein Au Ag	115 G 16	7	INAC (1987, p. 316-317); Morin (1989)
68	KELLI (REED CREEK)	Work Target	115 G 12	9	INAC (1989, p. 169)
69	ONION	Ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu PGE	115 F 15	7	INAC (1989, p. 169)
70	I	Work Target	115 G 2	9	INAC (1988, p. 247); INAC (1989, p. 170)
74	SWEDE	Work Target	115 G 12	9	INAC (1989, p. 170)
80	DUKE SOUTH	Ultramafic-assoc. Cu Ni PGE	115 G 2	7	INAC (1988, p. 249-250)
85	DONJEK	Work Target	115 G 5	9	INAC (1989, p. 170)
89	WASH	Ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu PGE	115 G 6	7	INAC (1988, p. 250-251)
91	PC	Work Target	115 G 5	9	INAC (1987, p. 254); INAC (1989, p. 170)
92	ARN	Skarn Cu Au	115 F 15	7	INAC (1989, p. 171)

GLEN
Nathan Minerals Inc.

Nickel, copper ultramafic-associated
115 G 6 (13)
61°22'N, 139°18'W
1989

References: INAC (1981, p. 266; 1986, p. 178-179; 1987, p. 315-316)

Claims: EL, JO, SUE, DEN, WEN, JY etc. claim groups

Source: Information supplied by L.B. Halferdahl for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
A large mafic-ultramafic layered intrusion of Triassic age intrudes Permo-Pennsylvanian volcanic and sedimentary rocks exposed in Burwash Creek. Small discordant veins of massive copper and nickel sulphides have been found at the base of the sill and anomalous concentrations of gold have been found in Pennsylvanian tuff.

Current Work and Results:
Work in 1989 included nearly 50 line-km of geophysics in various parts of the property and bulldozer trenching on the GOLDEN GOPHER geophysical anomaly west of Duke River. Some geology was mapped along parts of Duke River and Squirrel Creek. In October and November the GOLDEN GOPHER anomaly and a platinum anomaly on the Burwash Uplands were tested by approximately 600 m of diamond drilling.

QUILL
A. McBride

Copper, stratabound discordant
115 G 6 (16)
61°25'N, 139°25'W
1989

Current Work and Results:
Three rock samples taken near the 1988 copper showing were assayed for gold and silver. One sample contained 0.41 g/t Au.

WELLGREEN
All-North Resources Ltd

Nickel, copper, PGE
Ultramafic-hosted
115 G 6 (18)
61°28'N,139°W
1988-89

References: Eckstrand (1972, p. 82-83); Sinclair & Gilbert (1975, p. 64-65); Campbell (1976); Hulbert (1988)

Claims: QUILL 1-8; DISCOVERY 1-8; WAGONER 1-8; RAM 1-8; IRISH 1-3,6; SAM 1-8; MAC 1-8; RED 1-8; BETTY 1-8; ROSS 15,16,25,85,86,94,95 INCL. FR., JEEP 96,234,236,238,240,242,244,265-268; QUILL FR., ROSS 1-4 FR.

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of EIP report 092700, preliminary feasibility study by Watts, Griffis and McOuat, All-North press releases and Northwest Prospector Magazine article July-August 1989.

Current Work and Results:
Reserve definition drilling in 1988 included 34 underground holes totalling 5500 m and 37 diamond holes totalling 6073 m. In January, 1989 Watts, Griffis and McOuat calculated probable reserves of 42 326 000 tonnes grading 0.35% Cu, 0.36% Ni, 0.51 g/t Pt and 0.34 g/t Pd, and possible reserves of 7 706 000 tonnes grading 0.36% Cu, 0.35% Ni, 0.71 g/t Pt and 0.308 g/t Pd. About half of the reserves were hosted by the marginal gabbro and half were contained in the overlying pyroxenite. The reserves occur along a total strike length of 2100 m in the East and West zones. The East and West zones are open at depth, and additional potential exists in the Central zone where the only hole drilled to date intersected 32.76 m grading 0.51% Ni, 0.98% Cu, 1.33 g/t Pt and 0.65 g/t Pd.

A pre-feasibility study released in May, 1989 summarizes metallurgical testing carried out at Lakefield Research, Inco Tech and Canmet. Based on the initial test work, it is estimated that 95% of the copper, 80-85% of the nickel and 70% of the platinum and palladium can be recovered by conventional flotation. The study concludes that more than 70% of the present reserves could be mined from open pits on the east and west zones with an average stripping ratio of approximately 3.5:1.

SANPETE
Kluane Joint Venture

Copper, gold
skarn
115 F 15 (36)
61°58'N, 140°58'W
1988

References: Craig & Milner (1975, p. 7-38)

Claims: ARN 1-8

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092734 by C.A. Main (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd)

History:
The property was first staked in 1970 as a copper target by Imperial Oil, Bow Valley Industries and Canadian Industrial Gas and Oil. In 1980, Nat Joint Venture found up to 200 ppb Au in reconnaissance stream sediment samples, and prospecting in 1981 and 1982 turned up gold-bearing skarn float which assayed up to 7 g/t Au. Kluane Joint Venture staked the ARN claims in July, 1987. The claims were sold to Archer Cathro in the spring of 1990.

Description:
Copper, gold and magnetite occur in epidote-garnet-pyrrhotite skarn near the centre of the property. Several skarn zones up to 25 m thick and 150 m long have formed in Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous sedimentary and metavolcanic rocks intruded by Cretaceous stocks and dykes.

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1988 included mapping, soil geochemistry, chip sampling and magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys. Moderate to strong coincident gold-copper soil anomalies, with values up to 1350 ppb Au and 5780 ppm Cu, trend northwest across the property. The anomalous area is 700 m long and 150 to 300 m wide and is open at both ends. Chip samples from two skarn outcrops at the north end of the anomalous area assayed 23.3 g/t Au and 0.32% Cu over 3.0 m and 2.4 g/t Au, 3.71% Cu over 4.0 m.

LEP
Carlyle Geological Services Ltd 1988

Copper, zinc
replacement
115 F 15 (41)
61°50'N, 140°32'W

References: Craig & Milner (1975, p. 38-39)

Claims: PGMB 1-4

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092704 by L.W. Carlyle

History:
The property was originally staked as the LEP claims by Imperial Oil Enterprises Ltd in 1969. Initial work consisting of geological mapping and geochemical, magnetic and IP surveys was followed up by six EX diamond drillholes totalling 32.3 m.

Description:
The original showing consists of a 9.1 m long replacement pod of sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite in Permian limestone and marble. Several other pods of similar mineralization have also been found in the area. The host metasedimentary rocks are cut by ultramafic sills and diorite dykes. The Imperial Oil surveys outlined four coincident nickel-copper-cobalt anomalies. Two of these appear to be associated

with northwest-trending magnetic and IP anomalies caused by pyroxenite and gabbro sills.

Current Work and Results:

Mapping and limited rock and silt sampling was carried out in 1988. The mineralized pods are confined to gossanous shear zones in vuggy silicified limestone and all showings seem to be at the same elevation.

A silt sample taken in Moose Creek immediately downstream of the showings contained 60 ppb Pt, 20 ppb Pd and 153 ppb Au. A rock sample from the main showing area assayed 1.07% Cu.

ONION	**Nickel, copper, PGE**
Rexford Minerals	**ultramafic-assoc.**
Ltd, Kluane	**115 F 15 (69)**
Joint Venture	**62°00'N, 140°37'W**
	1988

References: INAC (1988, p. 245-247)

Claims: ONION 1-25

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092708 by C.A. Main and D.C. Davis (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd

Current Work and Results:

Exploration in 1988 included detailed soil geochemistry, magnetometer and EM-16 surveys, and blast trenching on the Discovery showing nickel sulphide occurrence.

The Onion zone which includes the Discovery showing is marked by a strong magnetic anomaly and coincident EM-16 conductor. Geochemical sampling produced moderate nickel soil anomalies over the ultramafic rocks and high copper values in volcanoclastic footwall rocks to the east. The geophysical and geochemical anomalies were found to extend some 400 to 900 m to the northwest, outlining the Rex and Sax zones.

The 1988 blast trenching on the Discovery zone exposed a 3 m wide zone of gabbro in contact with quartz-carbonate altered wall rocks. The gabbro forms the chilled margin of a peridotite sill and contains up to 2% disseminated pyrrhotite and pentlandite. Assays up to 2.66% Ni, 1.08% Cu, 1120 ppb Pt and 1610 ppb Pd were obtained. Larry Hulbert of the Geological Survey of Canada assayed samples of the gabbro for other platinum group elements and found up to 700 ppb rhodium and 640 ppb iridium, as well as anomalous levels of ruthenium and osmium.

DONJEK	**Work Target**
G. Harris	**115 G 5 (85)**
	61°29'N, 139°43'W
	1988, 1989

References: INAC (1988, p. 170)

Claims: SF 1-32; MISSY 1-28

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092575 and 092744 by G.S. Davidson

Current Work and Results:

In 1988, magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were done on both claim groups. On the MISSY 16-18 claims a strong northeast-trending magnetic anomaly is interpreted as a buried gabbro or diorite dyke. A number of soil samples on these claims returned strongly anomalous values of platinum, palladium and gold. The highest platinum value (300 ppb) coincides with the strong magnetic anomaly described above.

On the SF claims, a northwest-trending VLF-EM anomaly which coincides with the west edge of a strong magnetic high is interpreted as a lithologic contact between sedimentary and mafic or ultramafic igneous rocks.

Old drill core found on the north side of Wolverine Creek consisted of diorite and black siltstone containing disseminated chalcopyrite.

A detailed magnetometer survey in 1989 outlined a strong linear magnetic high trending 150° across the property. The magnetic high is approximately coincident with anomalous platinum, palladium and gold values obtained during the 1988 soil survey.

Fifteen rock samples taken in 1989 were analysed for gold, platinum, palladium, copper and nickel. A grab sample of fine-grained gabbro with disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite contained 25 ppb Pt, 25 ppb Pd, 100 ppm Cu and 5 ppb Au.

REED CREEK	**Gold vein**
D. Duensing,	**115 G 12 (68)**
L. Tremblay	**61°33'N, 139°38'W**
	1989

References: No previous reference

Claims: KELLI 1-26; JOSIE 1-2; GRACE 1-7; RENO 1-2

Source: Property visit by T. Bremner, information supplied for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:

Placer gold mined from the creek in the lower part of Reed Creek canyon consists mainly of medium to coarse angular gold nuggets. The gold is frequently mixed with white or black quartz-carbonate material which suggests a local source. Similar black graphite-quartz-carbonate alteration and white clay alteration mixed with quartz granules occurs in a 160° vertical shear zone along the west side of a large feldspar porphyry dyke cutting Pennsylvanian metavolcanic rocks at the mouth of Reed Creek Canyon. Total width of the altered zone exceeds 9.1 m. This zone appears to have been mined underground during the 1930's. A grab sample of black quartz-carbonate material cut by white veinlets taken in 1988 is reported to contain visible gold and returned better than 205.7 g/t Au on a metallics assay.

The main porphyry dyke at the canyon mouth separates the mineralized area from a mylonite zone more than 300 m wide; part of the Denali fault which lies exposed in the creek bed.

Current Work and Results:

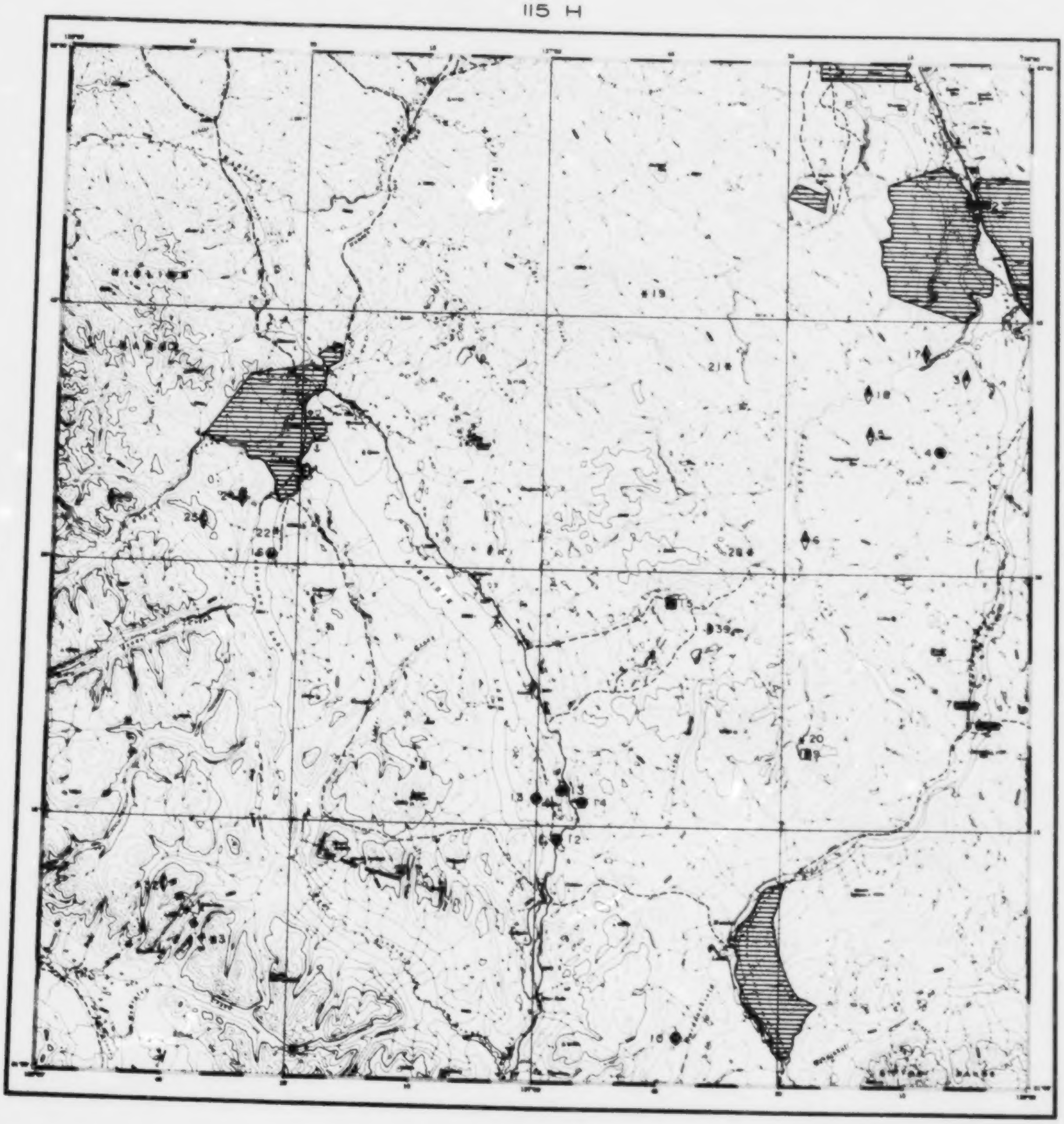
In 1989, blast trenching and excavation with a backhoe uncovered a vein about 1.9 to 2.4 m wide with an orientation of 111/62°S heading into the canyon wall toward the porphyry dyke. The vein cuts black quartz-carbonate-graphite material containing up to 50% white quartz veinlets 1-2 mm wide which occupy vertical fractures striking 170°. Panning the black altered material from the excavation yielded about 14 g of coarse gold from one out of 10 4.5 kg samples. A 1 cm nugget was also found within the altered bedrock. Metallics assays of two composite grab samples of quartz-veined graphitic breccia assayed 174.1 and 450.8 g/t Au.

A second area of the canyon wall several hundred metres upstream was also stripped off exposing a 1.5 m wide shear zone with an orientation of 135/66° SW. The shear zone cuts a feldspar porphyry dyke at creek level and pinches out 33 m to the southeast in green andesitic metavolcanic rocks. In the shear zone, the porphyry is altered to a mixture of white clay and quartz granules, and the metavolcanic rocks are altered to greenish-grey clay. Streaky quartz-clay lenses 15 cm wide occur along the margins of the zone. Slickensides in the shear zone plunge 66° to 156° and indicate reverse movement with the southwest side elevated. Immediately adjacent to the shear zone the metavolcanic rocks are bleached and silicified. A sample of bleached silicified greenschist assayed over 17 g/t Au and 218 g/t Ag. Beyond the silicification a pyrite halo extends up to 6 m out into wall rock.

Several samples submitted by T. Bremner for multi-element analysis indicate anomalous levels of copper (up to 693 ppm), molybdenum (up to 46 ppm), and barium (up to 1400 ppm).

Dr R. Armstrong (University of British Columbia) obtained a K-Ar whole rock age of 23.5 +/- 0.9 m.y. from one of the feldspar porphyry dykes in Reed Creek Canyon.

115 H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AISHIHIK LAKE
YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - - - - Tote Trail.
——— Driveable Road
▬ A Airstrip

AISHIHIK LAKE MAP-AREA (NTS 115 H)

General References: GSC Map 17-1973 and Paper 73-41 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a; GSC Geochem Open File 1219;

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	LOSCH	Work Target	115 H 16	9	INAC (1987, p. 322)
2	ANDESITE	Coal, Occurrence U	115 H 16	7	INAC (1983, p. 197-198)
3	AH	Vein Cu	115 H 9	7	Yukon Minfile
4	MACK'S	Skarn Cu	115 H 9	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 80-81)
5	SNIP	Vein Cu	115 H 9	7	Yukon Minfile
6	KIRK	Vein Cu	115 H 7	7	Yukon Minfile
7	VOWEL	Coal	115 H 8	7	Cairnes (1908, p. 10-15)
8	DIVISION	Coal	115 H 8	7	Yukon Minfile
9	LION	Porphyry Mo Pb	115 H 8	7	Yukon Minfile
10	MORAINE	Skarn Cu W	115 H 2	7	INAC (1981, p. 258;1983, p. 197); Morin (1981c, p. 98-104); This Report
12	AISHIHIK	Skarn Cu Fe	115 H 2	7	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 69-70); INAC (1981, p. 258)
13	JANISIW	Skarn Cu	115 H 7	6	INAC (1982, p. 213)
14	HOPKINS	Skarn Cu Fe Au	115 H 7	6	Morin et al (1980, p. 46);INAC (1986, p. 14);Morin (1981); Morin (1989); This Report
15	SATO	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 H 7	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 88-89); This Report
16	SEKULMUN	Skarn Zn Pb (Ag Sn)	115 H 12	7	Morin (1981)
17	ORLOFF	Vein Au	115 H 9	7	INAC (1982, p. 213)
18	SHAD	Vein Cu	115 H 9	7	Yukon Minfile
19	BUFFALO	Work Target	115 H 15	9	INAC (1981, p. 258); This Report
20	BUN	Work Target	115 H 8	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 167)
21	TOSH	Work Target	115 H 10	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 46)
22	SEK	Work Target	115 H 12	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 47)
24	HATCH	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn, Porphyry Mo	115 H 12	7	INAC (1986, p. 182); Morin (1989)
25	HIK	Vein Au	115 H 12	7	INAC (1986, p. 183); Morin (1989)
28	SNAP	Work Target	115 H 9 115 H 10	9	INAC (1987, p. 322)
29	AL	Vein Au	115 H 12	7	INAC (1986, p. 184); Morin (1989)
31	RUBY	Work Target	115 H 4	9	INAC (1989, p. 173); This Report
32	SHUT	Vein Au	115 H 4	6	INAC (1989, p. 174)
39	LASCAS	Industrial Qtz Occ.	115 H 7	7	INAC (1989, p. 174)

MORAINE
Aurora Gold Ltd, Casau Exploration Ltd

Copper, tungsten skarn
115 H 2 (10)
61°02'N, 136°44'W
1989

References: INAC (1981, p. 258; 1983, p. 197); Morin (1981c, p. 98-104)

Claims: COOT 1-16

Source: Information supplied by G. Nolin for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview; Property visit by T. Bremner and G. Nolin in 1989; Vancouver Stock Exchange press release by J.C. Stephen

Description:

Copper-bearing skarn occurs along the margin of and as a roof pendant in a diorite intrusion cutting Paleozoic? limestone, biotite schist and quartzite.

Current Work and Results:

The property was restaked in 1989. A property examination showed that the main skarn zone varies from 2.3 to 10.7 m thick and is exposed over a strike length of at least 102 m in a series of old bulldozer trenches. Although irregular, the skarn zone roughly parallels the contact between the marginal andesite porphyry phase of the intrusion and the host marble unit which strikes 134° and dips 61° northeast.

A roof pendant of high-grade skarn occurs 100 m south of the main showing. The skarn is thicker than at the main showing but appears to be more limited in extent.

The best of six grab samples taken by G. Nolin assayed 4.35% Cu, 1.4 g/t Au, 68.1 g/t Ag and 0.24% W. Another sample contained 1.46% Cu, 2.2 g/t Au, 33.4 g/t Ag and 0.8% W. A sample taken by T. Bremner from the uppermost trench contained elevated levels of copper, silver, antimony, tungsten and mercury.

HOPKINS
Casau
Explorations Ltd

Copper, gold
skarn
115 H 7 (14)
61°17'N, 136°55'W
1989

References: Morin et al. (1981c, p. 98-104); Morin (1981); Morin (1989)

Claims: ACME 1-13; HOP 1-102

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092776 by J.C. Stephen and S. Feulgen, and information supplied by Cam Stephen for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview. The property was visited by T. Bremner.

Description:
Five or more layers of magnetite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite skarn containing up to 6.1 g/t Au occur in metamorphosed Paleozoic sedimentary rocks near the southwest contact of a hornblende-biotite granodiorite stock. The skarn horizons are interlayered with biotite schist, quartzite and limestone. Overall bedding strikes 149° and dips 10° to 15° northeast. Feldspar porphyry dykes of andesite and rhyolite composition intrude the metasedimentary rocks along vertical fractures which strike approximately 166°. Previous drilling by Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd intersected 18.6 m of 1.94% Cu in drill hole TH-2. This is the best drill intersection to date.

Current Work and Results:
Work in 1989 included rehabilitation of the surveyed Whitehorse Copper baseline and the cutting of 25 km of chained picket lines at 50 m intervals, geological mapping at a 1:1 000 scale, and a magnetometer survey. A stadia survey relocated as many old drillholes as possible and five new BQ holes totalling 376.12 m tested four magnetic anomalies near the south end of the skarn. The 1989 drilling proved continuation of the Franklin Creek skarn across the creek, and hole HA-2 returned an average of 2% copper over 7.8 m. Bands of nearly massive sulphide up to 1 m thick assayed up to 11.36% Cu. Gold values, which range up to 1.5 g/t (Morin, 1981c) are not proportional to the copper content of the skarns.

The copper-bearing skarn roughly coincides with the distribution of magnetite and can be outlined by magnetic surveys. Disseminated chalcopyrite is also found in banded calc-silicate rocks below the Franklin Creek skarn layer. Several of the skarn horizons are more or less continuous for approximately 1 km north of the mapped grid, toward the limestone-granodiorite contact.

Linear fracture zones striking north parallel to the major dykes contain chalcedonic veinlets in zones 1 m wide and 8-10 m long. Quartz crystal vugs and silica-rimmed fragments occur in these zones, and malachite and limonite staining occurs at one location.

SATO
Golden Quail
Resources Ltd

Copper, molybdenum
porphyry
115 H 7 (15)
61°25'N, 136°45'W
1989

References: Craig & Milner (1975, p. 88-89)

Claims: NICK 661-696

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092772 and 092773 by E. Lambert and S. Young

Description and Previous Work:
The claims cover a former porphyry copper prospect, with disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite and molybdenite in a 245 x 105 m northeast-trending zone of brecciated diorite. In 1971, Archer, Cathro & Associates Ltd tested the mineralized zone with 7 holes totalling 789 m. Low copper values were reported and the drill core was not assayed for gold.

Current Work and Results:
A heavy mineral concentrate collected during an initial 2-day reconnaissance in 1989 contained 1050 ppb Au and 33 ppm As.

During a subsequent geochemical survey, 59 soil samples, 103 silt samples, 24 rock samples and 21 pan concentrates were taken. Heavy mineral concentrates taken from two creeks draining the north and central parts of the claim block contained anomalous gold, platinum and palladium. The best values were obtained from Camp Creek, which appears to follow a major northeast-trending fault passing through the centre of the property. The best sample contained 24 300 ppb Au, 4370 ppb Pt and 52 ppb Pd. Gold and platinum were concentrated in the -150 mesh fraction.

BUFFALO
Golden Quail

Work Target
115 H 10 (19)
61°45'N, 136°45'W
1989

References: INAC (1981, p. 258)

Claims: NICK 725-758

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092775 by S. Young and E. Lambert

History:
This property in the Kirkland Creek area is a porphyry copper prospect formerly held by Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. Geological, geochemical and IP surveys in 1977 were followed by three diamond drillholes totalling 269 m. Copper values in the drill

core were low, and the highest gold value in a 1.5 m split sample was 0.96 g/t Au.

Description:
Disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite and minor molybdenite occur along narrow fractures in a composite granodiorite-feldspar porphyry intrusion.

Current Work and Results:
During reconnaissance prospecting in 1989, one rock and four heavy mineral concentrates were collected. One of the concentrates contained 139 ppb Au.

RUBY	**Work Target**
United Keno Hill	**115 H 4 (31)**
Mines Ltd	**61°08'N, 137°39'W**
	1989

References: No previous reference

Claims: RUBY 1-34

Source: Information supplied by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

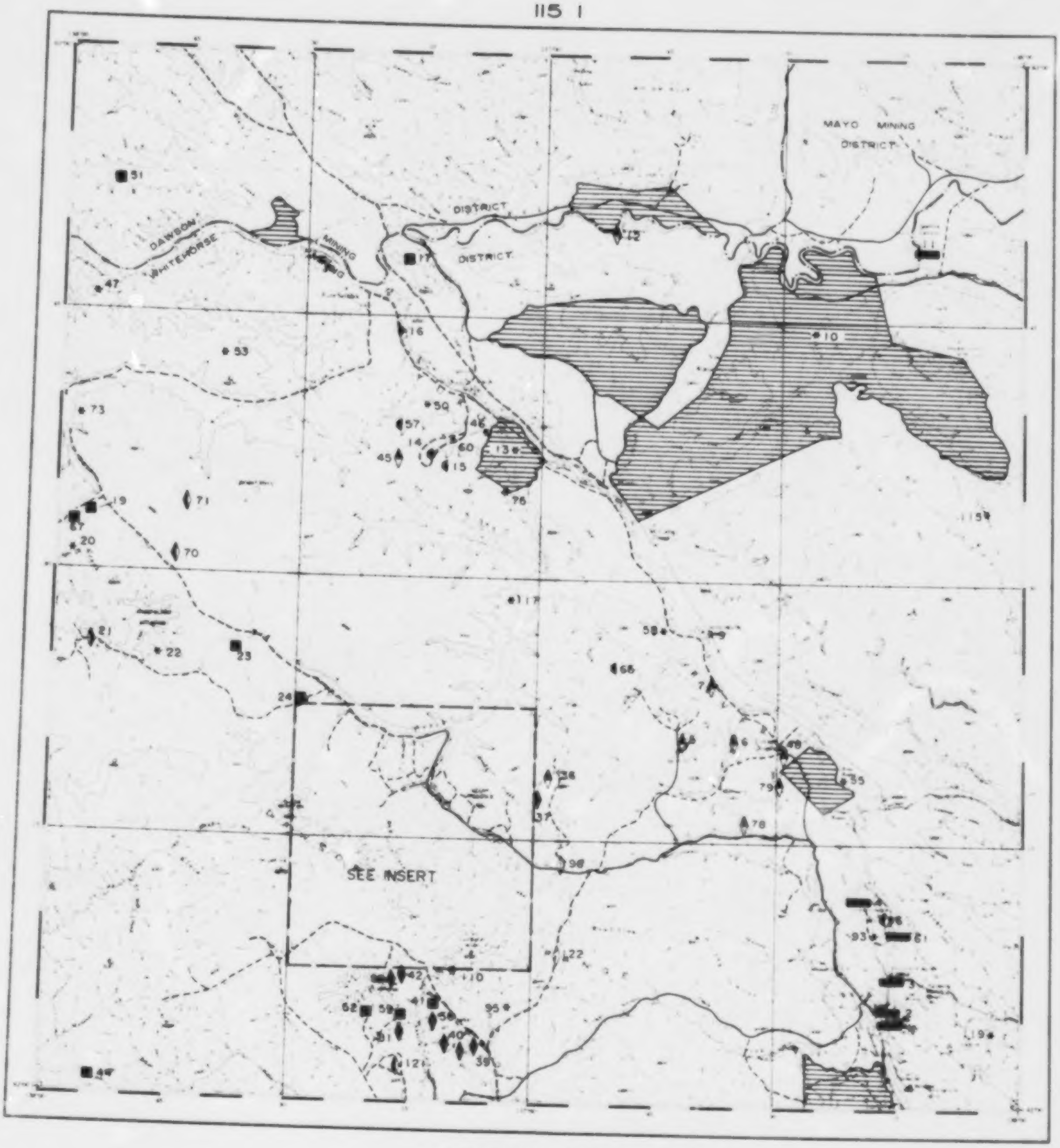
History:
United Keno Hill Mines staked the RUBY claims in 1986 to cover Geological Survey of Canada regional silt anomalies.

Description:
Three separate claim blocks in the Killermun Lake area cover the headwaters of streams with anomalous gold in silt. Paleozoic? schist is cut by north-trending vesicular andesite dykes and discordant quartz veins. An andesite dyke on the central claim block was submitted for radiometric age determination in 1989. Dr R. Armstrong (University of British Columbia) obtained a KAr age of 49.4 +/- 1.7 m.y. similar to the Nisling Range Alaskite and associated dyke swarms further north.

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1989 included soil geochemistry and geological mapping over all three claim blocks. Twelve hundred soil samples were analysed for gold plus 10 elements. Mapping shows a homoclinal sequence of interbedded felsic and mafic schist consisting of varying proportions of biotite, plagioclase, hornblende and cordierite.

A north-striking thrust fault which cuts the schist sequence on the southeast claim block is marked by a topographic lineament, slickensides in the schist and fragments of scorodite-stained white breccia containing smoky quartz, hematite and limonite. A 150 ppb gold in soil anomaly from 1988 reconnaissance work coincides with the trace of the fault.

115 I


DAWSON
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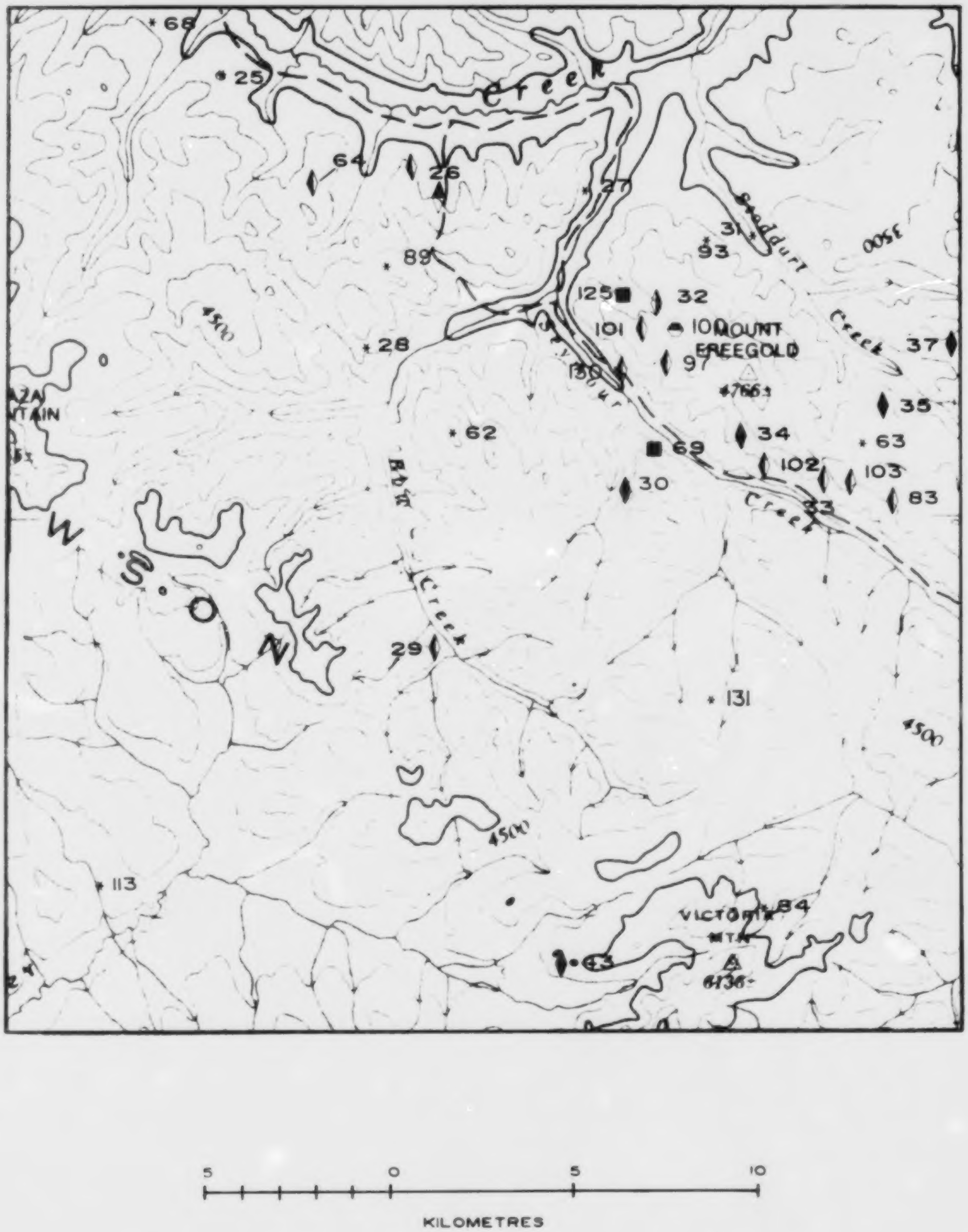
CARMACKS
YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal)

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - - Tote Trail
—— Driveable Road
▬ A Airstrip

115I-3N & 115I-6S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Creek
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Stoddart Creek
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Big Creek
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VICTORIA MTN
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KILOMETRES

CARMACKS MAP-AREA (NTS 115 I)

General References:

GSC Memoir 214 and Map 450A by J.R. Johnston, 1937;
GSC Open File 1101 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1984;
INAC Open File 1987-2 (115 I 3 and 6) by G.G. Carlson, 1987;
INAC Open File 1987-3 (115 I 5, 115 J 9 and 10) by J.G. Payne et al, 1987;
GSC Geochem Open File 1220;

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	SOUTH TANTALUS	Coal	115 I 1	7	Findlay (1967, p. 89)
2	TANTALUS MINE	Coal	115 I 1	4	Cairnes (1910, p. 59-63); Bostock (1936, p. 58-59)
3	TANTALUS BUTTE	Coal	115 I 1	3	Cairnes (1980, p. 52-53); Findlay (1969a, p. 114); Sinclair et al (1975, p. 168)
4	FIVE FINGERS	Coal	115 I 1	7	Bostock (1936, p. 62-63)
5	WILLIAMS CREEK	Vein Cu	115 I 7	3	Sinclair (1977, p. 80-81) This Report
6	MERRICE	Vein Cu	115 I 7	7	Brock (1980, p. 14-26)
7	BONANZA KING	Vein Cu	115 I 7	7	Green (1966, p. 42-44)
9	HOOCHEKOO	Work Target	115 I 7	9	Dawson (1889, p. 145 B)
10	TOWHATA	Work Target	115 I 9	9	Bostock (1936, p. 63)
11	NEEDLEROCK	Coal	115 I 16	7	McConnell (1903, p. 31, 38)
12	BRADENS CANYON	Vein Cu	115 I 15	7	Carriere et al (1981)
13	COIN	Work Target	115 I 11	9	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 48-49)
14	MINTO DEF	Unclassified Cu Ag Au	115 I 11	2	Sinclair (1977, p. 68-82); INAC (1987, p. 328); Morin (1989); This Report
15	PAL	Unclassified Cu Ag Au Mo	115 I 11	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 101-101)
16	GRENIER	Work Target	115 I 11	9	Bostock (1936, p. 63)
17	PELLY	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 I 14	7	INAC (1982, p. 216)
19	TAD	Porphyry Mo Pb Zn	115 I 12	6	INAC (1987, p. 329-330; 1988, p. 264); Morin (1989)
20	PHELPS	Work Target	115 I 12	9	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 71-72)
21	FROG	Vein Ag Pb	115 I 5	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 110-111); Morin (1989)
22	STARBIRD	Work Target	115 I 5	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 114-115)
23	CASH	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 I 5	2	Payne et al (1987, p. 111-114); INAC (1987, p. 331-333); Morin (1989)
24	KLAZAN	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 I 6 115 I 5	6	Carlson (1987, p. 70); INAC (1987, p. 333); Morin (1989)
25	COM	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Carlson (1987, p. 70-71)
26	REVENUE	Breccia Au Ag Cu Mo	115 I 6	6	INAC (1989, p. 179); Morin (1989)
27	COMBO	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Carlson (1987, p. 72)
28	BOW	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Carlson (1987, p. 72-73)
29	LIL	Vein Au	115 I 3	7	Carlson (1987, p. 73); Morin (1989)
30	CARIBOU CREEK	Vein Au Ag	115 I 6	4	INAC (1989, p. 179); Morin (1989) This Report
31	KOOK (CAR)	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Carlson (1987, p. 73)
32	RED FOX	Vein Ag Pb	115 I 6	7	Carlson (1987, p. 74-75); INAC (1987, p. 334-336); Morin (1989)
33	ANTONIUK	Breccia Au	115 I 6	2	INAC (1989, p. 179); Morin (1989)
34	LAFORMA	Vein Au Ag	115 I 6	2	Carlson (1987, p. 76-77); Morin (1989)
35	EMMONS HILL	Vein Au Ag Sb Pb Zn Sb	115 I 6	3	INAC (1989, p. 180); Morin (1989)
36	GRANITE MOUNTAIN	Vein Cu Mo	115 I 7	6	Findlay (1969a, p. 34-35) This Report
37	TINTA HILL	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn Cu	115 I 7 115 I 6	2	Carlson (1987, p. 78); Morin (1989); This Report

38	FOSTER	Work Target	115 I 3	9	Carlson (1987, p. 79)
39	BROWN McDADE	Vein Au Ag	115 I 3	2	Carlson (1987, p. 79-80); INAC (1989, p. 180); Morin (1989)
40	MT. NANSEN (WEBBER, HUESTIS)	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	115 I 3	3	Sawyer and Dickinson (1976); Carlson (1987, p. 80-81); INAC (1989, p. 180); Morin (1989); This Report
41	CYPRUS	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 I 3	7	Carlson (1987, p. 81)
42	ESANSEE	Vein Ag Au Pb Zn	115 I 4	6	INAC (1987, p. 340-341); INAC (1989, p. 183); Morin (1989); This Report
43	DIVIDE	Vein Au Ag	115 I 3	6	INAC (1989, p. 183); Morin (1989)
44	MALONEY	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 I 4	6	INAC (1987, p. 340-341); Morin (1989)
45	COMANCHE	Vein Cu	115 I 11	6	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 101-102)
46	NORTHAIR (AL)	Work Target	115 I 11	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 107)
47	TUF	Work Target	115 I 13	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 95)
48	CROSSING	Vein Cu	115 I 8	7	Yukon Minfile
50	ORI (MAC)	Work Target	115 I 11	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 108-109)
51	KERR	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 I 13	7	Yukon Minfile
52	LONELY	Porphyry Cu Au Ag	115 I 3	7	INAC (1989, p. 183); Morin (1989)
53	SAM	Work Target	115 I 12	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 108-109)
55	TINK	Work Target	115 I 8	9	McConnell (1903, p. 37-52)
56	GOULTER	Vein Au Ag	115 I 3	6	Carlson (1987, p. 84); Morin (1989); INAC (1989, p. 186); This report
57	GIANT (NAVAJO)	Unclassified Cu	115 I 11	6	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 102-103)
58	BLUFF	Work Target	115 I 7	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 122-123)
59	RUSK	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 I 3	7	Carlson (1987, p. 84-85)
60	BOYLEN (SUN)	Work Target	115 I 11	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 103)
61	HLAVAY	Coal	115 I 1	6	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 120-121)
62	LETA	Work Target	115 I 6	9	INAC (1981, p. 262)
63	DART	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Carlson (1987, p. 77, 85);INAC (1987, p. 343)
64	NUCLEUS	Breccia Au	115 I 6	5	Carlson (1987, p. 85); INAC (1987, p. 343-344); INAC (1989, p. 186; Morin (1989); This Report
65	STU	Unclassified Cu	115 I 7	6	INAC (1983, p. 204)
67	NIT	Porphyry Cu Au	115 I 12	7	INAC (1987, p. 244-245); Morin (1989)
68	ROC	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 172)
69	ZIT	Porphyry Cu Au	115 I 6	7	Carlson (1987, p. 86); INAC (1987, p. 346-347); Morin (1989)
70	PANTHER	Vein Au	115 I 12	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 142); Morin (1989)
71	RAINBOW	Vein Au	115 I 12	7	INAC (1985, p. 253); Morin (1989)
73	SELKIRK	Work Target	115 I 12	9	INAC (1989, p. 187)
74	GRIZZLY	Work Target	115 I 3	7	This Report
75	FED	Work Target	115 I 11	9	Mori et al (1977, p. 177)
78	POON	Vein Cu	115 I 7	7	INAC (1983, p. 203-204)
79	TOOT	Vein Cu	115 I 8	7	INAC (1983, p. 203-204)
81	GOULTER	Vein Au Ag Pb	115 I 3	6	Carlson (1987, p. 87); Morin (1989)
83	GOLDY	Vein/Breccia Au	115 I 3 115 I 6	6	INAC (1989, p. 187); Morin (1989)
84	ROW	Work Target	115 I 3	9	Carlson (1987, p. 87);INAC (1987, p. 349)
89	MAY	Work Target	115 I 6	9	INAC (1987, p. 68, 338)
93	CASTLE (EYM)	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Sinclair et al (1975)
95	ROBERT	Vein Au	115 I 3	7	INAC (1989, p. 187); Morin (1989)
96	CLIFFSIDE	Agate, Zeolites, volcanic-hosted	115 I 1	7	Whitehorse Gem & Mineral Club brochure
97	GOLD STAR	Breccia Pipe Au	115 I 6	7	INAC (1987, p. 334-335)
98	WOLF	Vein Sb Pb Zn	115 I 2	7	INAC (1989, p. 188)
99	DIC	Vein Ag Au	115 I 3	7	INAC (1989, p. 188); Morin (1989)
100	MARGARETE & AUGUSTA (GUDER)	Vein Au Ag, Skarn Cu Fe Au Ag	115 I 6	2	INAC (1989, p. 188); Morin (1989); This Report
101	PEERLESS	Vein Au	115 I 6	7	INAC (1987, p. 334-336)
102	RAMBLER	Vein Au	115 I 6	6	Morin (1980, p. 69-71)

103	WHALE	Vein Au	115 I 6	6	Yukon Minfile
113	TOAST	Work Target	115 I 3	9	INAC (1987, p. 356); This Report
115	MAIN	Work Target	115 I 9	9	INAC (1988, p. 272-273)
117	VERLENE	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Carlson (1987, p. 87-88)
119	PEL	Work Target	115 I 1	9	INAC (1989, p. 189)
121	DOWS	Vein Au	115 I 3	7	INAC (1989, p. 190); This Report
122	ROWLINSON	Vein Sb	115 I 2	7	INAC (1988, p. 263)
125	STODDART	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 I 6	7	INAC (1980, p. 218-219)
130	RAG	Vein Au	115 I 6	6	INAC (1989, p. 190)
131	FOSTER	Work Target	115 I 3	9	INAC (1989, p. 190)

WILLIAMS CREEK
Western Copper Holdings Ltd

Copper replacement
115 I 7 (5)
62°16'N,136°41'W
1989

References: Sinclair (1977, p. 80-81)

Claims:

Source: Information provided by W.D. Eaton for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview; talk by M.P. Phillips (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd) to C.I.M. 17 January, 1989

Description:
Malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite, bornite and minor pyrite occur in foliated hornblende granodiorite and biotite-quartz gneiss. A zone of supergene enrichment extends from surface to a depth of 244 m. The mineralization occurs in 13 zones, most of which were drilled in 1973. The best mineralized is the No. 1 zone which is a tabular body up to 51.8 m wide and 823.0 m long. The No. 1 zone strikes north-northwest and dips to the northeast at 70°. Hanging wall and footwall contacts are sharp, and assays returned values up to 1.2% Cu over 18.2 m. Geological reserves of 14 515 200 tonnes grading 1% copper include 7.2 million tonnes of drill-indicated reserves grading 1.13% Cu. Wide sections contain 1.0 to 2.4 g/t Au.

Current Work and Results:
In 1989 a 3 tonne bulk sample was shipped for metallurgical testing, and a baseline environmental study was carried out. Water samples were taken and improvements to existing road access were researched.

DEF
United Keno Hill Mines Ltd

Copper,gold,silver granodiorite-hosted
115 I 11 (14)
62°48'N, 137°16'W
1990

References: Sinclair (1987, p. 68-82); INAC (1987, p. 328)

Claims: DEF 10-87; DEF leases 1-18, 31-38, 79-84, 1379 including fractional leases

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092810 by D. Ouellette, and information supplied by D. Ouellette for the 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Chalcopyrite and bornite occur with minor gold and silver in gneissic granodiorite of the Klotassin Batholith. The DEF deposit is a flat-lying tabular body about 46 m thick containing reserves of 6 550 891 tonnes grading 1.86% Cu, 0.51 g/t Au and 6.9 g/t Ag.

Current Work and Results:
In 1989, exploratory percussion drilling (84 holes totalling 4896.m) was carried out to test geochemical targets on the STU, NOON and HI claim blocks, and on the DEF claims, 22 holes were drilled totalling 1264.9 m.

Near the DEF orebody, a new surface showing was discovered while preparing the drill pad for hole D-19. Bornite, native copper, malachite and azurite occur in strongly foliated, potassic-altered and silicified granodiorite. Within the host structure, which strikes 304° and dips 42° SW, the mineralization was traced 39.6 m along strike. Grab samples assayed 0.93% and 0.42% Cu, and a hole drilled on the new showing intersected 4.5 m of copper mineralization. Three successive 1.5 m samples assayed 0.24, 0.29 and 0.14% Cu.

CARIBOU CREEK
Doron Explorations Inc.

Gold, silver vein
115 I 6 (30)
62°16'N, 137°02'W
1989

References: Carlson (1987, p. 73-74); INAC (1989, p. 179)

Claims: HOPE 1-2; BEST 1-6; BOO 1-104; CARA 1-7

Source: George Cross Newsletter, 16,23 May, and 26 June, 1989

Description:
Visible gold occurs in stockwork quartz veins at the contact between of black graphitic siltstone unit and underlying granite in the Mt Freegold area. The mineralized zone extends over a minimum length of 152 m and an average width of 2.4 to 2.7 m. It strikes 160° and dips 45-50° east.

Current Work and Results:

In 1989, prospecting and hand trenching located visible gold in an outcrop of quartz breccia 457 m along strike to the northwest of the original discovery, and gold-bearing float was traced a further 152 m to the northwest. The 1988 diamond drill program (12 holes) was followed up by a further 6 drillholes in early 1989. Results of the first four drillholes are tabulated below:

Hole #	Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)
89-01	1.8	2.4
89-02	4.6	42.1
including	1.8	101.6
89-03	1.8	28.5
89-04	2.0	3.6

Hole #89-05 intersected 1.8 m of quartz veining and breccia at a depth of 67.0 m.

GRANITE MOUNTAIN **G. Harris**	**Copper, molybdenum vein** **115 I 7 (36)** **62°17'N, 136°57'W** **1988**

References: Findlay (1969a, p. 34-35)

Claims: WINDY 1-48; CITY 1-16

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092735 by B.A. Lueck

Current Work and Results:
Mapping and sampling in 1988 resulted in the discovery of several showings and outlined a large copper soil anomaly. A composite grab sample of rusty weathered siderite returned values of 5580 ppb Au, >9000 ppm As, 1100 ppm Ag, 11% Fe and 1300 ppm Zn.

TINTA HILL **Mill City Gold Inc.**	**Gold, silver, lead zinc copper vein** **115 I 7 (37)** **62°17'N, 137°00'W** **1989**

References: Carlson (1987, p. 78); Morin (1989)

Claims: TINTA 57-72

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of informational report 092747 and diamond drilling report 092750 by D.W. Ferguson

Current Work and Results:
In December, 1988, 8 NQ holes were drilled totalling 1143.6 m. All of the holes successfully tested known mineralized veins over a 381 m strike length. The host shear zone is 3505 m long and has an average width in drill holes of 1.6 m compared to 0.91 m on surface. It is still open at both ends.

During a brief geochemical reconnaissance in 1989, four silt and three soil samples were taken along the northeast tributary of Stoddart Creek. Two silt samples returned weakly anomalous gold and zinc values in an area with no previously reported mineralization.

MT NANSEN **BYG Natural Resources Inc.**	**Gold, silver, lead zinc vein** **115 I 3 (40)** **62°17'N, 137°08'W** **1988**

References: Morin et al. (1977, p. 167-8); INAC (1987, p.337; 1988, p. 266-7)

Claims: DD 1-48; DOME 1-86; JEFF 1-7; HIW 1F-11F, 12-17; JOANNE 1-6; LAURA 9; EEK 1-18; ICT 1-36; ONT 1-51; TBR 1-8; ONE 1F, ASSORTED LEASES

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092709 by D. Lister (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd).

Current Work and Results:
Eleven HQ holes totalling 340.4 m were drilled on the Huestis, Dickson and Orloff King zones in 1988, and the Huestis adit was rehabilitated. A 0.6 m quartz vein in one of the Orloff King drillholes assayed 9.9 g/t Au and 78.9 g/t Ag.

ESANSEE (TAWA) **B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc.**	**Gold, silver vein** **115 I 3 (42)** **62°07'N, 137°15'W** **1989**

References: INAC (1987, p. 340-341; 1988, p. 268; 1989, p. 183-184); Morin (1989)

Claims: TAWA 1-90

Source: Information supplied by W.D. Eaton (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd) for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Gold and silver occur with pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and galena in northwest-trending veins associated with porphyry dykes which cut a granodiorite stock on the east flank of Mt Nansen.

Current Work and Results:
In 1989, B.Y.G. Natural Resources Incorporated tested the area between the KLAZA and BRX zones with three backhoe trenches, and exposed three new veins. The best chip sample assayed 5.62 g/t Au and 31.5 g/t Ag across 2.5 m.

GOULTER **Aurchem Exploration Ltd**	**Gold, silver, lead vein** **115 I 3 (56)** **62°05'N, 137°10'W** **1989**

References: Carlson (1987, p. 86); Morin (1989); INAC (1989, p. 186)

Claims: RAS 1-4; MSL; BIT 1-5; WEDGE 5-10,15

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092770 by M. Langdon and information supplied by M. Langdon for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview. T. Bremner visited the property in 1989

Description:

Gold, silver and lead occur in highly altered veins which cut fractured, altered and manganese-stained granodiorite of Cretaceous age. Additional veins on the west side of the property occupy a wide shear zone in fresh, fine-grained Jurassic diorite. The veins strike northwest and terminate at post vein north-trending faults. The north-trending faults separate the property into discrete blocks where the veins show significant variations in characteristics due to paleo-elevation differences. Crosscutting 110° collapse faults are also very common and post-date the veins.

The altered veins commonly consist of a mixture of illite, quartz and sericite with cerussite/galena and argentite and electrum of highly variable content. The veins are associated with porphyry dykes which may grade into veins. Two ages of veins are clearly distinguishable. First phase veins strike northerly and are composed of brecciated blue quartz with calcite and contain abundant pyrite and arsenopyrite. Gold and silver values are generally low but values up to 27.4 g/t Au have been found. Zinc values are usually greater than lead values.

The second phase veins have the greater economic significance. They follow a 310° trend and form an anastomosing network of veins. Veins vary from 0.5-12 m in width. The highest grades are found in the central core and grade out to lower values at their margins. The cores are generally composed of massive cerussite and rarely galena. Values of cores can be as high as 0.45 m of 29.8 g/t Au, 582.8 g/t Ag and 17.0% Pb. Silver values up to 3428.5 g/t and lead values up to 62% have been recorded. Gold values are highly erratic with silver and lead composing the greater percentage of economic mineralization. A core of one vein was found as 3 m of massive coarse pyrite with a quartz matrix.

Current Work and Results:

Most work in 1989 consisted of bulldozer and backhoe trenching in the main WILLOW CREEK zone. Some metallurgical testing was also carried out on samples of vein material. Soil sampling and magnetometer surveys were carried out in selected areas.

Magnetometer surveys and lead soil geochemistry have been highly successful in outlining mineralized veins. Close spacing between stations has proved necessary in areas like the WILLOW CREEK zone where numerous narrow veins have been found. Spacings as small as 3 m between magnetometer readings and 15 m between soil samples have been used. Coincident gold-silver-arsenic-lead-zinc anomalies were successful in outlining vein zones. High Pb/Zn ratios show the best correlation with mineralized veins. Anomalous values appear to be higher along 110° faults.

Grab samples from the main vein outcropping in WILLOW CREEK trench 2 South assayed up to 18.0 g/t Au, 2879.9 g/t Ag and 62.0% Pb. Five channel samples taken across this vein over a strike length of 190 m returned the following values:

Distance (m)	Width (m)	Au equivalent (g/t)
0.0	4.88	3.43
including	3.35	3.90
30.5	7.32	1.23
including	4.00	2.02
91.4	2.13	5.52
97.5	9.14	3.63
182.9	3.65	0.75

Comparable grades were obtained from a number of other veins. A narrow high grade vein exposed in Trench 11 South assayed 29.7 g/t Au, 576.0 g/t Ag and 17.3% Pb over 0.46 m.

A new area of mineralization was opened up in the ELIZA CREEK zone, a broad zone of veining similar and parallel to the WILLOW CREEK zone but hosted by diorite rather than granodiorite. Two preliminary trenches were followed by magnetometer and soil geochemical surveys. The initial trench uncovered several veins similar to the second phase veins of the WILLOW CREEK zone. The veins are highly oxidized and are composed of clays, quartz, and manganese and iron oxides. The largest of these was uncovered to a width of 6.4 m, and magnetometer surveys suggest it continues for a width of at least 7.6-15.2 m beneath overburden and has a strike length of at least 1 000 m. The easternmost 0.6 m of the exposed wide vein assayed 1.37 g/t Au, 53.5 g/t Ag, 2.12% Pb and 0.19% Zn.

The ELIZA CREEK zone is believed to represent the base of the WILLOW CREEK zone exposed by gravity slides which post-date vein emplacement.

NUCLEUS
Big Creek Joint Venture

Gold breccia, copper porphyry
115 I 6 (64)
62°15'N, 137°03'W
1988, 1989

References: Carlson (1987, p. 85); INAC (1987, p. 343,344; 1988, p. 186-187); Morin (1989)

Claims: NUCLEUS 1-141; ERL 116-274; MEC 1-8;

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of Exploration Incentives Program report 092703 and assessment report 092831 by T. Becker and W.D. Eaton, property visit by T. Bremner, and information supplied by M.P. Phillips and W.D. Eaton (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview).

Description:

Gold occurs in highly fractured, clay-altered and silicified, microgranite and schist between two north-trending quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes on the south side of Big Creek. The deposit contains reserves of 4.3 million tonnes grading approximately 1 g/t Au in two zones. At depth, copper is concentrated in a zone of supergene enrichment, where it occurs mainly as chalcocite in dark quartz veinlets filling fractures in the porphyry and the altered schist.

Current Work and Results:

In 1988, 35 rotary holes were drilled totalling 1312 m and bulk samples were taken for metallurgical testing. The drilling outlined 211 925 tonnes of open-pittable oxide material grading 3.16 g/t Au in a small high-grade core area.

In 1989, 6 diamond drill holes totalling 595.4 m tested specific gold targets and the porphyry copper-gold potential of the deeper part of the deposit below the leached cap. One hundred hours of bulldozer work was also done to complete unfinished trenches and outlining geochemical anomalies. The trenches were mapped in detail and chip samples were taken over 3 to 5 m intervals.

The best trench results came from the south side of the deposit, where samples of quartz-veined breccia and gouge in a series of north-northwest faults averaged 1.90 g/t Au across 20 m.

All four drillholes in the discovery area produced significant gold assays in the leached cap and two holes intersected long intervals of porphyry grade copper and gold in the underlying supergene zone. The results are tabulated below:

Hole	Zone	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
89-1	cap	57.6	1.13	tr
	including	10.1	3.05	tr
	supergene	38.0	0.86	0.52
89-2	cap	35.1	0.75	tr
	cap	5.0	19.17	tr
	including	2.5	36.48	tr
89-3	cap	15.4	0.75	tr
89-4	cap	21.0	1.17	tr
	including	10.0	1.71	tr
	supergene	31.4	0.41	0.28

The best assays were obtained from quartz stockwork zones along the margins of porphyry dykes, and also from gouge zones. Multi-element analysis showed a strong correlation between gold and elevated values for silver, arsenic and bismuth. The drilling confirmed geology mapped from surface trenches and indicated that the leached cap has an average thickness of 60 m, reaching a maximum depth of 98 m in hole 89-2.

GRIZZLY
E. Curley

Work Target
115 I 3 (74)
62°07'N, 137°06'W
1989

History:

Eugene Curley staked the GRIZZLY claims in 1989 to cover a quartz vein exposed in old hand trenches.

Description:

A white quartz vein striking 010 to 040° is exposed in a series of old north-trending hand trenches on the east side of a tributary of Granite Creek. On surface the vein is stained with scorodite, iron and magnanese oxides. The vein contains patches of arsenopyrite up to 1 cm across and in other places is honeycombed with rusty cavities. Silicified rhyolite forms the hanging wall.

Current Work and Results:

Additional trenching by hand and with a small bulldozer was undertaken in 1989. The vein is approximately 6 m wide and is exposed over a strike length of at least 21 m. It dips approximately 60° to the west. A sample of arsenopyrite-bearing quartz float taken by T. Bremner from Trench #2 below the claim post assayed 42.5 g/t Au and 57.94 g/t Ag. Minor elements included 185 ppm Cu, 979 ppm Pb, >30 000 ppm As, 91 ppm Sb, 34 ppm W and 410 ppb Hg. A chip sample across the vein taken by T. Bremner in the same trench returned an average of 1.1 g/t Au over 2.7 m.

DOWS
Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd,
option from E.
Curley

Gold vein
115 I 3 (121)
62°02'N, 137°15'W
1988, 1989

References: INAC (1989, p. 190)

Claims: DOWS 1-16,49-60,65-68

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092697 by K.D. Galambos, 092771 by R. Diment, information supplied by Noranda for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview, and property visit by T. Bremner

Description:

Gold occurs in chalcedonic quartz-sulphide veins and wide zones of silicification along the margins of manganese-stained and clay-altered quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes on the southwest flank of Mt Nansen. Some of the dyke material consists of glassy rhyolite with elongated parallel vesicles. The veins and dykes intrude limestone, schist and quartzite of probable Paleozoic age which strike 030° and dip 36° northwest.

Coincident gold, silver, arsenic and mercury anomalies trend northeast parallel to compositional layering in the host metasedimentary rocks. The anomalous area is 30-150 m wide over a strike length of 600 m and appears to be offset by a northwest-trending zone of magnetic and resistivity readings which is interpreted as a fault.

Current Work and Results:

Magnetometer and IP surveys in 1989 outlined several structural trends (140°, 070° and 045°) and some distinct chargeability anomalies.

Drilling in late 1988 and early 1989 (6 DDH-586.74 m) intersected several silicified zones with arsenopyrite. Mineralization seems to be concentrated at the hanging wall of the porphyry. The most significant intersection was a quartz breccia in hole #6 which contained 2.43 g/t Au over 7.5 m including 10.2 g/t Au over 1.5 m. A 1.5 m massive sulphide vein was encountered at depth in one of the drill holes.

MARGARETE **AUGUSTA** **Big Creek Joint Venture**	**Gold, silver vein, copper,iron, gold, silver skarn** **115 I 6 (100)** **62°17'N, 137°09'W** **1988**

References: Carlson (1987, p. 75-76); INAC (1987, p. 334-336, 1988, p. 188-189); Morin (1989, p. 169)

Claims: AUGUSTA, MARGARETE, GOLDSTAR, PEERLESS, PROTECTION FR., SHEAR ZONE 1-2, VINDICATOR 1-2, LIBERTY, EXCELSIOR 1-3, GOLDSTAR FR., GREEN- STONE 1-10, CABAGE 1-24, PROGRESS 1-2, RICK 1-23, BYNORDAC 1-6

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092699 by C.A. Main (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd)

Current Work and Results:
Trenching in 1988 showed that the best gold values in the MARGARETE zone occur in two pods measuring 2 x 6 m and 2 x 10 m. Eight excavator samples of clay-altered hematite-magnetite material were panned to assess the free gold content. Three of the samples yielded more than 50 fine to medium colours and one of these contained over 100 colours.

TOAST(ADJACENT) **E. Curley**	**Work Target** **115 I 3 (113)** **62°10'N, 137°20'W** **1989**

References: INAC (1987, p. 356)

Claims: JAM 1-8

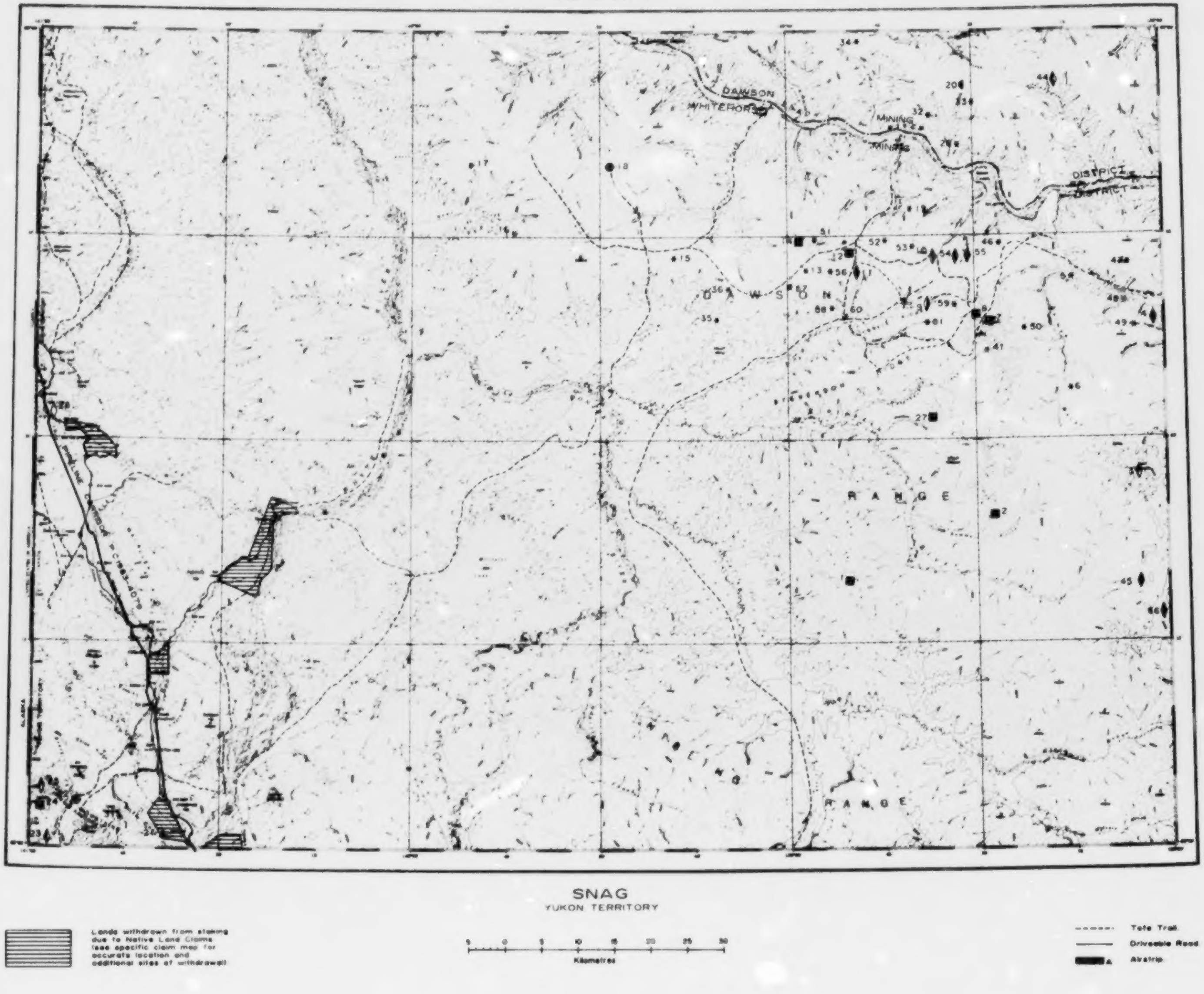
Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092800 by E. Curley

History:
The JAM claims were staked in 1987 by the present owner to cover a GSC regional silt anomaly.

Description:
The claims cover a contact between granodiorite which underlies Tri Top Peak to the north, and andesite which extends south to Mt Nansen. Outcrop on the claims is very limited.

Current Work and Results:
Heavy mineral concentrates and float samples were taken from the stream bed at 50 m intervals across the hidden contact. Heavy mineral concentrates contained up to 14 000 ppb Au. The high gold values came from near an area of clay alteration which crosses the creek at the north end of the claims.

115 J & K



SNAG
YUKON TERRITORY

DAWSON
WHITEHORSE
MINING
MINING
DISTRICT
DISTRICT
DAWSON
RANGE
RANGE
RANGE
Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal)
5
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
Kilometres
Tote Trail
Driveable Road
Airstrip

SNAG MAP-AREA (NTS 115 J-K)

General References:

GSC Map 10-1973 and Paper 73-41 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a;
INAC Open File 1987-3 (115 J 9 and 10, 115 I 5) by J.G. Payne et al, 1987;
GSC Geochem Open File 1363;
Lydon et al (1986);

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	KLOT	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 J 7	7	Morin et al (1978, p. 72)
2	SOMME	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 J 8	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 72)
3	PRIDE	Vein Cu	115 J 8	7	Yukon Minfile
4	HAYES (SWEDE)	Vein Au Ag	115 J 9	6	Payne et al (1987, p. 107-110); INAC (1987, p. 360); Morin (1989)
5	SELWYN	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Bostock (1944)
6	CROCK	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 127); INAC (1987, p. 364)
7	COCKFIELD	Porphyry Cu Mo, Vein Au Ag	115 J 9	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 105-107); INAC (1988, p. 278); Morin (1989)
8	CO	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 J 9 115 J 10	7	INAC (1981, p. 266)
9	RUDE CREEK TROMBLEY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	115 J 10	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 104-105); Morin (1989)
10	NORDEX	Vein Ag Pb	115 J 10	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 119)
11	BOMBER (HELICOPTER)	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn Cu	115 J 10	4	Payne et al (1987, p. 102-104); Morin (1989)
12	CASINO	Porphyry Cu Mo Au	115 J 10	2	Payne et al (1987, p. 99-102); INAC (1988,p. 278); Morin (1989)
13	AZTEC	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 119-120)
14	ZAPPA	Porphyry Cu Mo Vein Au Ag	115 J 10	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 115)
15	BOREAL	Work Target	115 J 11	9	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 42-44)
16	BID	Work Target	115 J 13	9	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 38-39)
17	VINA	Work Target	115 J 13	9	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 35-37)
18	TONI TIGER	Skarn Cu Fe	115 J 14	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 40-41)
19	MARGUERITE	Work Target	115 J 15	9	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 51-52)
20	SCROGGIE	Disseminated Cu Mo	115 J 15	7	INAC (1981, p. 266)
21	ONION	Mafic/Ultramafic Ni Cu Mo	115 K 2	7	Yukon Minfile; INAC (1989, p. 195)
22	NUTZOTIN	Skarn Cu Fe	115 K 2	7	INAC (1983, p. 207)
23	CALIFORNIA	Vein Au	115 K 2	7	Cairnes (1915, p. 123)
24	TRUDI	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 K 2	7	Yukon Minfile
25	RIP	Vein Cu	115 K 2	7	Cairnes (1915, p. 121-122)
26	BATRICK	Vein Mn	115 K 10	5	Bostock (1952, p. 44-45)
27	PATTISON	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 J 10	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 123-124)
28	BRI	Work Target	115 J 15	9	INAC (1981, p. 267)
31	CHAIR	Work Target	115 K 2	9	INAC (1988, p. 280); This Report
32	NEF	Work Target	115 J 15	9	INAC (1981, p. 267); Morin et al (1980, p. 26)
33	MK	Work Target	115 J 15	9	INAC (1981, p. 267)
34	HASL	Work Target	115 J 15	9	INAC (1981, p. 267)
35	DOYLE	Work Target	115 J 11	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p.147)
36	COFFEE	Work Target	115 J 11	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 147)
41	KOE	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 105-107); INAC (1987, p. 361); Morin (1989)
44	SIZZLER	Vein/Breccia Au	115 J 16	7	INAC (1987, p. 362); Morin (1989)
45	SHADOW	Vein Au Ag	115 J 8	7	INAC (1989, p. 195); Morin (1989)
46	SHERIDAN	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 124-125)
47	OATS	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 125)
48	GUESS	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 125-126)

49	STRAW	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 126)
50	BATTLE	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 126-127)
51	ANA	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 116)
52	PET	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 116)
53	TOAD	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 117)
54	ISAAC	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	115 J 10	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 118); Morin (1989)
55	IDAHO	Vein Au Ag	115 J 10	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 118); INAC (1987, p. 363-364); Morin (1989)
56	HOLE	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 120)
57	GEP	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 120-121)
58	CLEVELAND	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 121)
59	HAXE	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 121-122)
60	RONGE	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 122)
61	VIC	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 123)
66	ROG	Vein Au Ag	115 J 8	7	INAC (1988, p. 280)

CHAIR	**Work Target**
G. Harris	**115 K 2 (31)**
	62°02'N, 140°45'W
	1989

References: INAC (1988, p. 280)

Claims: CHAIR GOLD 5-12, 15-18; SLUMP 1-4

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092798 by G.S. Davidson

Description:

The original showing conists of malachite and azurite-stained quartz veins containing minor pyrite and tetrahedrite exposed in several old hand pits near the summit of Chair Mountain. In September, 1988, the SLUMP claims were staked to cover several quartz-sulphide veins outcropping above Sanpete Creek. The Slump veins are 10 to 50 cm wide and contain variable amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and galena over a strike length of 100 m.

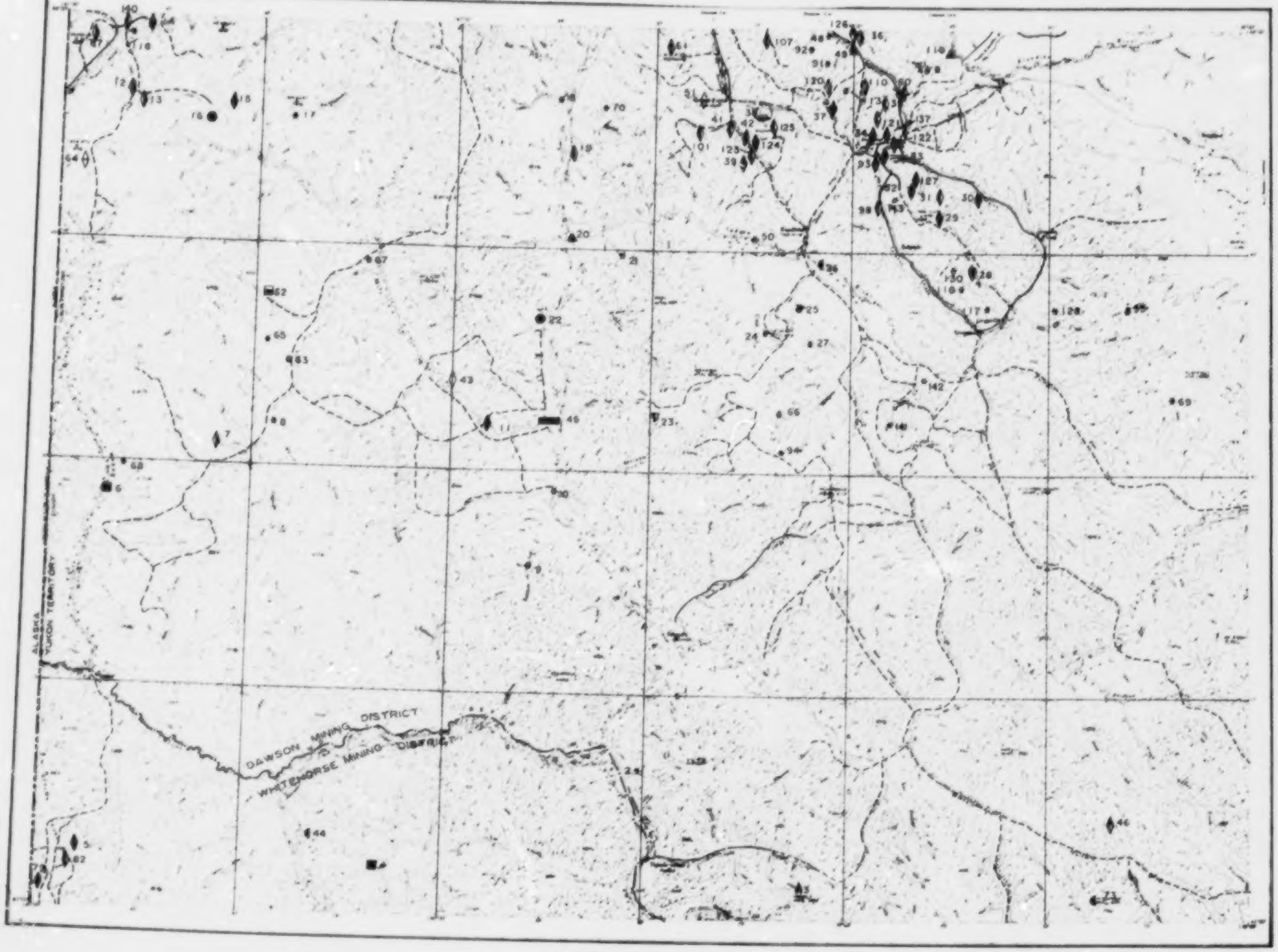
Current Work and Results:

In 1989, three trenches were blasted on the Chair showings and one trench was blasted on the Slump quartz veins.

Trench 89-1 on the Chair claims exposed tuff and volcanic breccia with calcite, minor chalcopyrite and pyrite. A grab sample returned 2411 ppm Cu and 16.9 ppm Ag. Trench 89-3 on the main gossan zone exposed a strongly sericite and clay-altered intrusion cut by narrow quartz-carbonate veins and diorite dykes. A grab sample contained 95 ppb Au.

Trench 89-4 on the SLUMP claims exposed a vertical quartz vein 50 cm wide containing minor sulphides, and a 25 cm wide vein with 10% sphalerite and galena. A chip sample across the 25 cm vein contained 51 ppb Au, 5.6 ppm Ag, 1400 ppm Cu, 8880 Pb and >20 000 ppm Zn.

115 O & N


ALASKA
YUKON TERRITORY
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
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94
128
142
69
117
28
5
82
44
46
71
Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal)
5
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
Kilometres
Tote Trail
Driveable Road
Airstrip

STEWART RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY

STEWART RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 115 N-O)

General References:

GSC Map 18-1973 and Paper 73-41 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a;
GSC Map 711A by H.S. Bostock, 1942 (115 O);
INAC Open File (115 O 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 116 B 2, 3) by R.L. Debicki, 1984 and 1985;
GSC Geochem Open Files 1364 and 520;

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	TREVA	Work Target	115 O 3	9	Yukon Minfile
2	NORTHERN LIGHTS	Work Target	115 O 4	9	Yukon Minfile
3	BLACK FOX	Vein Pb Cu	115 O 3	7	Cairnes (1917, p. 33-34)
4	ARIES	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 N 1	7	Yukon Minfile
5	MOOSEHORN	Vein Au Ag	115 N 2	5	Morin et al (1977, p. 33-54, 185); Morin (1989)
6	LADUE	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 N 7	7	Yukon Minfile
7	SANTA	Vein Ag Pb Sn	115 N 10	7	Yukon Minfile
8	SVENN	Work Target	115 N 9	9	Cockfield (1921, p. 52)
9	EXCELSIOR	Work Target	115 O 5	9	MacLean (1914, p. 121)
10	COMET	Work Target	115 O 5	9	Yukon Minfile
11	TENMILE	Vein Au Ag	115 O 12	7	McConnell (1902, p. 25-39)
12	LUBRA	Vein Ag Pb Au	115 N 15	5	Tempelman-Kluit, (1974a, p. 74); Morin (1989)
13	CONNAUGHT	Vein Ag Pb Cu Mo	115 N 15	5	INAC (1982, p. 224); Morin (1989)
14	PER	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn Cu	115 N 15	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
15	BUTLER	Vein Ag Pb Zn Au	115 N 15	6	Cockfield (1919a, p. 8); INAC (1989, p. 199); Morin (1989); This Report
16	FIFTY	Skarn Cu	115 N 15	6	INAC (1989, p. 199); This Report
17	ENCHANTMENT	Work Target	115 N 16	9	Tempelman-Kluit (1973, p. 48-49)
18	MONTE CHRISTO	Work Target	115 O 13	9	Yukon Minfile
19	PICKERING	Vein Au	115 O 13	7	MacLean (1914, p. 120); Morin (1989)
20	INDIAN	Asbestos	115 O 13	7	Yukon Minfile
21	BISHOP	Work Target	115 O 12	9	Yukon Minfile
22	WOOD	Skarn Cu	115 O 12	7	Yukon Minfile
23	LUCKY JOE	Stratabound Discordant Cu	115 O 12 115 O 11	7	INAC (1981, p. 271); McClintock and Sinclair (1986)
24	HAYSTACK	Work Target	115 O 11	9	MacLean (1914, p. 205)
25	MCKINNON	Consolidated Placer Au	115 O 11	7	Lowey (1985); Morin (1989)
26	RAVEN	Occurrence Cu	115 O 11	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 28); Debicki (1985); INAC (1986, p. 215)
27	FOTHERGILL	Work Target	115 O 11	9	MacLean (1914); Yukon Minfile
28	KENTUCKY LODE (AIME)	Vein Au	115 O 10	7	INAC (1989, p. 201); Morin (1989)
29	GOLD RUN	Vein Au Ag	115 O 15	7	Debicki (1985); INAC (1986, p. 207); Morin (1989)
30	PORTLAND	Vein Au Ag	115 O 15	7	Debicki (1985); INAC (1986, p. 208); Morin (1989); This Report
31	DOMINION	Vein Au Pb	115 O 15	7	INAC (1989, p. 201); This Report
32	LLOYD	Vein Au Ag	115 O 15	7	INAC (1989, p. 201; Morin (1989)
33	HUNKER DOME	Vein Au Ag Pb	115 O 15	7	Debicki (1984); This Report; Morin (1989)
34	MITCHELL	Vein Ag Au Pb Cu	115 O 15	7	INAC (1983, p. 210-211); Debicki (1984); Morin (1989)
35	FAWCETT	Vein Au	115 O 15	6	INAC (1986, p. 212); Debicki (1988); Morin (1989)
36	BUM	Vein Ag Cu	115 O 15	7	Gleeson (1970, p. 14-15); Craig and Milner (1975, p. 13); Debicki (1984); Morin (1989)

37	BOX CAR	Vein Au Ag Cu Pb Zn	115 O 14	7	Debicki (1984); INAC (1986, p. 202); Morin (1989); This Report
38	LONE STAR	Vein, Stratabound Au	115 O 14	3	Debicki (1984); INAC (1987, p. 370); Morin (1989)
39	VIOLET	Vein Au Ag Pb	115 O 14	7	Debicki (1984); INAC (1987, p. 370); Morin (1989)
40	LEOTTA	Work Target	115 O 15	9	Debicki (1985)
41	HILCHEY	Vein Au	115 O 14	7	Debicki (1984); INAC (1985, p. 264); Morin (1989)
42	BUCKLAND	Vein Au Ag	115 O 14	7	Green and Godwin (1963, p. 19); Gleeson (1970, p. 16); Morin (1989); Debicki (1984)
43	SUSTAK	Vein Fe	115 N 9 115 O 12	7	Yukon Minfile
44	PROSPECT	Occurrence Cu	115 N 1	7	Yukon Minfile
45	CRUIKSHANK	Coal	115 O 12	7	Yukon Minfile
46	MCMICHAEL	Vein Cu	115 O 1	7	Yukon Minfile
48	HEFFRING	Work Target	115 O 14	9	Debicki (1984); Morin (1989)
49	TRILBY	Work Target	115 O 14	9	Debicki (1984)
50	TORRANCE	Work Target	115 O 14	9	Debicki (1984)
51	BALD EAGLE	Vein Ba	115 O 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 271)
60	HUNK	Vein Au	115 O 15	6	INAC (1989, p. 202); This Report
61	MT. BRONSON	Vein Pb Au	115 O 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 272-273;1988, p. 239) ;Debicki (1984); Morin (1989)
62	JOVE	Granite-hosted U	115 N 9	7	INAC (1981, p. 273)
63	SON	Work Target	115 N 9	9	INAC (1981, p. 273)
64	CRAG	Breccia U	115 N 15	7	INAC (1981, p. 273)
65	DOORMAT	Work Target	115 N 9	9	INAC (1981, p. 273)
66	BISMARK	Work Target	115 O 11	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 138-139)
67	HEC-TOR	Work Target	115 N 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 27)
68	BORD	Work Target	115 N 7 115 N 10	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 27)
69	LIL	Work Target	115 O 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 27)
70	RON	Work Target	115 O 13	9	Mroin et al (1980, p. 28)
73	PYROXENE	Occurrence Au Pt	115 O 1	7	INAC (1987, p. 377); INAC (1989, p. 202)
79	LODE	Vein Au	115 N 2	7	INAC (1989, p. 203)
82	REEF	Vein Au	115 N 2	7	INAC (1986, p. 215; 1988, p. 295)
87	MOLY	Vein Ag	115 N 15	7	INAC (1985, p. 266); INAC (1989, p. 203)
90	DAWSYND	DELETED: Same as #91 DAWSON			
91	DAWSON	Work Target	115 O 14	9	INAC (1987, p. 372-372; 1988, p. 296-299); INAC (1989, p. 203)
92	BREMNER	Work Target	115 O 14	9	Debicki (1984)
93	KLOOK	Vein Au Ag	115 O 15	7	INAC (1986, p. 213); Morin (1989)
95	HAM	Work Target	115 O 9	9	INAC (1989, p. 203)
98	SUL	Vein Au	115 O 10 115 O 15	6	INAC (1989, p. 204)
101	HAWK	Vein Au	115 O 14	7	INAC (1987, p. 372-375; 1988, p. 296-299); INAC (1989, p. 204); Morin (1989)
107	BEA	Vein Au	115 O 14	6	INAC (1987, p. 375-376); Morin (1989)
110	CUAG (GOLD BOTTOM)	Vein Cu Ag	115 O 15	7	INAC (1986, p. 217)
113	FAWCETT	Work Target	115 O 15	9	INAC (1988, p. 292)
116	SIXTY MILE	Work Target	115 N 15	9	INAC (1989, p. 204-205)
117	RIJ	Work Target	115 O 10	9	INAC (1989, p. 205)
118	BTTA	Work Target	115 O 10	9	INAC (1988, p. 289)
119	ASBESTOS BLUFF	Asbestos	115 O 15	7	Debicki (1984)
120	KEYNOTE	Vein Pb	115 O 14	7	Debicki (1984)
121	ALPHONSE	Vein Au	115 O 15	6	Debicki (1984)
122	SUMMIT	Vein Pb	115 O 15	7	Debicki (1984)
123	CULLEN	Vein Au	115 O 14	7	Debicki (1984); Morin (1989)
124	BUCKLAND	DELETED: Same as #42 SUE			
125	ELDORADO DOME	Vein Au	115 O 14	7	Debicki (1984)

126	PUP (TOM)	Vein Pb Cu	115 O 14	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 13)
127	GREEN GULCH	Vein Au Ag	115 O 15	7	Debicki (1985); Morin (1989)
128	BURNHAM	Work Target	115 O 9	9	Debicki (1985)
130	KENTUCKY WEST	Work Target	115 O 10	9	Debicki (1985)
137	J.A.E.	Vein Au Ag	115 O 15	7	INAC (1989, p. 205)
140	ROD	Stockwork Au Hg	115 N 15	7	INAC (1989, p. 206)
141	EUREKA	Work Target	115 O 10	7	This Report
142	BUFFALO SPRINGS	Work Target	115 O 10	9	This Report
143	AUGER	Work Target	115 O 15	9	This Report

BUTLER

Kelan Resources Inc., Croesus Resources Inc.
Copper, gold skarn, copper, molybdenum porphyry
115 N 15 (16)
63°55'N, 140°44'W
1988

References: Craig & Laporte (1972, p. 32-34); INAC (1989, p. 199)

Claims: PRA 45-67; TONY 1-10

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092718 by B.J. Price

Current Work and Results:
Work in 1988 consisted of trenching on the No. 9 vein and the magnetite showing, followed by diamond drilling (10 holes totalling 315.8 m). The drilling included three holes on the No. 9 vein, one hole on the No. 8 vein and six holes in the magnetite skarn area.

The No. 9 vein on surface contains galena, tetrahedrite and stibnite in quartz-barite gangue. Drilling intersected molybdenite veins in clay and sericite-altered quartz monzonite. Assays returned values of 0.09% Cu and 0.075% Mo over 1.5 m in Hole K-88-1.

In the magnetite skarn area, drillholes intersected magnetite skarn overlying 6-7.6 m of quartz-carbonate-sulphide skarn, mostly pyritic with minor galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite. The best intersections were 1.7 m grading 4.25 g/t Au in hole K-88-6 and 0.46 m grading 7.2 g/t Au in K-88-8.

FIFTY

Walhala Explorations Ltd, Red Fox Minerals Ltd
Silver, lead, zinc gold veins
115 N 15 (15)
63°55'N, 140°45'W
1988

References: INAC (1989, p. 199-200)

Claims: PRA 7-18, 23-26;

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092719 by B.J. Price

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, 8 NQ holes totalling 296.3 m tested the Number 4 vein over a strike length of 220 m. Seven of the 8 drillholes intersected mineralization as follows:

Hole #	Width (m)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
88-1	1.5	2.02	124.9	0.27
88-2	0.5	1.60	95.7	0.07
88-3	0.9	2.65	198.9	0.02
88-4	2.1	1.46	315.4	0.31
88-5	3.7	1.37	473.2	0.27
plus	3.2	2.41	123.4	0.62
88-6	5.3	1.16	209.1	0.69
88-8	2.3	2.15	534.8	0.41

PORTLAND, DOMINION

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd
Gold, silver lead veins
115 O 15 (30,31)
63°53'N, 138°52'W
1988

References: Debicki (1985); INAC (1986, p. 207; 1989, p. 201-202); Morin (1989)

Claims: KIN 1-232

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092743 by A.J. McFaull

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, 63 bulldozer trenches tested the MACKAY, DOMINION, HUNKER DOME and KING SOLOMON DOME grids, and 405 channel samples were taken.

Geological mapping of the trenches allowed a system of en echelon quartz veins discovered in 1987 to be traced north through the HUNKER DOME grid onto the MACKAY grid, a distance of 3.5 km. The zone trends north to northwest and the veins, which are discontinuous and less than 1 m wide, carry traces of fine-grained disseminated pyrite and galena. Gold values were generally low, but one sample from the HUNKER DOME grid assayed 15.3 g/t over 3.0 m.

BOX CAR

Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd, Arbor Resources Inc.
Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc vein
115 O 14,15 (37)
63°57'N, 139°05'W
1988

References: Debicki (1984); INAC (1988, p. 202); Morin (1989)

Claims: DE 1-179; HL 1-146

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092722 by P. Van Angeren

Current Work and Results:

In 1988, 735 soil samples were collected at 100 m intervals along 21 claim lines, and 56 rock samples were collected in areas of interest. Soil sampling outlined 6 distinct anomalies with values up to 198 ppb Au, 14.2 ppm Ag, 400 ppm As, 535 ppm Pb and 3700 ppm Ba. The anomalies generally show a northwest trend parallel to known structures, and have been traced over a strike length of several kilometres. The trace of the BOX CAR fault is outlined by lead anomalies which extend 100 m north and 1100 m south of the BOX CAR showing.

Rock geochemistry outlined several interesting units. Two 0.5 to 1.0 m chip samples across the BOX CAR fault breccia contained 36.3 g/t Ag, 2.32% Cu, 1.78% Pb, 0.3% Zn and 271.5 g/t Ag, 3.76% Cu, 14.4% Pb and 0.24% Zn. In the central part of the HL claims, a chip sample across a 2.5 m quartz vein in muscovite-sericite-quartz schist returned values up to 5.1 ppm Ag, 4100 ppb Hg and 6500 ppm Ba. And a few hundred metres south of the BOX CAR showing, a magnetite-speckled quartz-veined siltstone contained 56 ppb Au.

HUNK
United Keno Hill
Mines Ltd

Work Target
115 O 14 (60)
116 B 3
64°00'N, 139°04'W
1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 371)

Claims: HUN 141-182, SUL, QUA groups

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092786 by A.J. McFaull

Description:

Paleozoic? quartz-muscovite schist and muscovite-quartzite ("Klondike Schist") underlie most of the placer gold-rich creeks which drain King Solomon Dome.

Current Work and Results:

Late in 1988, 14 rotary percussion holes totalling 787.9 m were drilled on placer claims 71,72 and 73 Below Discovery on Hunker Creek. Small magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were also carried out on the 71 Below Discovery claim.

The drilling and VLF results indicate that beneath 9 to 18 m of overburden, bedrock consists of graphite schist and rhyolite porphyry cut by a series of north-striking faults. The strongest VLF conductors coincide with magnetic lows and with extensive zones of clay gouge in drill core.

A major vein similar to the BEN LEVY vein 550 m to the north was intersected by drillhole HUN 88-32 but assays returned no gold values. Visible gold was identified in pan concentrates from two successive samples representing the interval 27.4 to 33.5 m in drillhole HUN 88-32. This gold was not detected by assays, and may represent contamination from the placer gravels uphole.

In 1989 a $300 000 exploration program included rotary percussion drilling (60 RDH-3352.8 m) along Quartz Creek and diamond drilling (8 DDH-914.4 m) along Gold Bottom Creek. The target was possible mineralization hosted in vein-faults which may lie along creek and valley bottoms.

EUREKA
Dawson Eldorado
Mines Ltd, Wealth
Resources Inc.

Work Target
115 0 10 (141)
63°34'N, 138°53'W
1988

References: No previous reference

Claims: REKA 1-146

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092720 by P. Van Angeren

History:

Eureka Creek has been a producer of placer gold since the gold rush. The REKA lode claims were staked in 1988 to cover possible lode sources at the head of Eureka Creek.

Description:

Bedrock geology is similar to the Sixtymile area, with thin-bedded quartzite of the Paleozoic Nasina Group predominant. Several breccia zones associated with major north to northwest fractures cut across the property. The breccias consist of quartzite fragments cemented by limonite and silica and are traceable in float. Where the predominant fracture crosses the right fork of Eureka Creek, a zone of graphitic gouge 6 m wide is flanked by a number of bleached, pyritic, clay-altered zones which extend out into the wall rocks.

Current Work and Results:

In 1989, geochemical sampling included 275 soil samples taken along claim lines, 10 soil samples across the central breccia zone, and 34 silt and 17 rock samples. The central breccia zone returned anomalous values up to 520 ppm As and 180 ppb Au.

Other gold anomalies were associated with the westernmost lineament where it crosses the ridge at the head of the right fork. Soil samples from this area contained up to 496 ppb Au, and float samples contained up to 208 ppb Au and 13 000 ppm Ba.

Gold values up to 155 ppb Au were also found in soils adjacent to the easternmost lineament.

BUFFALO SPRINGS
D. Hermanutz,
K. Daunt

Work Target
115 O 10 (142)
63°37'N, 138°49'W

1989

References: No previous reference

Claims: BUFF 1-24

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092789 by K. Daunt

History:
The BUFF claims were staked in 1988 to cover a wide gossan zone exposed by placer mining operations near the mouth of Eureka Creek.

Description:
Disseminated pyrite occurs with quartz stringers and graphite in an east-west trending clay-altered gossanous shear zone. The host rock consists of quartz-sericite and quartz-biotite schist.

Current Work and Results:
Visible gold has been panned from crushed samples of rock from the shear zone.

AUGER	**Work Target**
Auger Mining	**115 O 15 (142)**
Corp.	**63°48'N, 138°53'W**
	1989

References: No previous reference

Claims: AUGER 1-20

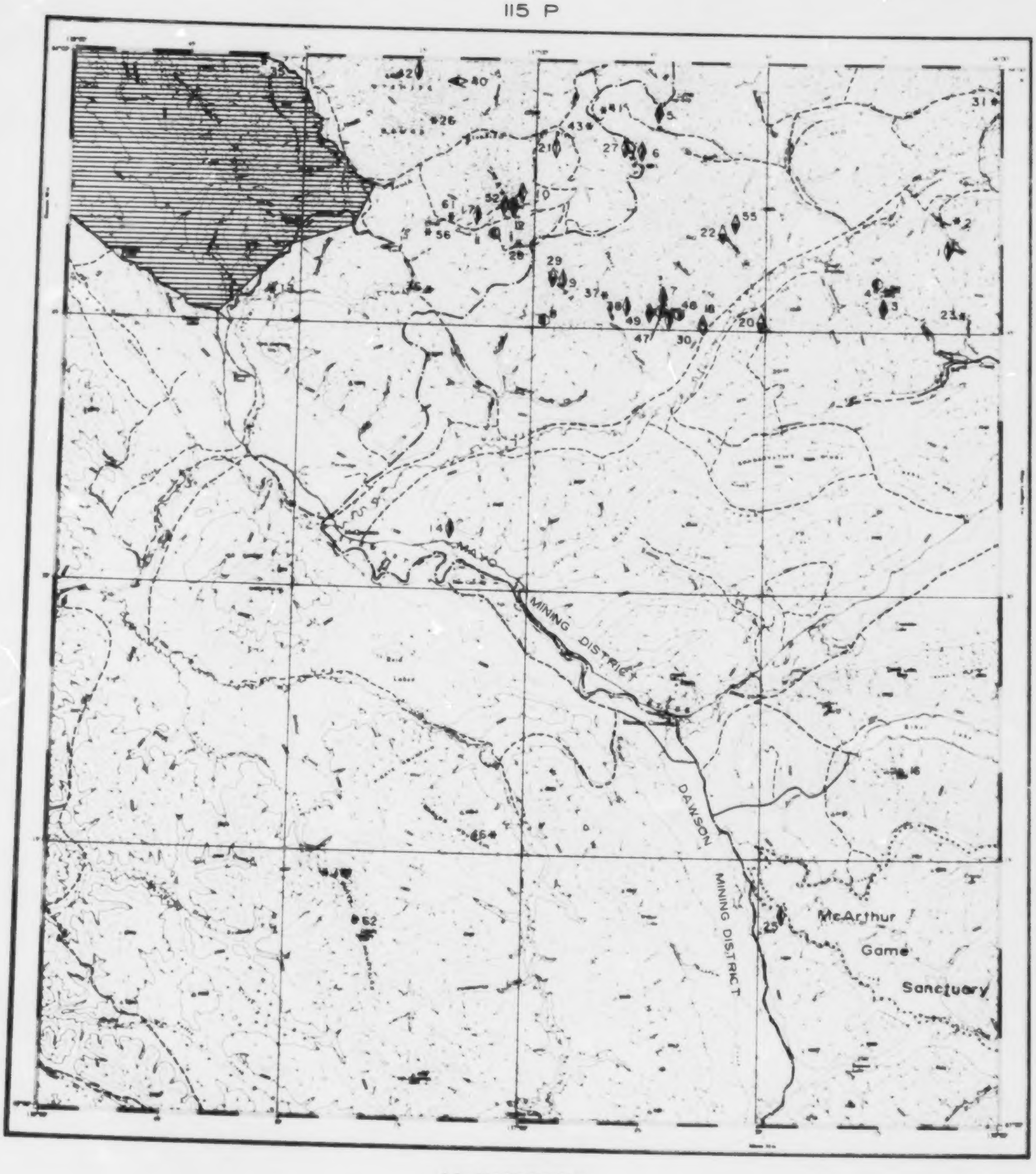
Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092791 by R.A. Doherty (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

History:
The AUGER claims were staked by B. Maclean on June 9, 1988 adjacent to United Keno Hill Mines' KIN claims.

Description:
A silicified andesite dyke and two clay-altered rhyolite dykes cut quartz-biotite-chlorite schist.

Current Work and Results:
In 1989, bedrock was exposed in three bulldozer trenches. Nine rock samples and 39 soil samples were analysed for gold, arsenic, molybdenum and tungsten. A number of soil samples returned anomalous values up to 80 ppb Au and 80 ppm As.

115 P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MAYO
MINING DISTRICT
16
66
62
DAWSON
MINING DISTRICT
25
McArthur
Game
Sanctuary

McQUESTEN
YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - - - Tote Trail.
——— Driveable Road.
▬ A Airstrip

MCQUESTEN MAP-AREA (NTS 115 P)

General Reference: GSC Map 1143A by H.S. Bostock, 1942;

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	JAYBEE	Vein Ag Pb	115 P 16	7	Yukon Minfile
2	SEATTLE	Work Target	115 P 16	9	Green and Godwin (1964, p. 16)
3	HAWTHORNE	Vein Sb Au Ag Pb	115 P 16	6	INAC (1989, p. 211); Morin (1989)
4	SCHEELITE DOME	Skarn W Au (Zn Cu Sn)	115 P 16	6	INAC (1989, p. 211, 212)
5	HOBO	Vein Au Ag	115 P 15	7	Morin (1989)
6	SPRAGUE	Vein Ag Pb	115 P 15	7	Bostock (1948, p. 11); This Report
7	TEE	Breccia/Skarn Ag Pb Zn Sn Au	115 P 15	7	INAC (1989, p. 213)
8	LUGDUSH	Skarn W	115 P 15	6	INAC (1989, p. 213)
9	STERLING (RIDGE)	Vein Zn Pb Zg	115 P 15	7	INAC (1989, p. 217)
10	JOSEPHINE	Vein Au	115 P 14 115 P 15	7	INAC (1989, p. 224-229); Morin (1989); This Report
11	RHOSGOBEL	Skarn W, Sheeted Veins W	115 P 14	7	INAC (1989, p. 224-229); Morin (1989); This Report
12	PUKELMAN	Sheeted Vein W Au Mo	115 P 14	7	INAC (1989, p. 224-229); Morin (1989); This Report
13	CLEAR CREEK	Work Target	115 P 13	9	Lang (1951, p. 14)
14	MOOSE RIDGE	Vein Ag Pb Fe	115 P 11	7	Yukon Minfile
15	ROSEBUD	Work Target	115 P 3	9	Bostock (1948, p. 12)
16	SETHER	Work Target	115 P 8	9	Bostock (1948, p. 25)
17	LEWIS	Vein Ag Pb	115 P 14	7	INAC (1989, p. 224-229); Morin (1989); This Report
18	BOULDER	Vein Cu	115 P 15	7	Bostock (1948, p. 11)
20	OLIVER CREEK (EPD)	Breccia/Vein, Skarn Sn Ag Zn	115 P 15	5	Emond (1983; 1985; 1986); Morin (1989)
21	MOZI	Breccia/Vein Pb Zn Cu Mo	115 P 15	7	INAC (1981, p. 279)
22	SUNSHINE CREEK WEST (SP)	Vein/Breccia Sn Ag	115 P 15	6	INAC (1989, p. 214)
23	BEN	Work Target	115 P 16	9	INAC (1981, p. 279-280)
25	CROOKED	Vein Au	115 P 1	7	INAC (1981, p. 280)
26	FIONA	Work Target	115 P 14	9	INAC (1982, p. 229)
27	MAHTIN	Vein, Breccia Ag Sn	115 P 15	7	INAC (1989, p. 217); This Report
28	JUBJUB	Work Target	115 P 14	9	INAC (1982, p. 228); Morin (1989)
29	JABBERWOCK	Vein, Sheeted vein, Breccia Sn	115 P 15	7	INAC (1989, p. 217); Morin (1989)
30	ORE (MAY CREEK)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	115 P 15	6	Morin *et al* (1980, p. 23); Morin (1989)
31	SECRET CREEK	Work Target	115 P 16	9	Morin *et al* (1980, p. 23)
35	ACE	Work Target	115 P 13	9	INAC (1983, p. 215, 217)
36	MARY	Work Target	115 P 14	9	INAC (1983, p. 216)
37	BANDER	Work Target	115 P 15	9	INAC (1982, p. 230)
38	SNATCH	Vein Pb Ag	115 P 15	7	INAC (1982, p. 231); Morin (1989)
40	OMEGA	Stratabound Barite	115 P 14	2	INAC (1987, p. 380-381)
42	ZETA	Vein Ag Sn	115 P 14	6	INAC (1989, p. 220); Morin (1989)
46	PIRATE	Work Target	115 P 6	9	INAC (1987, p. 382)
47	SNARK	Skarn Sn W Cu Zn Au Ag	115 P 15	7	INAC (1989, p. 220)
48	BOULDER CREEK	Skarn Sn	115 P 15	6	INAC (1989, p. 222); Morin (1989)
49	QUEST	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	115 P 15	6	INAC (1987, p. 383; 1988, p. 307); Morin (1989)
52	RUM (REMP)	Vein Au	115 P 14	7	INAC (1989, p. 224-229); This Report
55	SUNSHINE	Vein/Breccia Sn Ag	115 P 15	7	Emond (1986); INAC (1989, p. 214)

	CREEK EAST (SP)				
56	BARNEY	Work Target	115 P 14	9	Emond (1986)
61	SLEET	Work Target	115 P 14	9	INAC (1988, p. 308); This Report
62	ROUGH TOP	Work Target	115 P 3	9	This Report

SPRAGUE
Total Energold Corp.

Silver, lead vein
115 P 15 (6)
63°54'N, 136°45'W

References: Bostock (1948, p.11)

Claims: SPRA 1-85

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092724 by R. Basnett

Description:

Quartz-arsenopyrite float is widespread on the south claim block, and skarn at the margin of a granitic stock contains up to 3% pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite.

Current Work and Results:

A preliminary examination of the property in 1989 consisted of five days prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling. Three rock samples returned anomalous values, up to 6085 ppm As, 327 ppm Sb, 721 ppm Pb and 30 ppb Au.

Of ninety-nine contour soil samples, several returned anomalous values up to 170 ppb Au and 445 ppm As.

RHOSGOBEL etc.
Goldrite Mining Corporation Ltd

Gold veins;
tungsten, gold sheeted veins, skarn;
silver, lead veins
115 P 14,15 (11,12,17,52)
1988

References: INAC (1982, p. 228-229; 1988, p. 305,308; 1989, p. 224-229)

Claims: RUM 1-90; RYE 1-135; ROLL 1-48

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092748 by S.D. Robinson and R.A. Doherty (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

Current Work and Results:

Exploration in 1988 included soil, talus, silt and heavy mineral geochemistry, magnetometer and VLF surveys, eight bulldozer trenches and 8 diamond drill holes totalling 1236.56 m.

Geochemical grids were established over the PUKELMAN, RHOSGOBEL extension and SADDLE zone areas. On the PUKELMAN grid, 168 samples returned values between 500 and 3780 ppb Au. A large, irregular-shaped anomaly outlined by 156 samples on the southeast corner of the grid is referred to as the CONTACT zone. Twelve samples of quartz-arsenopyrite vein float from this area returned values between 8.88 g/t and 194.48 g/t Au. The samples were taken near a quartz porphyry dyke and associated fault which trends 060° and dips steeply north.

Soil sampling on the SADDLE zone returned anomalous values up to 4220 ppb Au, with 33 samples on the main grid containing 500 to 3740 ppb Au. The main anomaly trends east-west, parallel to the main CONTACT ZONE structure. A sample of quartz porphyry float from the SADDLE zone contained 1-2% arsenopyrite and 1% euhedral pyrite, and assayed 4290 ppb Au.

On the RHOSGOBEL grid, three anomalous soils contained up to 408 ppb Au and a sample of quartz vein float returned 1141 ppb Au. Reconnaissance sampling in three other areas also returned anomalous gold values.

Eight bulldozer trenches tested soil anomalies on the CONTACT zone. Only five of the trenches reached bedrock. Trench #3 tested a 3780 ppb Au soil anomaly and exposed a fault zone and dyke striking 060°. A 1.0 m chip sample of manganese-stained quartzite with quartz-arsenopyrite veins contained 8740 ppb Au. Trench #5 tested a 3357 ppb Au soil anomaly and returned values of 916 and 840 ppb Au across 1.0 m of oxidized sericite schist. Trench #6 tested a 1626 ppb Au soil anomaly. Narrow quartz-arsenopyrite veins assayed up to 59.96 g/t Au. A 0.55 m chip sample of clay-altered biotite-feldspar porphyry contained 5100 ppb Au.

Six diamond drill holes tested the CONTACT zone soil anomaly over a strike length of 250 m. All of the drillholes intersected a fault zone which strikes 050° and is marked by limonite and gouge, and bleaching and clay, sericite and silica alteration of the host porphyry and metasedimentary rocks. Narrow stringers of quartz, arsenopyrite and pyrite occur in the fault zone, and disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite occur in the dyke. Mineralized intersections from the fault zone include:

Hole #	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
CC-88-2	3.55	2.19
CC-88-3	2.40	3.40
CC-88-8	3.00	1.79
and	1.80	4.68

Intersections up to 8.60 g/t Au were reported from the hanging wall of the structure.

Drilling at the east end of the CONTACT zone structure intersected a quartz-arsenopyrite vein below the fault zone which assayed 1.01 g/t Au over 4.3 m.

MAHTIN
M.J. Moreau

Silver, tin vein/ breccia

Enterprises Ltd **115 P 15 (27)**
63°55'N, 136°49'W
1989

References: INAC (1982, p. 229-230, 1989, p. 217); Emond (1986); Potter (1987)

Claims: MAHTIN 1-20

Source: Summary of assessment report 092793 by R. Hulstein (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

Current Work and Results:

In 1989, geochemical sampling included 112 soil, 53 rock and 14 silt samples.

Samples of quartz arsenopyrite vein material returned values up to 3 741 ppb Au, 50.6 ppm Ag, 98 207 ppm As, 12 411 ppm Sb, 637 ppm Bi and 10 559 ppm Cu. Most of the anomalous rock samples were of float originating from narrow veins in quartz monzonite.

Contour soil sampling around the head of Bolivia Creek returned values up to 1213 ppb Au and 16.5 ppm Ag. Other anomalous elements include silver, arsenic, antimony and copper.

SLEET
Secret Pass Minerals Corp., option from Cambridge Resources Ltd

Work Target
115 P 14 (61)
63°50'N, 137°20'W
1989

References: No previous refernce

Claims: RAIN 1-28; WIND 2-10; SLEET 1-144

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092752 by J.C. Stephen and S. Feulgen; Information supplied by J.C. Stephen for 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

History:

Clear Creek has been known as a producer of placer gold since 1898. Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Ltd acquired large blocks of claims in the area in 1980 and 1981, which were mapped, sampled and trenched in a search for tungsten and to a lesser extent gold and tin.

Prospecting by Scottie Thom in 1986 turned up massive pyrite float on the south side of Left Clear Creek which returned significant gold assays.

In June, 1987, placer operations encountered nearly massive pyrite, sericite mineralization on both sides of a strong steeply dipping easterly-trending gouge-filled fault in the bottom of the creek channel. The mineralization was banded and appeared to be stratigraphically controlled. I.P surveys indicated a very intense IP anomaly along the creek channel which was taken to indicate possible sulphide mineralization.

Description:

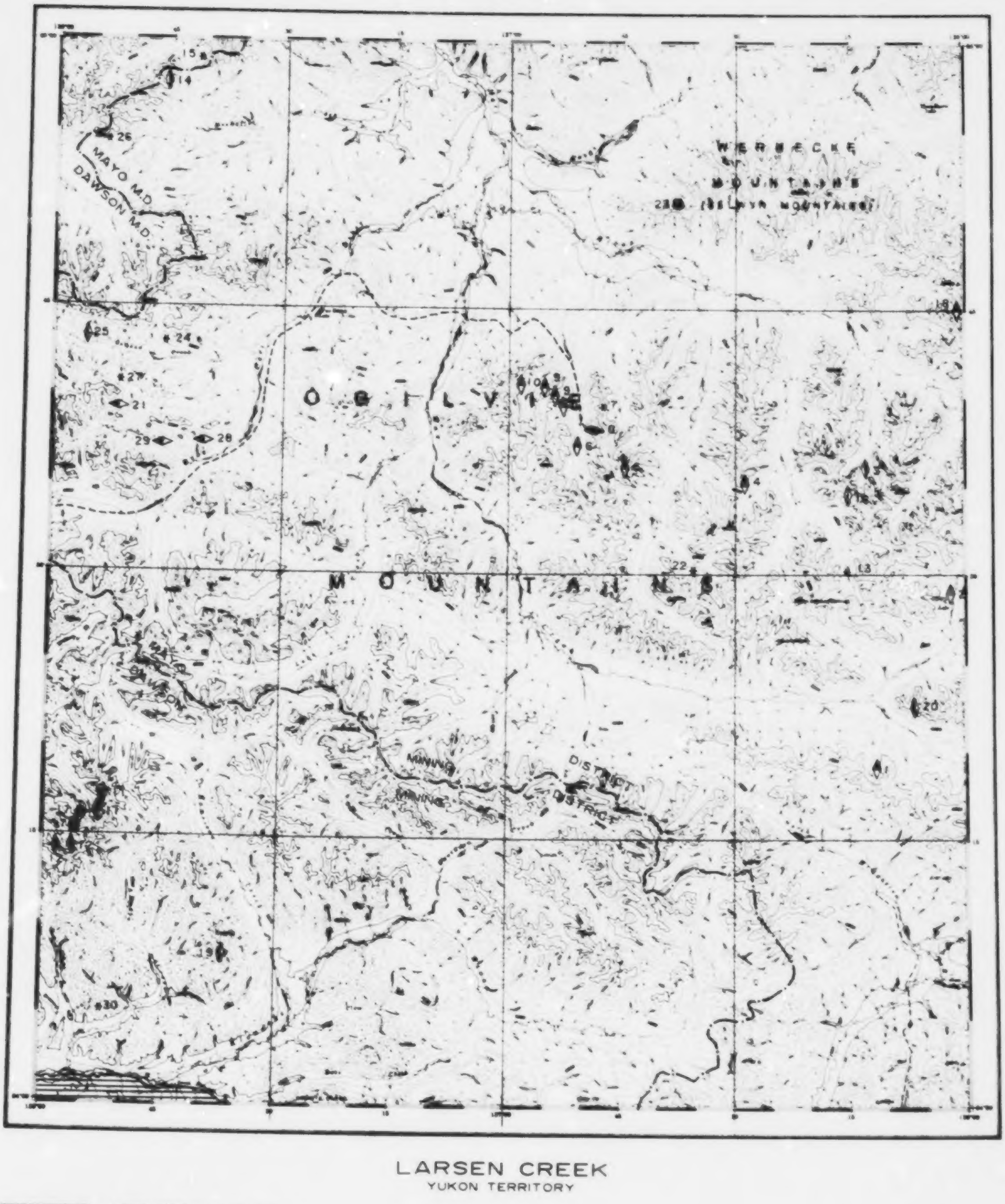
Granodiorite intrusions of Cretaceous age intrude upper Precambrian to Lower Cambrian metasedimentary rocks of the "Grit Unit". Narrow gold-bearing veins and extensive gold geochemical anomalies occur over portions of the intrusive stock and near its contacts on the property.

Current Work and Results:

In 1989, diamond drilling consisting of 275.8 m in 4 NQ size diamond drill holes tested the IP anomaly over a 300 m interval. Holes RWS-89-1 and 89-4 encountered the fault zone. Hole 89-1 returned 18.71 g/t gold over 0.49 m. Hole 89-4 contained no appreciable values. All four holes encountered thick sections of graphitic argillite with smears of pyrite on the schistosity planes. The IP anomaly is attributed to the graphite-pyrite content of the argillite interbedded with quartzite formations more commonly outcropping in the area.

The gold mineralization in hole 89-1 is associated with heavily disseminated pyrite in sericitic, clay-quartz fault zone material. No indication of stratabound pyrite mineralization was encountered.

116 A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MAYO M.D.
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MOUNTAINS
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(SELWYN MOUNTAINS)
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DAWSON
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MINING
DISTRICT
MINING
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LARSEN CREEK

YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal)

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Kilometres

- - - - - - Tote Trail
——— Driveable Road
▬ A Airstrip

LARSEN CREEK MAP-AREA (NTS 116 A)

General References: GSC Map 1283A and Memoir 364 by L.H. Green, 1972; GSC Geochem Open File 519 and 418.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	TIMBERWOLF	Vein Cu	116 A 8	7	Yukon Minfile
2	WORM	Vein Cu	116 A 8	7	Yukon Minfile
3	RAMA	Vein Cu Ag Pb	116 A 9	7	Yukon Minfile
4	MATTSON	Vein Cu	116 A 9	7	Yukon Minfile
5	SOUP	Vein Cu	116 A 10	7	Yukon Minfile
6	REINDEER	Vein Cu Pb	116 A 10	7	Yukon Minfile
7	GRACE	Work Target	116 A 10	9	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 26-27)
8	HART RIVER	Stratabound Concordant Cu Pb Zn Au Ag	116 A 10	2	Morin (in Morin et al, 1979, p. 22-24); INAC (1983, p. 219, 221);1986, p. 225); INAC (1989, p. 232); Morin (1989)
9	BELCARRA	Vein Cu Pb Zn	116 A 10	6	INAC (1988, p. 311-312)
10	ZEBRA	Vein Cu	116 A 10	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 23-24); Green (1972, p. 140)
11	HAMILTON (MIKE)	Vein Au Cu Ag Bi Co	116 A 5	7	INAC (1983, p. 219); Morin (1989); This Report
12	RIMROCK	Vein Ag	116 A 4	6	INAC (1982, p. 233); Morin (1989)
13	AUSTON	Work Target	116 A 9	9	Green (1972, p. 140)
14	HOT	Vein/Breccia Zn Pb Ag	116 A 14	6	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 82); Morin (1989)
15	MICHELLE	Work Target	116 A 13	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 71)
16	BRUK (VUG)	Vein Pb Zn	116 A 9	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 74)
17	PHILP	Skarn Cu Au Ag	116 A 5	7	Yukon Minfile
18	DALE	Vein Cu	116 A 16 116 A 9	7	INAC (1982, p. 233; 1983, p. 219-220)
19	IDA	Stockwork or Disseminated Au	116 A 4	7	INAC (1982, p. 234); INAC (1989, p. 233); Morin (1989); This Report
20	STROKER	Vein Au	116 A 8	6	INAC (1982, p. 234); Morin (1989)
21	ST. BRIDGET	Stratabound Concordant Ba	116 A 12	7	INAC (1983, p. 219-220)
22	SUMI	Work Target	116 A 7 116 A 10	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 135)
23	WERN	Skarn Cu Fe	116 A 15	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 135-136)
24	TIM	Work Target	116 A 12	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 50)
25	SHAY	Vein Pb Zn Cu	116 A 12	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 50)
26	LEP	Work Target	116 A 13	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 50)
27	LOMOND CREEK	Work Target	116 A 12	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 49)
28	BOYLE	Stratabound Concordant Ba	116 A 12	7	INAC (1983, p. 219-220)
29	MILK UM	Stratabound Concordant Ba	116 A 12	7	INAC (1983, p. 219-221)
30	AUS	Work Target	116 A 4	9	INAC (1989, p. 233); This Report

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GOLD (ADJACENT)
Walhala Explorations Ltd

Gold, copper, silver, antimony, vein
116 A 4,5 (11)
64°16'N, 137°53'W
1989

References: INAC (1983, p. 219), Morin (1989)

Claims: LORRIE 1-81; JAMIE 1-4

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092817 by R.A. Doherty (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

Description:

The LORRIE claims are located over a syenite intrusion which cuts quartzite, argillite and chert of the Proterozoic-Lower Cambrian grit unit. The contact is marked by a zone of rusty hornfels containing pyrite and pyrrhotite. Gold, silver and copper occur in quartz-arsenopyrite veins cutting syenite on the

LORRIE and on the adjacent AINE 1-24 claims which cover the original GOLD showing.

Current Work and Results:
Six soil and 19 rock samples were collected as part of a brief mapping and geochemical program in 1989. Grab samples of rusty hornfels from the LORRIE 10 claim contained up to 6.2% zinc and returned anomalous values for gold, arsenic and copper.

Samples of vein material from the LORRIE 13, 14 and 15 claims assayed up to 32.9 g/t Au, 13.3 g/t Ag and 2.99% Cu. Many samples contained more than 30 000 ppm As and anomalous levels of antimony, molybdenum, tungsten and mercury.

IDA
Noranda
Exploration Co.
Ltd

Gold veins
116 A 4 (19)
64°09'N, 137°36'W
1989

References: INAC (1981, p. 282; 1988, p. 312; 1989, p. 233)

Claims: IDA 1-25; ORO 1-28

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092794 by J. Duke

Description:
A hornfels halo surrounds a small diorite plug which intrudes Paleozoic argillite and minor limestone.

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1989 included prospecting, soil and rock sampling and hand trenching. Ten new hand trenches were excavated and five metre continous chip samples were taken across the North and South mineralized zones. Sampling across the North zone returned an average value of 276 ppb Au across 95 m, including 600 ppb Au over 5 m. Across the south zone, samples averaged 505 ppb Au across 65 m including 3280 ppb Au across 5.0 metres of tourmaline-bearing, quartz-veined hornfels.

Trenches 89-1 and 89-2 exposed silicified, altered granodiorite cut by an east-trending massive sulphide vein. The vein is 15 cm wide and consists of chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. One metre chip samples across the vein and wall rock in the adjacent trenches returned values of 4.9 and 4.0 g/t Au.

AUS
Noranda
Exploration Co.
Ltd

Work Target
116 A 4 (30)
64°05'N, 137°52'W
1989

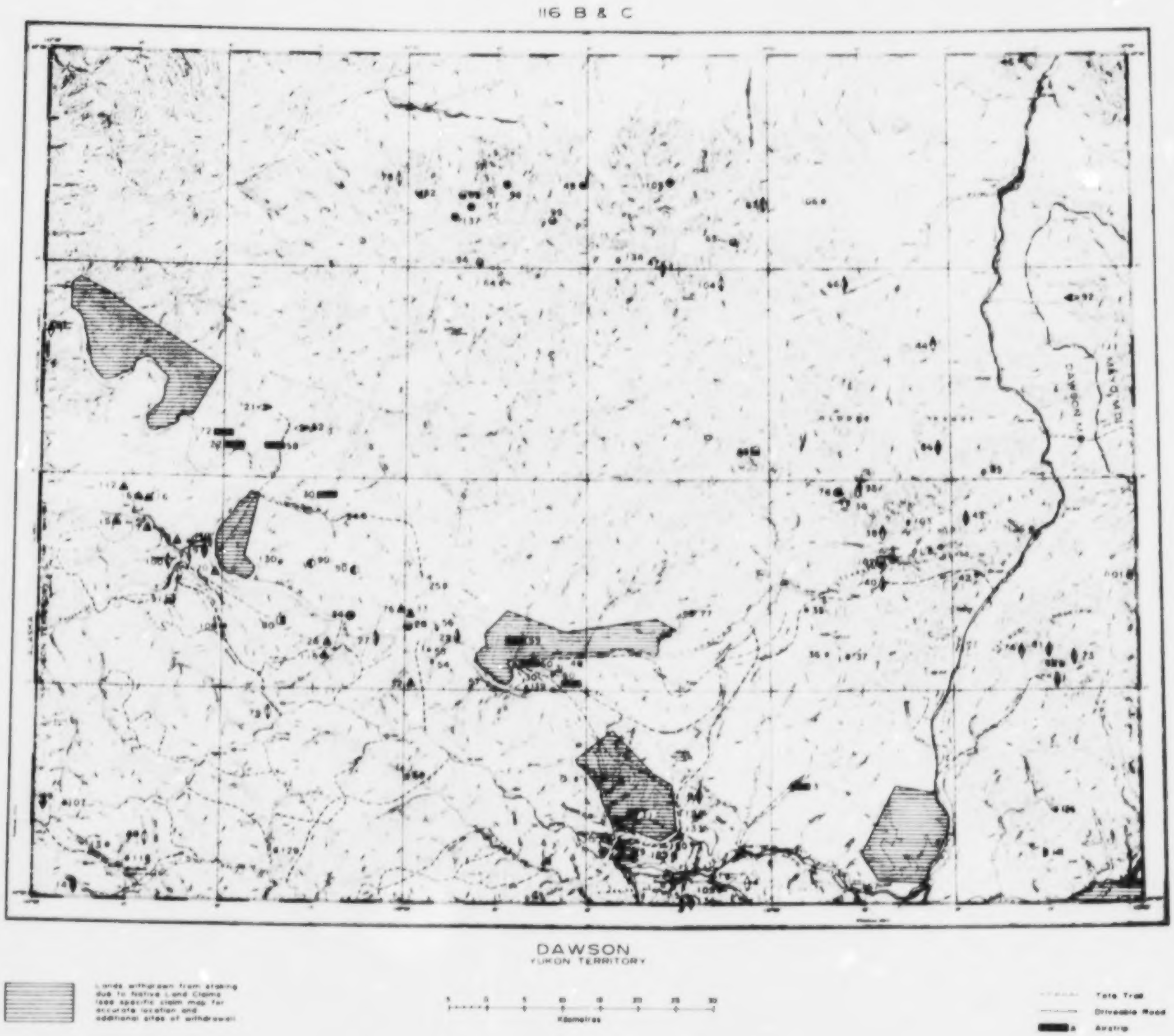
References: INAC (1989, p. 233)

Claims: AUS 1-48

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092815 by K.D. Galambos

Description:
Gold occurs in quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite veins, quartz-actinolite veins and calc-silicate-altered sedimentary rocks of the Ordovician-Silurian Road River Group. Mineralization appears to be related to porphyritic monzonite dykes of Cretaceous age.

Current Work and Results:
In 1989, magnetometer and IP surveys were carried out and 369 soil and 102 rock samples were collected on a 50 x 100 m grid.


116 B & C
MAYO M.D.
DAWSON M.D.
DAWSON
YUKON TERRITORY
Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal)
5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres
Tote Trail
Driveable Road
Airstrip

DAWSON MAP-AREA (NTS 116 B-C)

General References:
GSC Map 1284A and Memoir 364 by L.H. Green, 1972;
INAC Open File (115 O 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 116 B 2, 3) by R.L. Debicki, 1984 and 1985;
GSC Geochem Open File 520 and 418;
GSC Open File 1927 by J.K. Mortensen, 1988;
GSC Paper 88-1E by J.K. Mortensen, 1988; Lambert (1964).

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	INDEX	Vein Sb	116 B 8	7	Green (1972, p. 42)
2	GERMAINE	Work Target	116 B 2	9	INAC (1987, p. 391); This Report
3	COLLIERY	Coal	116 B 2	7	Bostock (1938, p. 13-14); Green (1972, p. 27); Dowling (1915)
4	UNEXPECTED	Stockwork U Sn Vein Au Ag	116 B 3	7	INAC (1982, p. 238); Morin (1989)
5	VIRGIN, JEAN	Vein Au Ag	116 B 3	7	MacLean (1914, p. 41-49); INAC (1985, p. 277; 1986, p. 233); Morin (1989)
6	MACLEAN	Vein Au	116 B 3	7	Debicki (1984); INAC (1986, p. 230); Morin (1989)
8	LEPINE	Vein Au	116 B 3	7	INAC (1986, p. 232); Morin (1989)
9	FIBRE	Asbestos	116 B 3	7	Debicki (1984); INAC (1986, p. 238).
10	MIDNIGHT DOME	Asbestos	116 B 3	7	Debicki (1984); INAC (1986, p. 238)
11	BROAD-LEDGE	Work Target	116 B 3	9	Brock (1910, p. 15)
12	WEST DAWSON	Skarn, Vein Cu Pb Ag	116 B 3	7	Debicki (1984); Morin (1989)
13	HUNGRY	Work Target	116 C 2	9	Cockfield (1921, p. 52)
14	MILLER	Vein Ag Pb Zn Au	116 C 2	7	INAC (1987, p. 392); Morin (1989); This Report
15	SPHERE	Asbestos	116 C 7	7	INAC (1983, p. 223-224)
16	POXY	Asbestos	116 C 7	7	Green (1964, p. 27); INAC (1985, p. 280)
17	CLINTON CREEK	Asbestos	116 C 7	3	INAC (1985, p. 278); Budinski (1984)
18	ACHERON (RG)	Asbestos	116 C 7	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 144)
19	CONE HILL	Vein Ag Pb Au	116 C 7	7	INAC (1981, p. 242)
20	MICKEY CREEK	Asbestos	116 C 7	7	Yukon Minfile
21	SHEEL CREEK	Stratabound Concordant Fe	116 C 9	6	Gross (1969, p. 111)
22	CLIFF	Coal	116 C 9	7	McConnell (1904, p. 39-41)
24	SOURDOUGH MINE	Work Target	116 C 8	9	McConnell (1904); Green (1972, p. 146)
25	FIF	Work Target	116 B 5	9	McConnell (1903b, p. 39-41)
26	CALEY	Asbestos	116 C 8	2	Green (1965, p. 27-28)
27	SUBMARINE	Vein, Stratabound Discordant Ag Pb Zn (Cu)	116 C 8	7	Cockfield (1928a, p. 9); Morin (1989)
28	ROAL	Skarn Zn Pb (Ag Sn)	116 B 5	7	Cockfield (1928a, p. 9)
29	SILVER CITY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	116 B 5	4	INAC (1987, p. 393-394); Morin (1989)
30	OGILVIE	Work Target	116 B 5	9	Yukon Minfile
31	KEYSTONE	Work Target	116 B 5	9	INAC (1988, p. 317); INAC (1989, p.237)
32	ASS	Asbestos	116 B 5	7	Yukon Minfile
33	WOODCHOPPER	Asbestos	116 B 5	7	INAC (1982, p. 238-239, 242)
34	ETHELDA	Skarn Cu	116 C 8	7	Yukon Minfile
35	HAY MEADOW	Work Target	116 B 7	9	Yukon Minfile
36	JECKELL	Work Target	116 B 7	9	Yukon Minfile
37	SNYDER	Work Target	116 B 7	9	Yukon Minfile
38	FIREWEED	Work Target	116 B 7	9	Tempelman-Kluit (1965, p. 36)
39	GRAVE	Vein Cu	116 B 7	7	INAC (1981, p. 285)
40	SPOTTED FAWN	Vein Ag Pb	116 B 7	7	Cockfield (1919b, p. 15-17); Green (1972, p. 137-138); Sinclair et al (1975, p. 73-74); Morin (1989)
41	SUBTRACT	Work Target	116 B 7	9	INAC (1981, p. 285)

42	ROBERT SERVICE	Work Target	116 B 8	9	Tempelman-Kluit (1965, p.36)
43	MULTIPLY	Vein Au Ag	116 B 8	7	Tempelman-Kluit (1965, p. 26); Morin (1989)
44	CRAWFORD	Vein Cu	116 B 10	7	Yukon Minfile
46	CHAPMAN	Work Target	116 B 16	9	Green (1972, p. 138); Sinclair et al (1975, p. 76)
47	FIFTEEN MILE	Vein Wernecke Breccia Ag Cu Pb Zn	116 B 14 116 B 11	7	Yukon Minfile; Morin (1989)
48	CHANDINDU	Work Target	116 B 5	9	McConnell (1903b, p. 39-41)
49	SHAND	Wernecke Breccia Cu	116 B 13	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 144)
50	JEROME	Coal	116 B 5	7	Yukon Minfile
51	PAULA	Vein Cu	116 C 10	7	Owen (1968, p. 8)
52	KRAUSE	Stratabound Concordant Fe	116 C 9	7	Yukon Minfile
53	MASTADON	Work Target	116 B 4	9	Yukon Minfile; Debicki (1983, p. 113)
54	RISCO	Work Target	116 B 5	9	Yukon Minfile
55	WINAGE	Work Target	116 B 5	9	Yukon Minfile
56	HEALY	Work Target	116 B 5	9	Yukon Minfile
57	LAWRENCE	Work Target	116 B 5	9	Yukon Minfile
58	LEDUC	Coal	116 C 9	7	Yukon Minfile
59	BARETE	Coal	116 B 5	7	Yukon Minfile
60	THANE	Coal	116 B 5	7	Yukon Minfile
61	HATTIE	Work Target	116 B 3	7	MacLean (1914, p. 124-125)
62	MONSTER (OG)	Wernecke Breccia Pb Zn	116 B 13	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 88)
63	TART	Wernecke Breccia Pb Zn	116 B 13	7	Yukon Minfile
64	OZ	Vein, replacement Pb Zn	116 B 12	7	INAC (1987, p. 394)
65	SEELA	Wernecke Breccia Pb Zn	116 B 14	7	Yukon Minfile
66	KIWI	Vein Pb Zn Ag	116 B 10 116 B 15	5	INAC (1987, p. 394-395); Morin (1989)
67	MORRISON	Work Target	116 B 2	9	G.S.C. Map 711A (1942)
68	LOWNEY	Work Target	116 B 4	9	Yukon Minfile
70	CHAIN	Coal	116 C 8	7	Yukon Minfile
71	HALE	Work Target	116 B 4	9	Yukon Minfile
72	JEPHSON	Coal	116 C 9	7	Yukon Minfile
73	O'BRIEN (A.J.)	Vein Au	116 B 7	6	INAC (1986, p. 235); Morin(1989); This Report
74	SANDOW	Vein Cu	116 B 8	7	Green (1972, p. 142)
75	UGLY	Wernecke Breccia ? Vein? Zn Pb	116 C 16	7	Yukon Minfile
76	TJOP	Asbestos	116 C 8	7	INAC (1983, p. 223-225)
77	STYX	Work Target	116 B 6	9	INAC (1982, p. 239)
78	MARN	Skarn Cu Au Ag W	116 B 7	2	Brown (1985); Brown and Nesbitt (1987); Anderson (1987); INAC (1987, p. 396); Morin (1989)
79	CLIP	Vein Pb Zn	116 C 1	7	INAC (1981, p. 288)
80	PLUTO	Porphyry Mo W	116 C 8	7	INAC (1983, p. 223, 225)
81	THOR	Vein Au Cu Pb Zn	116 B 8	6	INAC (1981, p. 289-291; 1986, p. 239); Anderson (1987); Morin (1989); This Report
85	RIKI	Work Target	116 B 9	9	INAC (1982, p. 240)
86	TAK	Vein Au Ag Pb	116 B 10	7	INAC (1986, p. 236); Morin (1989)
87	KITL	Vein Pb Zn	116 B 15 116 B 14	7	INAC (1982, p. 240)
88	GUCH	Vein Pb	116 C 2	7	INAC (1982, p. 241)
89	BALDY	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn Cu	116 C 2	7	INAC (1981, p. 292)
90	RAIL	Skarn W	116 C 8	7	INAC (1985, p. 279-280)
91	MAIDEN (TING)	Granite-assoc. U	116 B 7	7	INAC (1989, p. 237)
92	REIN	Stratabound Concordant Ba	116 B 9	7	INAC (1981, p. 292)
93	NEBULOUS	Breccia U	116 B 7	7	INAC (1981, p. 293)
94	DEM	Wernecke Breccia Pb Zn	116 B 13	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 85)
95	OD	Wernecke Breccia Pb Zn	116 B 13	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 86)
96	ID	Wernecke Breccia Cu	116 B 13	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 87)

98	MONY	Work Target	116 B 8	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 142)
99	GULCH	Granite-assoc. U	116 B 11	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 143)
100	ROSE (RG)	Vein Au	116 C 7	7	INAC (1989, p. 237)
101	HOT	Work Target	116 B 8	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 53)
102	TETA	Granite-assoc. U	116 B 11	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 143)
103	SUMTING	Work Target	116 B 7	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 54)
104	BRX	Vein ? Wernecke Breccia? Pb Zn	116 B 11	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 55)
105	ROB	Wernecke Breccia? Cu	116 B 14	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 56)
106	DAWG	Work Target	116 B 15	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 56)
107	PUB	Work Target	116 C 2	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 290
108	MICKEY	Work Target	116 C 8	9	INAC (1982, p. 241-242)
109	SPEC	Work Target	116 B 3	9	INAC (1983, p. 224, 227)
112	TURK	Asbestos	116 C 7	9	INAC (1985, p. 280)
115	TIZA	Asbestos	116 C 8	7	INAC (1983, p. 224, 226)
118	PINE	Work Target	116 C 2	9	INAC (1986, p. 237)
119	SPEC-2	Work Target	116 B 3	9	INAC (1983, p. 224, 227)
120	XL	Work Target	116 B 3	9	INAC (1987, p. 397)
125	TOWER	Work Target	116 B 3	9	INAC (1987, p. 397-398)
133	SHAROL	Asbestos	116 B 3	9	Debicki (1984)
134	GORDON	Vein Cu Pb	116 B 3	7	Debicki (1984)
136	HUD	Work Target	116 B 1	9	INAC (1989, p. 238)
137	DAS	Wernecke Breccia Cu	116 B 13	7	G. Abbott (pers. comm., 1988)
138	TOUR	Work Target	116 B 13	9	G. Abbott (pers. comm., 1988)
139	BALLARAT	Work Target	116 B 5	9	INAC (1989, p. 238)
140	FORTYMILE	Work Target	116 C 7	9	INAC (1989, p. 238)
141	BREWERY CREEK	Gold Occurrence	116 B 1	6	This Report

GERMAINE
Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd

Work Target
116 B 2 (2)
64°02'N,138°56'W
1989

References: INAC (1987, p. 391)

Claims: GERM 1-10; RABT 1-35

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092790 by R. Diment

Description:

The property covers a clay-altered quartz-feldspar porphyry stock of Eocene age which intrudes Nasina series schist in the Germaine Creek area. Associated with the stock are chalcedony veinlets, lithic tuffs and volcanic breccia.

Current Work and Results:

A geochemical survey in 1989 produced no anomalous gold values associated with the porphyry stock. However, geological mapping outlined a quartz-carbonate altered ultramafic body covering an 800 x 700 m area on the northeast part of the property. Rock samples from this unit contained up to 1336 ppm Ni, and weak gold anomalies up to 80 ppb. The gold anomalies were concentrated along an intensely altered northeast-trending zone which may be a fault.

O'BRIEN, THOR
Total Energold Corp., option from K. Hudson and Cody Hawk Resources

Gold vein
116 B 8 (73,81)
64°17'N,138°15'W
1988

References: INAC (1981, p. 291; 1986, p. 235, 239); Anderson (1987); Morin (1989)

Claims: BUZ 1-6; HUD 1-14; TOOTH 1-180; CON 1-6; JA 1-36

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092717 by K. Hudson, 092787 by K. Pelletier and 092792 by R. Basnett,

History:

Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd staked the THOR claims in this area in 1978 to cover a GSC silt anomaly. Soil sampling outlined strong copper, lead, zinc and silver anomalies related to replacement-type mineralization near the Antimony Mountain syenite intrusion. A number of showings and areas of mineralized float were found. Trenching and drilling in 1980 outlined reserves of 9072 tonnes grading 20.6 g/t Au.

The property was subsequently restaked as the ROTH claims, but these were allowed to lapse without further work. The BUZ and HUD claims were staked in 1987 by K. Hudson, and optioned to Total Energold Corp. in 1989. The TOOTH claims were staked around the Antimony Mountain stock by Total Energold in 1988.

Description:

Pyrite, galena, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite occur in tourmaline-bearing quartz and quartz-carbonate veins near the margin of the Antimony Mountain syenite intrusion. Sedimentary rocks of the Hyland and Road River Groups adjacent to the intrusion are intensely silicified and pyritized, with local patches of intense sericitization.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, 34 rock samples were taken by K. Hudson on the BUZ and HUD claims. Several samples contained more than 10 000 ppm As, and vuggy quartz-sulphide float with galena, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite contained 440 ppb Au and 50 ppm Ag. Silt sampling extended the arsenic anomaly south along the western margin of the Antimony Mountain intrusion.

In 1989, Total Energold took 245 rock chip samples and 1012 soil and silt samples on the property, and 540 km of airborne magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were flown by Aerodat Ltd.

Five arsenopyrite-pyrite-tourmaline-quartz-calcite vein showings were mapped and sampled. These include the JC, RAINBOW, TK, TT and TOBY veins described below, and two calc-silicate skarns associated with the JC and RAINBOW veins.

The JC vein at the head of Antimony Creek is 30-50 cm wide and at least 130 m long, and is associated with strong soil and silt anomalies. Grab samples returned sporadic values up to 14.1 g/t Au.

The RAINBOW vein, located 650 m south of the JC, is also associated with strong soil and silt anomalies. It is emplaced along an east-west vertical fault and can be traced over a strike length of 170 m. Nineteen 1 m chip samples across the vein averaged 6.5 g/t Au and 111.8 g/t Ag.

The TT vein is located 1 km east of the JC vein and may lie along the same east-west structure. It is 25-35 cm wide and 200 m long. Samples of this vein contained up to 1.9 g/t Au.

Mineralized float was obtained from a trench 600 m west of the JC vein. The float contained 11.0 g/t Au. This location is known as the TK.

The TOBY vein, located 1400 m northwest of the AJ showing, is exposed in two trenches 15 m apart. Samples returned low gold values.

The 1989 work also included 18 km of surface magnetic and HLEM surveys and 706 m of diamond drilling (6 holes) in the AJ zone. Holes 89-007 to 89-010 tested a strong east-trending geophysical anomaly passing through the North showing, where a trench sample assayed 20.6 g/t Au over 3 m. Hole 89-007, located 25 m east of the showing, intersected the AJ vein at depth. Assays averaged 22.8 g/t Au over a true thickness of 1.53 m.

Holes 89-011 and 89-012 tested a parallel geophysical anomaly which passes through the South showing. The best intersections were 7.9 g/t Au over a true thickness in 89-012 and 7.5 g/t Au over a true thickness of 1.8 m in 89-011. On the THOR grid, 8.4 km of surface magnetic and HLEM surveys identified a strong magnetic-HLEM anomaly.

BREWERY CREEK	**Gold occurrence**
Noranda	**116 B 1 (141)**
Exploration	**64°03'N,138°15'W**
Co. Ltd	**1989**

References: INAC (1989, p. 238)

Claims: LEE 1-82; ELE 1-16

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092788 by G. MacKay

Description:
Stibnite veins and low grade gold occur in a quartz-biotite-latite intrusion and associated pyroclastic rocks.

Current Work and Results:
In 1989 an IP survey was completed over the central part of the property. The soil grid was expanded and soil anomalies were tested by 6 km of bulldozer and backhoe trenching, followed by 9 HQ diamond drillholes totalling 1096.90 m and 14 reverse circulation rotary drillholes totalling 1722 m.

MILLER (ADJACENT)	**Work Target**
Dawson Eldorado	**116 C 2 (14)**
Mines Ltd, Rise	**64°02'N, 140°55'W**
Resources Inc.	**1988**

References: INAC (1987, p. 392); Morin (1989)

Claims: GLA 1-121

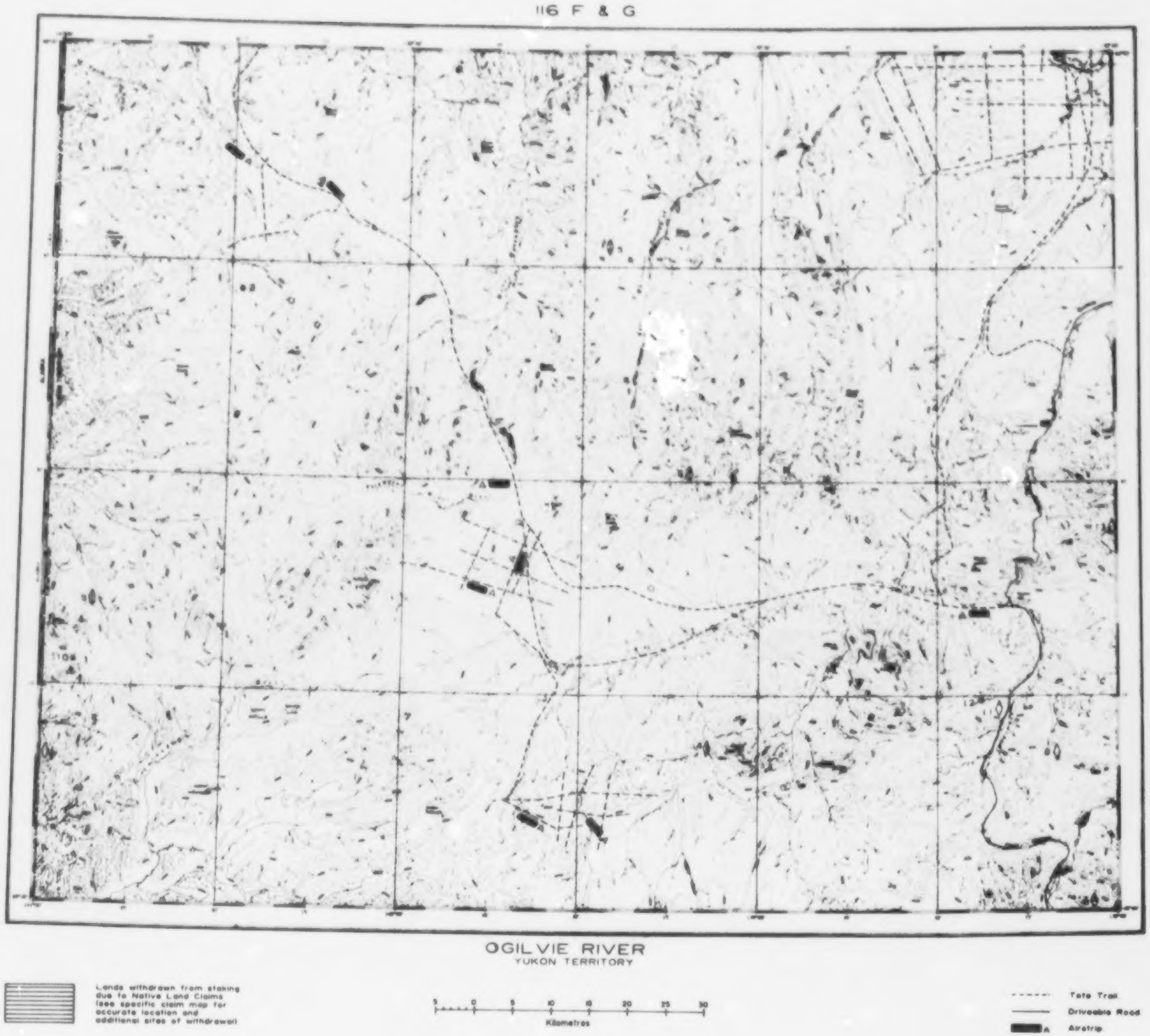
Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092721 by P. Van Angeren

History:
Since the early 1890's, 260 000 ounces of placer gold has been produced from the Sixtymile River area, most of it from the lower reaches of Miller and Glacier Creeks. Exploration for a lode source for this gold dates from 1892 when lead and zinc were found in a quartz-carbonate horizon 1.8 km downstream from the head of Miller Creek. Many claims have been staked and lapsed in the intervening years. The present GLA claims were staked in May, 1988.

Description:
Graphitic quartzite and phyllite of the Paleozoic Nasina Group underlies most of the property. A silicified, dolomitized carbonate layer containing scorodite forms a persistent marker which extends in a northeasterly direction across the property. In the northwest corner of the claims a porphyritic diorite plug of Tertiary age intrudes the Nasina Group rocks.

Current Work and Results:
In 1989, 342 soil samples and 19 silt samples were taken on the property, and 29 rock samples were taken in areas of interest. All samples were analysed for gold, silver, lead, arsenic and mercury.

Erratic gold-arsenic soil anomalies ranging up to 5 times background seem to be related to northeast-trending shear zones. The most significant rock sample was a pyritic sericite schist which contained 83 ppb Au and 190 ppm As.

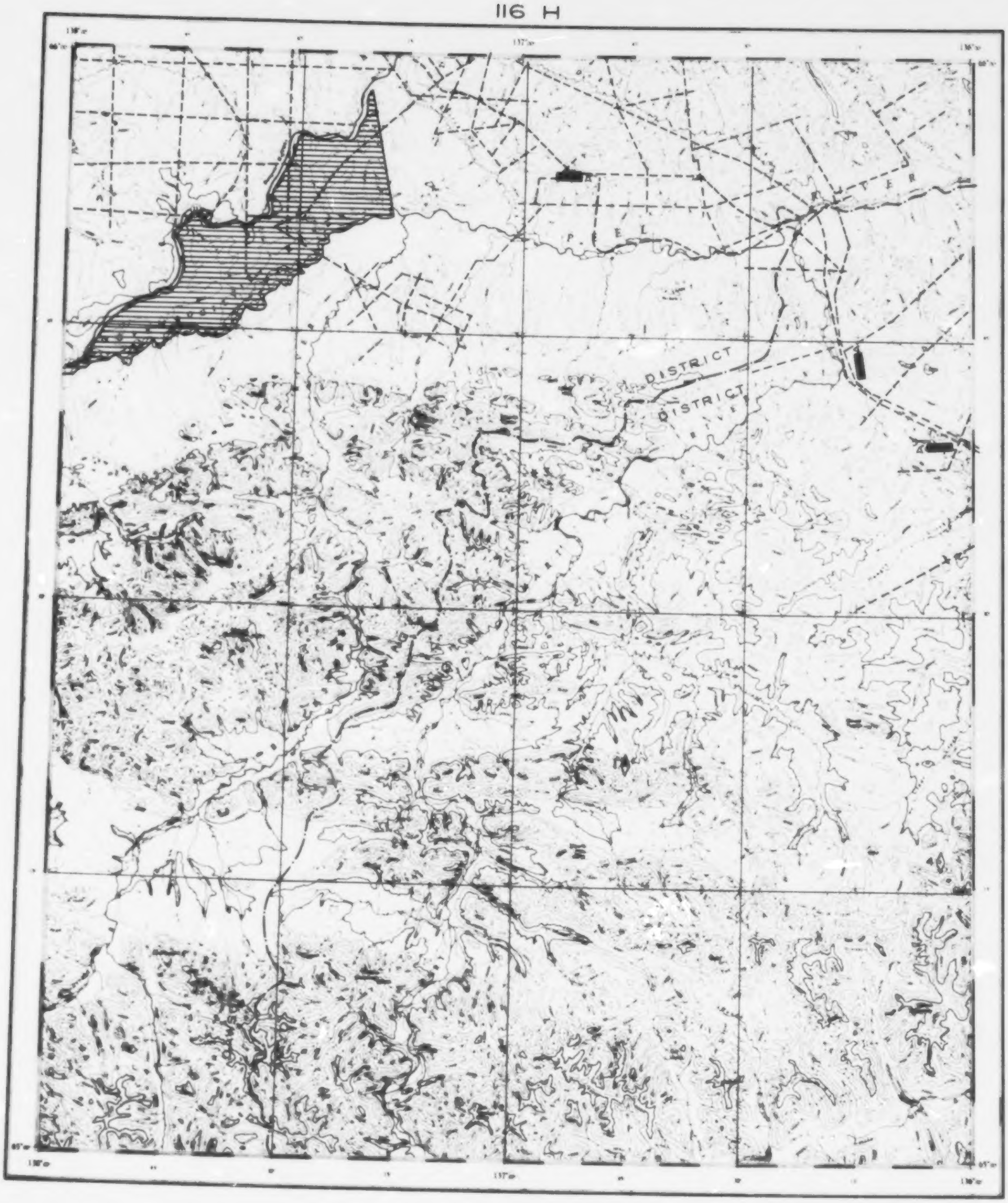

116 F & G
OGILVIE RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY
Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal)
5
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
Kilometres
Tote Trail
Driveable Road
A
Airstrip
110A

OGILVIE MAP-AREA (NTS 116 F-G)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1526A by D.K. Norris, 1982a;
GSC Geochem Open File 418.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	BURGOYNE (KEPT)	Vein, Replacement Zn	116 F 2	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 90)
2	SIT DOWN	Work Target	116 F 9	9	Norris (1976, p. 459)
3	DYKE	Vein Cu, Asbestos	116 G 1	7	Norris (1974, p. 344)
4	NUCLEAR (BEAR)	Vein Pb Zn	116 G 3	7	Sinclair er al (1975, p. 77-78)
5	GIG	Vein Pb	116 G 14	7	Yukon Minfile
6	COOT	Vein Pb	116 G 11	7	Yukon Minfile
7	BIBLO	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	116 G 7	7	INAC (1981, p. 295)
8	MILCH	Vein Ba	116 G 1	7	INAC (1982, p. 245)
9	PL	Vein Pb Zn	116 F 7	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 30-31)
10	TIN	Work Target	116 F 7	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 30)
11	ELBOW	Vein Ba	116 G 1	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 31)
12	KZ	Work Target	116 G 1	9	INAC (1983, p. 229)
13	BANG ON	Vein Ba	116 G 8	7	INAC (1982, p. 245; 1983, p. 229)

116 H



137°00'
P E E L
R I V E R
DISTRICT
DISTRICT
137°00'

HART RIVER

YUKON TERRITORY

▤ Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - - Tote Trail

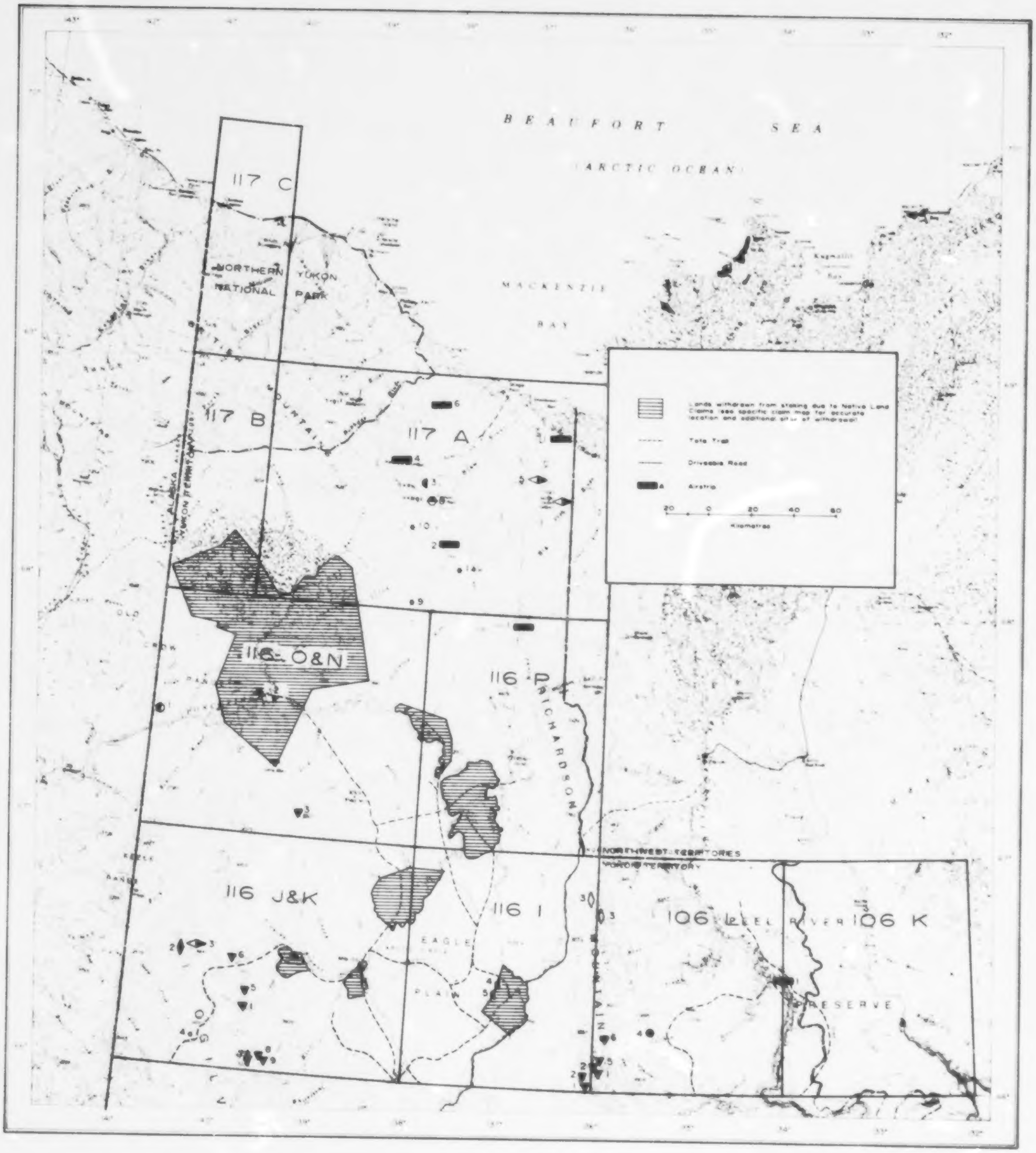
—— Driveable Road

▬ A Airstrip

HART RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 116 H)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1527A by D.K. Norris, 1982b;
GSC Geochem Open File 418.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	CUNG	Vein Cu	116 H 7	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p 69-70)
2	JANE	Work Target	116 H 6	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 75)
3	CYLINDER	Work Target	116 H 10	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 24)
4	HEIDI	Vein Ba	116 H 8	7	INAC (1982, p. 247; 1983, p. 231)
5	ROSE	DELETED:			


BEAUFORT SEA
(ARCTIC OCEAN)
MACKENZIE BAY
117 C
NORTHERN YUKON NATIONAL PARK
117 B
117 A
ALASKA
YUKON TERRITORY
116 O&N
116 P
RICHARDSON
OLD CROW
116 J&K
116 I
EAGLE PLAIN
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
YUKON TERRITORY
106 L
PEEL RIVER
106 K
RESERVE
Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal)
Tote Trail
Driveable Road
Airstrip
20 0 20 40 60
Kilometres

MARTIN HOUSE MAP-AREA (NTS 106 K)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1525A by D.K. Norris, 1981h.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	CARIBOU BORN	Coal	106 K 5	7	Yukon Minfile

TRAIL RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 106 L)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1524A by D.K. Norris, 1981g;
GSC Open File 875 by M.P. Cecile, I.F. Hutcheon, V. Gardner, 1982;
GSC Geochem Open File 420.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	PILON	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 L 4	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 88-89)
2	TWICE	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn	106 L 4	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 90-91)
3	TOUCHE	Vein Ba	106 L 12	7	INAC (1983, p. 233)
4	NOR	Breccia U Cu	106 L 6	7	INAC (1981, p. 300-301)
5	RAS	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn	106 L 4	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 78)
6	PETE	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn	106 L 5	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 9)

EAGLE RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 116 I)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1523A by D.K. Norriss, 1981;
GSC Open File 875 by M.P. Cecile, I.F. Hutcheon, V. Gardner, 1982;
GSC Geochem Open File 420.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	LLOD	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	116 I 1	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 87-88)
2	HARIVAL	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	116 I 1	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 87-88)
3	TOUCHE	Vein B	116 I 16 116 I 13	7	INAC (1983, p. 233-234)
4	EAGLE RIVER	Bitumen	116 I 6	7	Norris (1974, p. 348)
5	EAGLE	Bitumen	116 I 6 116 I 7	7	Norris (1974, p. 348)

PORCUPINE RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 116 J-K)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1522A by D.K. Norris, 1981e.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	PEACH	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	116 J 5	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 81-82)
2	RUSTY SPRINGS	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	116 K 8	5	INAC (1985, p. 288); Morin (1989)
3	ALTO	Stratabound Concordant Fe	116 K 9	2	Norris (1976, p. 461)
4	BERN	Work Target	116 K 1	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 79-81)
5	FISHING BRANCH	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	116 J 5	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 81-82)
6	MOKO	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	116 J 5	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 81-82)
7	WART (TOAD)	Vein Zn Pb	116 J 4	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 84)
8	YUM	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	116 J 3	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 83-84)
9	BULLIS	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	116 J 3	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 85)

OLD CROW MAP-AREA (NTS 116 N-O)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1518A by D.K. Norris, 1981c.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	SUNAGHUN	Skarn W Pb Zn	116 N 7	7	Green and Godwin (1964, p. 18)
2	TACK	Work Target	116 O 12	9	McConnell (1890, p. 127- 128)
3	SALEKEN	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	116 O 3	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 85-86)

BELL RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 116 P)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1519A by D.K. Norris, 1981d.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	NORRIS	Coal	116 P 15	7	Norris (1974, p. 438)

BLOW RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 117 A)

General References:	
	GSC Map 1516A by D.K. Norris, 1981b; GSC Geochem Open File 565; GSC Paper 85-24 by D.C. Findlay, C.F. Gleeson, R.T. Bell, W.D. Goodfellow and R.D.; Lancaster (1986).

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	MOOSE CHANNEL	Coal	117 A 9	7	Bostock (1953, p. 30)
2	BONNET	Coal	117 A 7	7	Jeletzky (1960); Cameron et al (1986, p. 665-670)
3	HOIDAHL	Occurrence Mo W	117 A 11	7	Vokes (1963)
4	WELCOME	Coal	117 A 11	7	Bostock (1953, p. 26)
5	RAPID	Stratabound Concordant Fe	117 A 9	7	Young (1972, p. 232)
6	SHINGLE	Coal	117 A 14	7	Norris (1972, p. 97)
7	STRADDLE	Stratabound Concordant Fe	117 A 8	7	Young (1972, p. 232)
8	MAM	Skarn U W Mo	117 A 6	7	INAC (1981, p. 304)
9	NET	Work Target	117 A 3 116 O 16	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 58)
10	BOU	Work Target	117 A 6	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 58)
11	LIN	Work Target	117 A 2	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 31)

DRILL CORE INDEX: H.S. BOSTOCK CORE LIBRARY

The H.S. Bostock Core Library houses approximately 112 000 metres of diamond drill core from 172 Yukon properties. The facility is located across the street from the Northern Affairs building at 200 Range Road. The core is stored in its original boxes, with no sample reduction. Confidentiality is maintained on the same basis as mineral claim assessment reports; a letter of release from the company owning the property must accompany a request to view confidential core. Status of specific core can be checked and arrangements to view or submit new core can be made by contacting the core librarian at 667-3204. Diamond saws, a core splitter and microscopes are available for use in heated examination rooms.

The following is a list of the properties now represented in the library. Location of the properties can be found by referring to N.T.S. maps and lists in this volume.

N.T.S.	PROPERTY AND/OR CLAIM NAME	COMPANY
94K,L	DRIFTPILE CREEK	Archer Cathro (Gataga Joint Venture)
95D 5,12	MCMILLAN (QUARTZ LAKE)	Noranda Exploration Company Limited
95D 12	MCMILLAN (QUARTZ LAKE)	Asarco Exploration of Canada
95D 6	MEL	Sovereign Metals Limited
95D 6	MEL	Novamin Resources Limited
95D 5,12	PORKER	Archer Cathro (Hyland Joint Venture)
104G 1	MULE CREEK	Noranda Exploration Company Limited
104M 1	HOBOE	Noranda Exploration Company Limited
105A 2,3,6	LIARD COAL	Placer Dome Inc.
105A 7,10	MT HUNDERE	Canadian Mine Services, CIMA Resources
105B 1	LUCK	Serem Inc., Goldex Resources Inc.
105B 1	FIDDLER	Amax Gold Inc.
105B 1	LORD	Butler Mountain Minerals Corp.
105B 4	BARB	A.M.P. Exploration and Mining Co. Ltd.
105B 4	CAN	Cominco Mining Limited
105B 4	MC, DU	DuPont of Canada Exploration Ltd.
105B 4,5	SWIFT RIVER	DuPont of Canada Exploration Ltd.
105B 7	NITE	Archer Cathro (Wolf Lake Joint Venture)
105B 11	IRVINE	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development
105B 14	SHOOTAMOOK	Total Erickson Resources Ltd.
105C 5	TOG	Dunvegan Exploration Ltd.
105C 8, 9	BAR	Comox Resources Ltd.(J.C.Stephen Exploration Ltd.)
105C 9	MINDY	Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd.
105C 13	RED MOUNTAIN	Boswell River Mines Ltd.
105C 14	LINDSAY	Joe Lindsay
105D 1	JUBILEE	Golden Slipper Resources, Logan Mines Limited
105D 2	VENUS	Venus Mines Limited
105D 2	PEERLESS, BIG THING	International Mine Services Ltd.
105D 2	BIG THING (ARCTIC)	Arctic Gold and Silver Mines Ltd.
105D 2	JEAN	Univex Mining Corporation
105D 2,3	MIDNIGHT GULCH	Island Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd.
105D 3	MT ANDERSON	Noranda Exploration Company Limited
105D 3	DICKSON HILL	Shakwak Exploration Company Limited
105D 3,4	CHARLESTON	Island Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd.
105D 3, 6	TALLY-HO MOUNTAIN	Tally-Ho Exploration Company Limited
105D 3, 6	TALLY-HO GULCH	Tally-Ho Exploration Company Limited
105D 4	RAM	Inco Metals Company
105D 6	VESUVIUS MTN	Shakwak Exploration Company Limited
105D 8	BUG	Dunvegan Exploration Ltd.
105D 10	WHITEHORSE COPPER	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development
105D 10, 11	WHITEHORSE COPPER	Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd.
105D 11	POLAR	Mike Nichiporick
105D 11	ARCTIC CHIEF	Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd.
105D 11	BEST CHANCE NORTH	Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd.
105D 11	GRAFTER, KODIAK CUB	Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd.
105D 11	LAST CHANCE, WAR EAGLE	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development
105D 11	GROUSE (JACKSON CREEK)	Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd.
105D 11	WAR EAGLE	Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd.
105D 11	TURBINE #4 NCPC	Whitehorse Power Corporation

105D 11	NORTH STAR	Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd.
105D 11,14	RABBITS FOOT	Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd.
105D 14	BEE	Silver Sabre Resources Inc.
105D 14	SUITS	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.
105E 11	MIDAS	Midas Exploration Ltd.
105F 3	QUIET LAKE	Joe Lindsay
105F 6	HIDDEN, AYDUCK	Archer Cathro (CUB Joint Venture)
105F 7,10	STORMY MOUNTAIN	Rio Alto Exploration Ltd.
105F 7,10	GULL	Dupont of Canada Exploration
105F 9,10	PELMAC	Curragh Resources Ltd. (Cyprus Anvil)
105F 9,10	BNOB	Curragh Resources Ltd. (Cyprus Anvil)
105F 14	RISBY TUNGSTEN	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development
105G 2	FYRE	Cassiar Asbestos Mining Corporation Ltd.
105G 2	FYRE (DUB)	Atlas Exploration Ltd.
105G 3	TINTINA	Tintina Silver (Rio Tinto)
105G 6	SANDERS	Archer Cathro (Chevron Canada Ltd.)
105G 6	BOOT	Archer Cathro (Chevron Canada Ltd.)
105G 6	CYR	Newmont Exploration Limited
105G 7	PACK	Conwest Exploration Limited
105G 8	FETISH	Archer Cathro (Finlayson Joint Venture)
105G 11	EAGLE (BEV)	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development
105G 11	BEV	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development
105G 14	DWONK (ANMAK PROJECT)	Curragh Resources Ltd. (Cyprus Anvil)
105G 14	PELLY BANKS	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development
105G 14	ELECTRIC	Pelly Banks Syndicate
105G 14	LEACH, FAULT, CZAR	Dupont of Canada Exploration
105H 5	JULIA	Esso Minerals Canada Limited
105H 8	SUSAN	Union Carbide
105H 10	TOY (REA)	Union Carbide
105I 6	HOWARD'S PASS	Placer Dome Inc.
105I 12	ABBEY	Archer Cathro (Itsi Joint Venture)
105I 15	OMO	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development
105K 1	TENAS	Dupont of Canada Exploration
105K 2	GREW CREEK	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development
105K 3	LYN	J. Graham
105K 3	LYN	Cyprus Exploration Ltd.
105K 3	SUNSET (LYN)	Welcome North Mines Limited
105K 6	ROSE CREEK	Cyprus Anvil Mining Company Ltd.
105K 11	HAL	Northern Homestake Mines Ltd.
105L 8	FELIX	Union Carbide
105L 14	TUM	Cominco Mining Limited
105L 15	ONE HUMP	Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd.
105M 13	WAYNE	Island Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd.
105M 14	EAGLE	Archer Cathro, Brameda Res. Ltd. & Teck Corp.
105O 1	TOM	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development
105O 1	FETCH	Inco Metals Company
105O 1	ESS	Archer Cathro (Itsi Joint Venture)
105O 2	TEA	Eisenman Enterprises Limited
106B 4	BIRKLAND	McIntyre Mines Limited
106B 15, 16	GAYNA RIVER	Rio Tinto Mines Ltd.
106C 7	HARRISON	Great Plains Development Inc.
106C 7	GOZ CREEK	(Bonnet Plume River) Barrier Reef Resources Ltd.
106C 13	FAIRCHILD	Magni Mana Cement Company Limited
106C 14	MAMMOTH	Bonnet Plume River Mines
106C 14	PTERD	Archer Cathro (Ogilvie Joint Venture)
106C 15	CAB	Welcome North Mines Limited
106D 1, 2	MARG	Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd.
106D 7	BLENDE	Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd.
106D 10	BOND	Eldorado Nuclear Ltd.
106D 10	BOND	Archer Cathro (Wernecke Joint Venture)
106D 11	NICK	Archer Cathro & Assoc., NDU Resources
106D 16	PAGISTEEL	Pacific Giant Steel Ltd.
106E 1	IGOR	Archer Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.
106E 1	OTIS, IGOR	Archer Cathro (Ogilvie Joint Venture)
106E 2	FLUNK	Archer Cathro (Ogilvie Joint Venture)
106E 3	FORSTER	Archer Cathro (Ogilvie Joint Venture)

106E 6	BONNET PLUME COAL	Pan Ocean Oil Ltd.
114P 8	MT. HENRY CLAY	Stryker Resources Ltd.
114P 15	CANDY MOUNTAIN	Noranda Exploration Company Limited
114P 15	PANTHER	Canex Placer Ltd.
114P 15	PARTON RIVER	Noranda Exploration Company Limited
115A 3	JACKPOT	Jackpot Copper Ltd.
115A 8	DEVILS' HOLE	Phelps Dodge Ltd.
115F 15	CANALASK	Versluce Mines Ltd.
115F 15,16	CANALASK	Canalask Nickel Syndicate
115G 5	WELLGREEN	Archer Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.
115G 5	WELLGREEN	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development
115G 5	QUILL CREEK	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development
115G 6	CORK	Imperial Oil Ltd.
115H 2	AISHIHIK	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development
115H 5, 12	SEKULMUN	Mike Nichiporick
115H 8	TESLIN	Teslin Exploration Limited
115H 8	LION	Archer Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.
115H 8, 105 E	DIVISION MTN	Arjay Kirker Resources Ltd.- Archer Cathro
115H 9	MACK'S COPPER	Arsenault/Versluce Mines Ltd.
115H 15	BUFFALO	Noranda Exploration Company Limited
115I 3	MT NANSEN	Kangaroo Exploration
115I 3	CYPRUS, MT NANSEN	Cyprus Exploration, Area Explorations Ltd.
115I 5	CASH	Archer Cathro (Klotassin J.V., Carmacks synd)
115I 5	FROG	Archer Cathro (CUB Joint Venture)
115I 6	DART	Noranda Exploration Company Limited
115I 6	LAFORMA	Rayrock Mines Limited
115I 6	LAFORMA	Tally-Ho Exploration Ltd.
115I 6	REVENUE CREEK	Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd.
115I 6	REVENUE, NUCLEUS	Archer Cathro (Nat Joint Venture)
115I 6	CARIBOU CREEK	Doron Exploration Ltd.
115I 6,7	TINTA HILL	Mill City Gold Ltd.
115I 7	WILLIAMS CREEK	Dawson Range Joint Venture
115I 7	WILLIAMS CREEK	Archer Cathro (Dawson Range Joint Venture)
115I 7	GRANITE MOUNTAIN	Dawson Range Joint Venture (Canex Aerial Expl. Ltd)
115I 11	MINTO	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.
115I 13	KERR	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.
115I 14	PELLY	Occidental Petroleum Inc.
115J 9	KOE	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.
115O [illegible]	TANTALUS BUTTE	Tantalus Butte Mines (Cyprus Anvil Mining Co. Ltd.)
115O 11	MCKINNON	McKinnon Rand Resources
115O 11	MCKINNON	Volcano Resources Ltd.
115O 14	LONE STAR	Arbor Resources Inc.
115O 14	DAWSON	Dawson Syndicate Exploration Ltd.
115O 14, 15	TEMPERANCE HILL	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.
115P 13	URA	Beach Gold Mines Ltd.
115P 14	ZETA	Noranda Exploration Company Limited
116B 2,3	UNEXPECTED	Archer Cathro (Ukon Joint Venture)
116B 7	MAIDEN	Archer Cathro (Ukon Joint Venture)
116B 7	MARN	Noranda Exploration Company Limited
116B 8	THOR	Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd.
116B 9, 10	TAK	Noranda Exploration Company Limited
116B 11	COMBINATION	Chevron Standard Limited
116B 13	OD, DASH	Union Miniere Exploration
116B 13	OD, LALA	Union Miniere Exploration
116C 7	CLINTON CREEK	Cassiar Asbestos Mining Corporation Ltd.
116C 8	CASSIAR CREEK	Noranda Exploration Company Limited
116G 1	MILCH	Milchem Canada Inc.
116K 8, 9	RUSTY SPRINGS	Kenton Natural Resources Limited

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